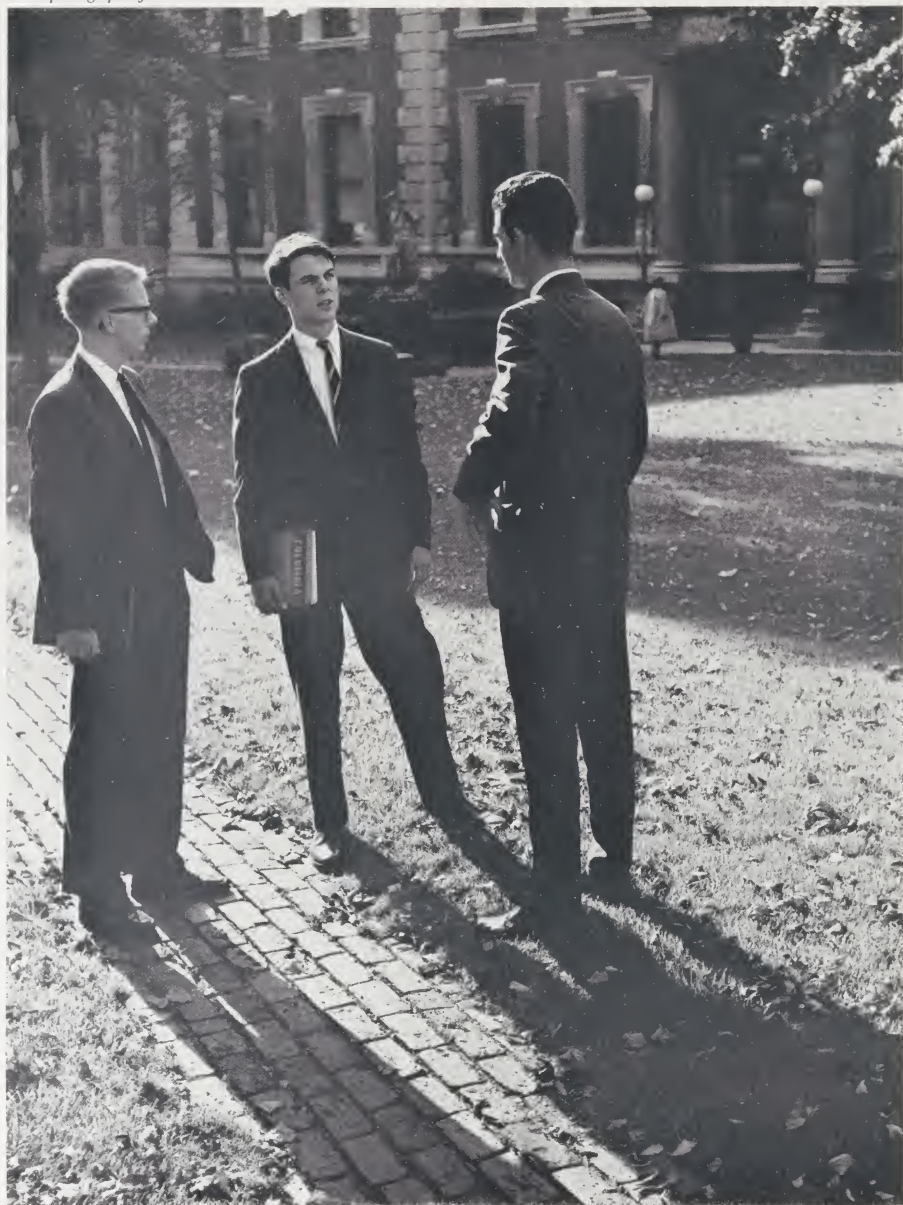




COLUMBIA COLLEGE *Today*

FALL 1962

*The Revolution
in Campus Design*



Seniors Robert Donahue of Clark, South Dakota, Joseph Fisher III of Alexandria, Virginia, and Robert Bristol of Milford, New Hampshire converse on an autumn afternoon.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Within the Family

Too many cooks, too few artists

There are many recent developments at Columbia about which all alumni and friends of the University can be proud, even boastful. But the new architecture is, sadly, not one of them.

This judgment was painfully illustrated to me at Commencement last June. A former student of mine who was graduating from the College was showing his parents around the campus. Almost reverently, he pointed to the various buildings as we walked through the quadrangles, and spoke of the distinguished scholars that worked inside them. Then we came to the edge of the North Campus. His reverence turned to embarrassment, almost shame, as he explained, without emotion, that there was our new Engineering School and here would soon be "a modern, white, squarish, air-conditioned new Business School."

The student was no enemy of growth or modern forms, but a talented, informed young man headed for graduate school. The day before he had shown his parents the Guggenheim Museum, Rockefeller Center, the Seagram Building, and even a parabolic Sanitation Department building on the upper East Side that his art professor had said was "one of the few interesting modern buildings in New York."

The feelings—and critical restraint—of this student are shared by many who love and are familiar with Columbia. If these feelings continue to multiply, they could represent the greatest single detriment to growing alumni support in future years, as well as an obstacle for those who seek to continue to attract the nation's finest students and the world's greatest scholars to Columbia.

Certainly, Columbia faces exceedingly difficult problems in trying to meet the physical needs of its scholars. Land on Manhattan is frightfully expensive; architectural designs must be exceptionally ingenious to provide all that is wanted at a cost that can be met. But one cannot help wondering if

economic necessities have pushed aside other important considerations. Have the new designs constantly had as an aim the enrichment of life and learning for all the persons who study at Columbia?

The persons who study—these are the ultimate consumers of Columbia's architecture. Are their many educational needs being planned for? I frequently walk through the recently created area between the new Law School and Johnson Hall, the graduate women's residence hall. This area may be useful as a shopping mall or a space for outdoor basketball, but it is not a grove designed for *persons who study*. The court, and other new spaces, seemingly are planned to *retard* exchanges, to isolate students and professors—in modern, efficient spaces.

Yet surely, this is not what is intended. Men with a great love of learning have commissioned Columbia's new buildings and spaces. We can only deduce there are flaws in the implementation of noble desires. Seven months of study and interviewing for this issue suggest to me that this indeed may be the case. For example, the University has no master plan and no full-time person to help plan Columbia's expansion, despite the fact that it expects to do \$80 million of building in the postwar decades. Architects are not selected by any regular procedure, but may be chosen by the President, the Trustees, the donor of a building, or the dean of the school involved. The best brains and artistic talent are often not consulted. An architectural firm selected to design one building eventually designed another instead. Incredible "accidents" in terrace levels, facades, etc. have occurred. It is almost impossible to say, except in one case, who has been responsible for the design of the new edifices, so complex has been the decision and design making.

Columbia men deserve better.

GCK

And still they come

TO THE EDITOR:

It is August and I am sweltering in a logging trailer near a well where we are drilling for oil in eastern Montana. I have just finished reading your Spring 1962 issue of *CCT* about fraternities and want to tell you how much I enjoyed it.

I was especially pleased to learn in the "Beer, Pretzels, and Oom-pah-pah" paragraph that there remains on campus a small group of die-hards, called the Kingsmen, who still enjoy singing Columbia songs, barroom ballads, romantic ditties, and what have you. As a former Kingsman, it is good to know that the tradition of singing old favorites in an informal manner has not disappeared from the College.

Best wishes to the Kingsmen of 1962-63, and to you for your much appreciated magazine.

RALPH ESPACH '54
Billings, Montana

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to offer my belated congratulations on the new format and contents of *CCT*. The College at last has an alumni journal of which it can be proud. In fact, I am so enthusiastic that I have paid my alumni dues for the first time in some years.

HERBERT L. COOPER M.D. '55
Brookline, Massachusetts

TO THE EDITOR:

The spring issue of *CCT* happily reached my desk and I should like you to know how much I enjoyed reading its contents. Your discussion of fraternities and the article by Professor Jeffrey Hart were instructive. I was especially interested in Professor Lionel Trilling's "New Direction in Teaching the Humanities" and in the brief description of the College's English. A course required of all freshmen, since we have been making an effort for some time to improve our courses and relate them better to each other. . . .

WILLIAM M. BUSH
Principal, Swarthmore High School
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

About the Greeks

TO THE EDITOR:

I think the treatment of fraternities in the Spring *CCT* was, largely, very fair. The esthetic piece by Crawford Kilian must be a disappointment to the anti-fraternity group because it lacks maturity and cogency, and omits the most important arguments against fraternities.

In search of an ideal residence plan, many people seem to be looking for the best of the Harvard-Princeton-Yale-Brown systems. Those who think that a good residence plan would eliminate fraternities

should remember that all of these colleges have either clubs or societies, in varying degrees of flourish. The urge to belong is a desire too deep-seated to be blunted by a pleasant set of rooms.

CCT is certainly the best alumni publication I have ever read, and my only regret is that it does not come out more often. I thought Jeff Hart's article in the last issue was particularly stimulating, and hope that you will continue to use the best minds of the University in your magazine.

ASHBEL GREEN '50
Editor, Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just finished reading the articles about fraternities at Columbia in the Spring edition of *CCT*. I borrowed the magazine from Dr. Charles La Morte '49, our Dean of Students, after noticing the cover picture and caption. Please send me several copies because the articles are not only informative and fairly written, but also could be used for reference and to arouse some critical thinking about this subject on our campuses.

THOMAS PEPPER
President, Confederated Student
Government of the State of New York
Buffalo, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

Let me add one more pro to the fraternity argument. While I was at Barnard, I was not allowed to live in the residence halls because my home was within commuting distance. I therefore made my own arrangements to live in the Morningside area at additional expense and displeasure. Although I was active in student activities, government, and athletics, I always felt like an outsider.

My husband, Richard Bernstein '54, also lived within commuting distance but belonged to a College fraternity and resided in the house. His college life was much richer.

Our experience documents the point made in one article, that fraternity men are usually more loyal alumni. My husband contributes regularly to the College Fund while I haven't contributed to the Barnard Fund because of my lack of feeling for the college.

ANNE HENDON BERNSTEIN M.D. '58B
Riverside, New York

Letters

TO THE EDITOR:

The content of your Spring issue "Fraternities at Columbia" was exceptionally objective and challenging. Your treatment of the subject (Necessity vs. Nuisance, foreign student comments, etc.) was particularly impressive, and, to me, more thoughtful than pieces which might have been entirely pro-fraternity or anti-fraternity.

I might add that though the fraternity subject called the issue to my attention, I found it impossible to turn away from the rest of the issue with its absorbing material on "New Direction in Teaching the Humanities," Vincent Sardi, Jr., et al.

FRED F. YODER
Public Relations Administrator
Sigma Chi Fraternity
Evanston, Illinois

TO THE EDITOR:

Your last issue induced many a reverie, especially the letter by James Warner Bellah '23. It also prompted me to comment on fraternities at Columbia.

As a very square sort of person I came to the College in search of an education. The social amenities, I assumed, had been learned at home. After living for short periods in a couple of fraternity houses, I gladly took refuge in Hartley Hall and have never regretted it, even though the rooms were rather like cells, and the eating a bit hard on one's health. I loved the metropolitan atmosphere of Columbia and pitied those who preferred the company of a few in a small house. . . .

Now that I look out over a cotton patch, which is a battlefield of men vs. the pests, I more than ever envy the students of today who are privileged to spend their college years on Morningside Heights.

JEAN O. JAMETON '23
Attorney at Law
Pharr, Texas

Variety, the spice of living

TO THE EDITOR:

Your editorial in the Spring issue about living arrangements at the college has spurred me to make a few comments about the subject from the vantage point of three years as a graduate counselor in the residence halls.

First, I think the freedom of choice allowed Columbia men in choosing their quarters is a good thing. In addition to fos-

tering maturity and independence among students, it makes a variety of experiences available to them. The notion that this freedom limits "out of class learning" misses a basic point—that bull sessions and meetings with professors take place not only among dormitory residents. In fact, a great deal of community exists among those living in the residence halls, the fraternities, and the apartments; there is much cross-visiting. Extracurricular activities help form bonds, too, as well as encourage out of class learning.

I believe that the College's aim of a completely residential college is a good one, and is a feasibility now that the commuter population will shortly be under 10 per cent. But "residence" should not mean living in University residence halls, but *living at or near the College*. The acceptance of such a pluralist approach would entail new responsibilities for the College and the University.

1. More University-owned apartment buildings should be opened to students as well as faculty. In addition to providing more decent off-campus housing for undergraduates, this move would do a lot to advance the good citizenship and better student-faculty relationships that everyone talks about.

2. Fraternities should be given support in providing suitable facilities for their members. It is time that the half-century debate over "the future of fraternities at Columbia" came to some conclusion.

3. The College should play a greater part in the *programming* for the College residence halls. Mr. Joseph Nye and his staff do a fine job of *administering* the halls for the University, but what makes the halls unpleasant places in which to live is the dearth of home-like events. Believe it or not, Dean and Mrs. Paley's weekly teas during the past year were a success, although you probably won't get many Columbia men to admit that they enjoyed themselves at a "tea." The secret was that nothing was expected of the undergraduates but that they relax for a half hour or so, tea in hand, and talk if they wish with the deans and faculty members present. Every College student was invited, and for no ulterior purpose. Simple and obvious, but also inspired. One good custom I remember from my own undergraduate days in the dorms was the bi-monthly "song fest," led by a few glee club members. The College provided cokes and the roaring fire during the winter months. Again, simple but memorable. . . .

Second, the University should begin to give more attention to the whole question of living arrangements for its students. There is a wide consensus among undergraduates that this matter is seriously neglected. Why cannot Columbia put more of its financial resources into residence facilities? I realize the difficulties of fund-raising, but the University has secured funds for a new Law School, Engineering School, and Business School, and we have seen plans for a sumptuous new "East Campus" and "North Campus." Shouldn't residence facilities, which

affect the everyday life and learning of several thousand University students every year, be given priority as well as "prestige" academic buildings? Students listen in class but they study and argue in their rooms. The suites are essential to learning, not a luxurious adjunct.

Then there's the question of residence hall design. The rooms in New Hall are pleasant, but the prison-like corridors and the lack of friendly meeting places on each floor are unfortunate. Is it necessary to build residence halls monotonously alike on every floor? Is good design prohibitive in cost? . . .

To summarize, I think a variety of living arrangements is best suited to Columbia's diverse students, but form and direction must be given to this variety. The residence situation at a college must enhance, in spirit as well as facilities, the academic and character-forming purposes of the college. It must enable its students to further their knowledge in an atmosphere which recognizes their humanity as well as their studentship. . . .

JOHN HENRY PLATE '53
Brooklyn, New York

That article by Jeff Hart

TO THE EDITOR:

In his article in the spring issue, Professor Jeffrey Hart expounds a strange version of an ideal Columbia undergraduate. His picture is one of a cheerful fellow, loyal to the traditions of the College, knowledgeable about Christian ideas and Western history, and friendly with a group of dignified intimates in his College club. . . .

This ideal reminds me more of those who died futilely in the Charge of the Light Brigade than of the aware students at our topflight University. The concerns of students demonstrating in support of peace are at least as legitimate as those of others who only troop respectfully to class.

Dr. Hart's concept of *ressentiment* may indeed explain the behavior of those who engage in any form of social protest, whether their motives are base or noble. Yet the application of the concept is twofold. Why is Hart protesting against the action of students? Why does he invoke Christianity as an antidote to student behavior that self-consciously suggests that we love our enemy?

GEORGE LEVINGER '46
Associate Professor of Social Science
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

TO THE EDITOR:

Can judicious Jeffrey Hart soothe the troubled breasts of the West's angry young men? I doubt it, for he even rouses my fiftieth wrath, or *ressentiment*, as Dr. Hart would call it.

Most perceptive persons are frightened at the current state of the world. Not so our calm young professor, who would

smoke his pipe while the world burns. He is worried only about peace marchers and the like who are trying to stop the Jugernaut, like Lord Bertrand Russell, that insecure British social climber. . . . How curious that our admirer of the 18th century (Burke of course, not Paine) should be more alarmed at the passionate concerns of a few of our young people than at their helplessness and alienation in the menacing environment!

Why shouldn't they protect themselves? Can they rely upon their intellectual leaders, whom they see cower, for the most part, before McCarthyism? Can they have confidence in their military and industrial leaders, whose motives and aims even Eisenhower warned against? . . .

WILLIAM T. PARRY '28
Buffalo, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

. . . Professor Hart, as a lover of 18th century literature, you might be interested to learn that I recently heard of some sociologist who described Jonathan Swift as a classic case of *ressentiment*. It seems he was a poor young man living with Sir William Temple and found himself educated and sensitive but without position and status. Said this sociologist, "While Swift thought he was writing about corruption in the Walpole government, about the horrors of war, about the miseries of the Irish poor, and about the inhumanity and irresponsibility of commercial leaders, he was really expressing an unconscious *ressentiment*." He added that other 18th century figures, all of whom you must know inside out—Pope, Johnson, Voltaire, and Rousseau—suffered from similar social pressures.

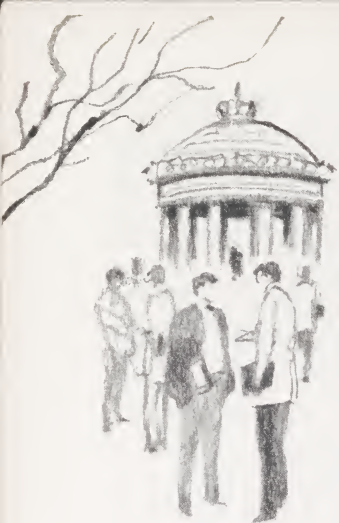
JOHN J. CLAYTON '56
Bloomington, Indiana

TO THE EDITOR:

What a provocative article you printed in the last issue! On the surface, Jeff Hart's piece was a penetrating and thoughtful analysis of social discontents in a democratic society, with special focus upon the more eccentric expressions of discontent among our college students. In the end, it emerged as a criticism of discontent and protest themselves. "To be sure," he writes, there *are* uses of anger, legitimate objects of attack." Nevertheless, he finds the mood of protest inhospitable "to learning, to reflection, contemplation and to disinterestedness, to the capacity to see an object as it really is," and he urges colleges to discourage the mood. Dr. Hart includes in his essay the observation that "the rise of conservative feeling is . . . connected, among thoughtful people, with the perception that scepticism and the critical spirit are not in themselves enough to sustain a culture or, for that matter, an individual."

Now, it is easy to share Dr. Hart's dislike of the angry men who are "intelligent,

(Continued on inside back cover)



Around the Quads

Hail the Chief

THE MOST IMPORTANT news this autumn is that Columbia College has lost its dean and acquired another. At the forceful request of President Kennedy, John Gorham Palfrey resigned as dean of the College to accept a position on the five-man Atomic Energy Commission on August 5, 1962. Dean Palfrey is a former professor of law who specialized in the legal problems of the use of atomic energy. Associate Dean John Winton Alexander '39 was appointed acting dean of the College.

Two choices lay open to President Grayson Kirk and Vice President Lawrence Chamberlain. Either they could appoint a special committee to institute a thorough and prolonged national search for the most qualified person to succeed Dean Palfrey, or they could personally confer with Columbia's officials, faculty, alumni, and trustees in an attempt to find out if there was an agreed upon outstanding candidate at Columbia or elsewhere for the succession. Since there are several problems pressing for completion in the College—curriculum revision, a new gymnasium, and planning for the faculty decision to expand the College, among others—Drs. Kirk and Chamberlain chose the latter.

Several dozen members of the faculty and administration, alumni

leaders, and trustees were queried, and several persons emerged as possible candidates, with one man being regarded particularly highly. That man was David Bicknell Truman, professor of government at Columbia. He was invited to become the 208 year-old College's dean, and on October 22, his acceptance was announced. Dr. Truman is on sabbatical this semester, doing research in Europe, but he will return to assume his new post in January, 1963.

Dean Truman's appointment has met with enthusiastic endorsement in all quarters. The 49 year-old scholar, an Amherst graduate who did his graduate work at the University of Chicago, has been teaching at Columbia since 1950. He is regarded as a careful and witty teacher, a brilliant student of American politics, and a bafflingly effective administrator and committee chairman who leads without ever seeming to do so. Like Plutarch's Numa Pompilius of Rome, he directs largely by personal example and quiet suggestions. His warmth, humor, and understanding have inspired hundreds of students and numerous colleagues to strive for higher things, personal as well as scholastic.

Revealingly, his approach to politics is many-pronged. He has developed a greater interest in political

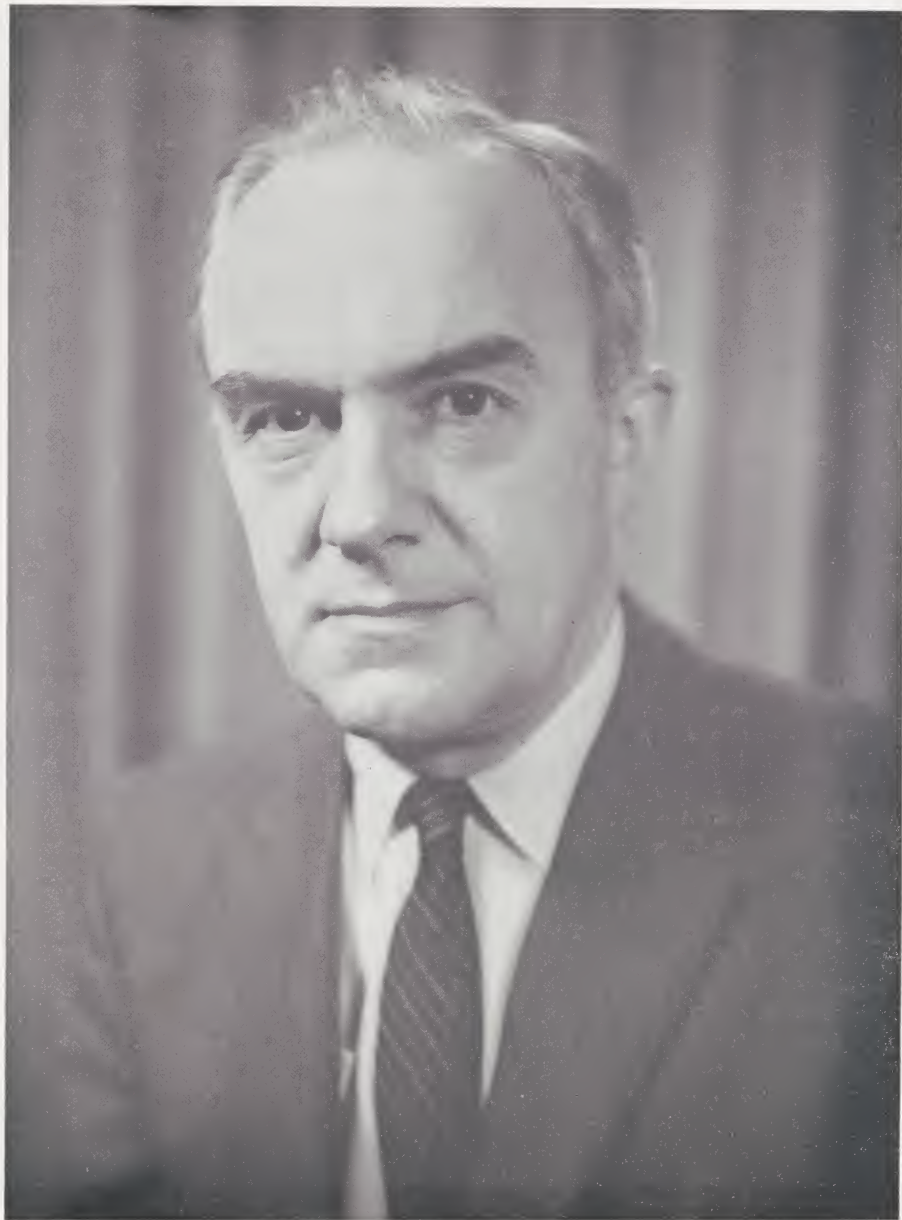
theory since his great work of 1951, *The Governmental Process*, but he has also applauded the better scientific techniques that have been developed to study political behavior, and has remained convinced that the many quirks of human nature can never be denied in any situation.

Dean Truman lives at 445 Riverside Drive, at the edge of the Columbia campus, with his wife, the former Elinor Griffenhagen, who has been among the most active and engaging women at University functions. The Trumans have one son, Edwin Malcolm, now a senior at Amherst, and own a country retreat in Hillsdale, N.Y.—a 125 year-old rehabilitated farmhouse.

Dedicated to the goals of liberal education at the College, and concerned about "the total environment of learning" at Columbia, Dean Truman appears to be an ideal choice for the Deanship at this momentous period in the College's history.

A New Assistant

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY's peculiar editor also has made a new appointment. Cynthia Pratt Morehead, who is fluent in French and Arabic, resigned this summer to assume a po-



The new dean of Columbia College, David Bicknell Truman



ASTRID SCHOONMAKER
Woman in a man's world

sition with the American Friends of the Middle East. After interviewing 13 young ladies, the editor chose as his new editorial assistant a person with the improbable name of Astrid Beaumont Bramhall Schoonmaker. A native of Ridgewood, N.J. and a graduate of Vassar, she impresses us as being tall, gentle, and extremely intelligent. Her experience includes the editorship of the high school paper, feature articles for newspapers, 16 original poems for her senior thesis in English, the design of sets and lighting for three plays at the college, a year of teaching school, 12 years of piano practice, and stacks of reading. She is working hard at curtailing her use of adjectives.

Incidentally, CCT won two third prizes at the annual alumni magazine competition this summer. One was for excellence of alumni reporting, the other for articles of educational content.

Les Arrivistes

WHAT is the new freshman class like? Like last year's class, is the answer of the admissions officers. The 672 freshman come from 38 states and 16 foreign countries; three-quarters of them were in the top fifth of their class; one-third come from private schools; and they have among them the usual high complement of editors, class presidents, valedictorians, varsity

captains, musicians, math whizzes, and the rest. They received \$230,000 in scholarship assistance from Columbia.

There are three minor differences though. The Class of 1966 has more College alumni sons than any class in recent years—82. Also, the number of students from west of the Delaware, north of New Haven, and south of Atlantic City has increased another 5 percent; 49 per cent of the freshmen have seldom visited New York City before. Lastly, there are six of the nation's 100 General Motors scholars at the College, making Columbia one of the nation's favorite colleges among these talented young people, who went to 47 different institutions.

One of the freshmen, from Lima, Peru, is Roger Keppel, grandson of Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College from 1910 to 1917.

No Greater Love

ONE OF THE CAUSES of the continuing increase in the number of students from far-off parts of America has been the missionary work of dozens of College men. For instance, two undergraduates from Little Rock decided this September to tell other



ROBERT PRICE '65 & STUDENTS
Arkansas traveler

Arkansas students about Columbia. Robert E. Price '65, former valedictorian at Central H.S., and Irving Spitzberg '64, a Proctor & Gamble scholar from Hall H.S., borrowed a 1956 Chevrolet and visited schools in Fayetteville, Ft. Smith, El Dorado, Texarkana, and Stuttgart during the week after Labor Day to tell the guidance counselors and top students about the College.

Graduation Tidbits

GRADUATION EXERCISES last June went off very well. There was the usual pride and nostalgia and speech



ENSIGN PAULA D'ALEO
First time in the College's history

making. But two noteworthy events occurred. For the first time in the College's history a woman was commissioned as a Navy officer along with Columbia's N.R.O.T.C. graduates. Her name is Paula D'Aleo, and she was a Barnard senior who took the special 8-week training program for college women at Newport, R.I. in the summer of 1961, and enrolled in naval science courses during the past academic year. She will serve two years as an Ensign in the Naval Reserve.

The other event was a much better than usual valedictory address—in English—by mathematician-musician Walter Hilse '62, who gently raised some questions about college education programs.

I have heard that it is the business of a college to teach us skepticism, the attitude of tending to doubt things for which we have no evidence. . . . Yet I cannot believe that the inculcation of skepticism—valuable as this attitude may be—could be the final aim of education, because skepticism, when without a conviction or purpose to serve, can tell us nothing positive about how to act or think.

He went on to describe his valued education at the College, and recommended a blend of skepticism and belief as the aim of education.

Strong convictions might lead us to the making of significant changes. At the same time, skepticism might keep us from the arrogance of many reformers—from feeling entitled to destroy the hard work of other men because we are so sure they are wrong.

The New Lord

NO BOOK I HAVE READ in College or outside, except the Greek plays, has given me such a sense of inescapable fate, of tragedy," so said a Columbia junior last spring.

A senior: "It's a painfully true allegory about our time. Here we are stuck with this awful problem of nuclear destruction, and instead of maturely finding a way out, we carry on like the kids in this book."

A sophomore: "It scared the hell out of me. It's a great political novel! I was constantly asking myself which of the fellows I was like."

A freshman: "A fascinating adventure story. I didn't like the ending though; it was phoney, like a Hollywood rescue."

The book that the College men were talking about is the brushfire best-seller, William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. The British author's novel is taking a place beside Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* and Orwell's *1984* as one of the most widely read and influential novels among America's students, including those at the College.

Golding, who delivered one of the Harcourt-Brace Memorial lectures at Columbia on May 1, 1962, said, "The theme is an attempt to trace the defects of society back to the defects of human nature." Columbia students, many of whom are disillusioned about the efficacy of altering social institutions, have been indelibly impressed by the novel. As one undergraduate said, "Golding pulls us back to the Greeks and Shakespeare, away from Dewey and Marx."

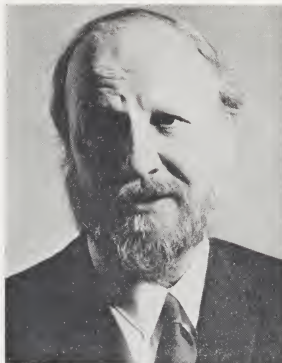
Interestingly, the book was almost unnoticed when it was published in 1955. Only 2,383 hard cover copies were purchased. Then Putnam published it in a paperback edition in 1959, and over 120,000 copies have been sold in the past three years. William Golding is 51, an Oxford graduate, an ex-naval officer, and former school teacher for 19 years.

No Place Like Home

IT IS BECOMING KNOWN that four out of five College men annually go on to graduate or professional study. At what universities do they prefer to study? This year's questionnaire to graduating seniors included the question, and the results from the 94 per cent of the class that responded indicate that, though the College graduates are attending 64 graduate institutions, they overwhelmingly prefer to stay at Columbia. Over 37 per cent of those continuing their studies are doing so at the University, and doubtless others would have liked to do so. The other favorites are:

COLUMBIA	130
N.Y.U.	22
Harvard	17
Yale	9
Boston University	8
Cornell	7
Pennsylvania	6
Berkeley	5

The questionnaire also revealed that 132 of the 476 College graduates won



WILLIAM GOLDING
Rival for Salinger

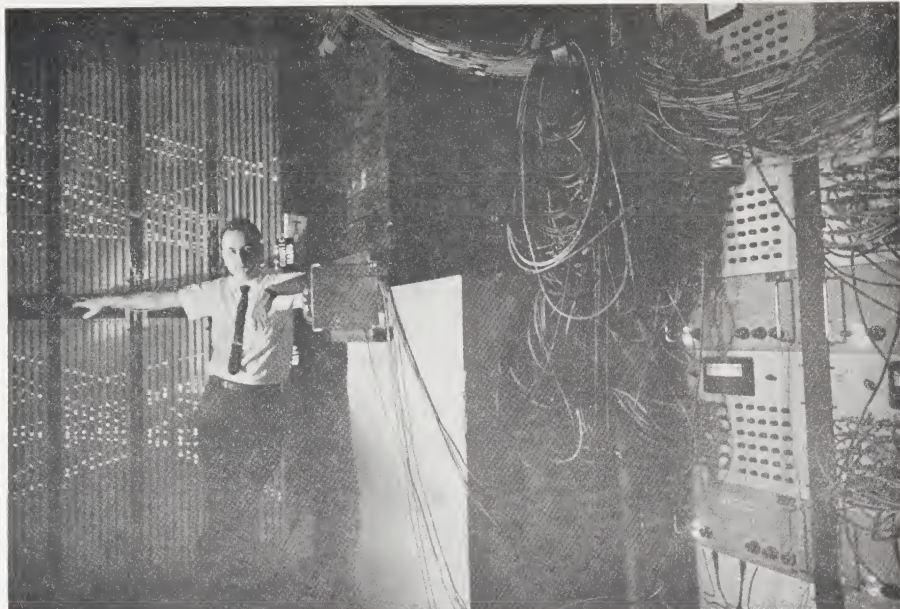
174 fellowships and scholarships for advanced study, and that only 4 students intend to take the once-famous year off to see the world.

Faculty at Work

AMONG THE MANY valuable activities that Columbia's professors are engaged in, several seem to be especially noteworthy.

We are repeatedly amazed at the scholarship and activity of William Theodore de Bary '41, Professor of Chinese and Japanese. He has been the nation's leader in introducing courses and texts in oriental civilization and humanities for American colleges; as department chairman, he has assembled a splendid collection of orientalist scholars to teach at Columbia; and he himself has skillfully translated numerous classics and documents from Chinese and Japanese into English. Now, with the aid of a \$140,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, his department will introduce the study of the Chinese language in the New York area high schools, by supplying teaching materials and instructors. "It is imperative that greater emphasis be placed on the teaching of Chinese in high schools on the same basis as French, German, and other languages more familiar to us in the West," says Professor de Bary.

Last June Melvin Schwartz '53, associate professor of physics, and two



PHYSICS PROFESSOR MELVIN SCHWARTZ '53
He found a second kind of neutrino

Columbia colleagues discovered a second kind of neutrino. The neutrino is a fundamental particle that possesses neither mass nor electrical charge, and is so elusive that Dr. Schwartz had to shoot 100 trillion of them off to get 50 of them to yield results. The discovery was the result of two years work with a 10-ton "spark chamber," built out of old battleship armor, at Brookhaven Laboratories. Now he has begun to build a chamber five times larger to discover another fundamental particle that physicists believe may exist, the "intermediate boson."

Philosophy professor Charles Frankel '37 has begun a four-year study of the factors affecting the development of democratic ideas and institutions in countries undergoing rapid economic and cultural change. "We hope to discover if there are any general problems involved in democratic development," he said. Aided by a \$57,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, he has already done research in Mexico and Japan, and will spend one semester and the summer

during each of the next three years completing his research.

Then there's Douglas Moore. We announced last spring that he was retiring as McDowell Professor of Music. But, he said, "I suddenly became appalled at the thought of not having contact with the University after 36 years, and so, to make a long story short, I am teaching my introductory course in music again this fall. Then in the spring I will go west to the Huntington Hartford Institute in California to write some new compositions." The introductory course is the humanities music course required of all College students. "I'd much rather teach a course like this than an advanced seminar in composition. I'll go even further; I don't think you *can* teach composition."

Song on the Open Road

THE COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB will depart for a nationwide tour between March 29 and April 10. Forty-seven members (one bus load) of the group

will sing in Syracuse, N.Y., Cleveland, Detroit, Manhattan, Kans., Denver, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Buffalo, N.Y. The trip was arranged last June when John MacKenzie '62, past-president, Joseph Silien '63, president, Roger de Angelis '63, and William Brown '64, set out across the country as ambassador-hucksters. They were armed with a new booklet they had prepared, *A Concert Guidebook*, which explains how to organize a concert. The booklet is written for alumni clubs, organizations, and schools, who love good singing but are unskilled in publicity, financing, and the like.

New Discipline: Oenology

UNDERGRADUATES are developing a new interest—wines. Last spring the College men invited a representative of the French government to lecture to them about French wines. A dramatic woman with an enchanting accent arrived with a large supply of 8 different wines, long, crisp loaves of French bread, and packages of Port

Salud and Roquefort (look for the red sheep!) cheese. More than 160 Columbia students packed a room in Ferris Booth Hall to hear her and to taste the wine between cheese mouthfuls.

This fall they have invited Mr. Robert Misch, an ex-Columbia College man who rashly transferred to Dartmouth in the mid-1920's, to speak to them about American varietal wines. The President of New York's Wine and Food Society, Mr. Misch is an enthusiast of the rapidly improving American wines, and should have an equally interested audience when he talks on November 13.

Painted Lady

ON SEPTEMBER 22 a painter hired by the Columbia Buildings and Grounds officials coated the University's greenish statue of Alma Mater in front of Low Library with bright bronze paint. The 50-year-old, unobtrusive maiden suddenly became a center of visual attention to the returning students and professors, who soon became indignant about the paint job. "It makes Alma Mater look like a huge, gaudy souvenir," was the consensus. Three weeks later, the officials decided to scrape the paint off the four-ton statue. The Buildings and Grounds authorities at the same time pulled up a young hawthorn tree that had been planted in the center of the Ferris Booth Hall terrace, saying that "the architect doesn't think it goes well with the building." Now a new group of College students is furious. Aesthetics is definitely *in* as a concern at Columbia.



ALMA MATER
A gaudy souvenir?



THE GLEE CLUB IN WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM
The Yale men preferred American songs

To Oxford and Back

STUDENTS at England's Oxford University may soon be picking up an American accent. The reason for this possibility is that so many of Columbia's professors have been asked to lecture there in recent years. The roster includes American history experts Henry Steele Commager, Allan Nevins, and Richard Hofstadter, economic historian Louis Hacker '22, Renaissance historian Garrett Mattingly, and government professor Richard Neustadt. This October, English professor Lionel Trilling '25 accepted the Eastman Visiting Professorship at Oxford, for the academic year 1964-65. The Eastman chair is annually awarded to "a senior American scholar of the highest distinction."

Homecoming and Before

ALUMNI WHO ARRIVED EARLY for Homecoming Week-end on October 13-14 got a sample dose of the lively extracurricular life at Columbia College. On Thursday, October 11, two of the College's debaters engaged in a witty verbal duel with a pair of polished performers from Oxford University before a standing room only audience in the Rotunda of Low Library. The topic was: "Resolved that television broadcasting should be removed from commercial ownership." The Britishers won. The next evening the College men received the Yale Glee Club, with whom the Columbia Glee Club sang a joint concert. The Elis were excellent, especially in the American songs they love to do. The Light Blue Choristers preferred to display their linguistic prowess, pouring

forth melodies in Latin, German, Italian, and Calypso.

On Saturday, Columbia beat Yale 22-20, and Saturday night's Homecoming Ball was a sparkling success.

76 Trombones

FOR THE FIRST TIME in Manhattan's history two fine college bands will combine to present two hours of stirring band music—classics, American tunes, and a few surprises—at Carnegie Hall. On Friday, February 22, the bands from Lehigh and Columbia will give a joint concert, which will be open to the general public, as well as to Lehigh and Columbia partisans and music lovers. With the Lehigh brass section, one of the best disciplined in the East, and the Columbia woodwind section, an especially talented group, the two bands should provide an evening which will rank among the most rousing of the current New York concert season.



THE COLUMBIA BAND
On to Carnegie Hall

ARCHITECTURE AT COLUMBIA



IN THE YEARS between 1950 and 1960 America's colleges and universities spent about \$4 billion for new buildings. More than 25 per cent of the higher education plant in the U.S. is less than 10 years old. In the decade 1960-1970, it is estimated that between \$14 billion and \$18 billion will be spent for additional college and university construction. Nearly all of the 2000 colleges in America have plans for some additions, and about

190 entirely new campuses are now being built or planned. In the Boston area alone the current building programs of the colleges and universities there total \$300 million, and in Washington, D.C. every one of the six universities there is currently adding one or more structures. These building programs are to handle the increasing college and graduate population, which grew from 2.2 million to 3.6 million students in the 1950's, and is expected



to increase to more than 6 million students by 1970. Clearly, one of the most important developments in American college and university life is the architectural one.

Since the colleges and universities are the homes of a good portion of America's historical knowledge, creative talent, far-sighted wisdom, independence, and daring, one would guess that a bold architectural renaissance is underway in America as a result of the college expansion programs. Surprisingly—alarmingly to some people—such is not the case. Although there have been some efforts to formulate thoughtful long-range plans—Colby College and the University of Pennsylvania are examples—most of the schools have added to their plant however and wherever it is most economical and convenient. Although several schools have commissioned great architects to build imaginative new structures for them, many others have been content to hire undistinguished firms to put up useful enclosures. Beauty and brilliance have been, for the most part, missing ingredients in the university building boom.

A LARGE NUMBER of Columbia faculty, students, and alumni feel that their University has been among the less ambitious schools in securing new buildings of distinction. In fact, discontent with Columbia's architecture and planning has probably been the most insistent and rapidly growing source of grievance on the campus this year. When President Kirk was quoted in the *Spectator*, the College's daily newspaper as having said, "If you get any four people together—with or without architectural training—you're bound to get four opinions on any new building," one professor snapped. "There are not four opinions on this campus, only two. The few men responsible for the new buildings find them completely satisfactory while the rest of us find them an embarrassment."

The students have been the most vociferous in their complaints. *Spectator* and *The Owl*, a weekly issued by General Studies students, have both printed stories, professorial comment, letters to the editor, and editorials about the new buildings, and much of it has been critical. (All College men study the planning and architecture of the Columbia campus as part of their



SEELEY WINTERSMITH MUDD BUILDING, new home of the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
Completed last year, it has caused considerable controversy

required course in "masterpieces of art.") Last April 17 at the groundbreaking ceremonies of the new \$7 million School of Business, Uris Hall, 15 students from the School of Architecture picketed the ceremony with placards reading, "We Protest Bad Design," "Columbia, the Fluke of the Ocean," and "No More Uglies." One student told a reporter, "That building contradicts everything we are being taught in our classes."

Faculty members have been more quietly unhappy, although none of them have taken the step of Princeton professor Enrico Peressutti, who resigned in 1960 in protest over the de-

sign for Princeton's new \$8 million engineering quadrangle. Many of them are puzzled by the unbecoming secretiveness of University officials about the subject of architecture and by their reluctance to use outstanding scholars and artists from both within the University and without. Faculty wives are also puzzled. Said one wife, who lives near Morningside Drive and 115th Street, "I have to walk six blocks to a supermarket, seven to a good bakery, eight to a good butcher. There is not one decent woman's clothing store on the Heights, and until recently there was no adequate primary school in the area. Now the University is building a

"faculty apartment house" even further away from the good shops—and with two to five room apartments at high rents! Someone needs to sit down with the works of Lewis Mumford and Jane Jacobs and find out what makes a good urban community." Since the early 1950's, an increasing number of faculty families have moved to the suburbs; only about half of the College faculty now live on Morningside Heights.

The alumni, who are mostly removed from the Columbia campus, have been able to keep up with the situation in their newspapers and magazines, few of which have written favorably about Columbia's designs. For example, in the September 8, 1962, issue of the *Saturday Review*, Katherine Kuh of Chicago's Art Institute, wrote in an article titled "Art in America, 1962":

The [Columbia] designs, extremely dull and pedestrian, recall dreary fascist architecture from Mussolini's day. One student wisely observed: "The buildings should have some image relating to the students who work in it. This building [Uris Hall] looks no different than a post office or the branch office of an insurance company." William Platt, a member of the University's Advisory Committee on Architecture, was quoted in the *Times* as having replied: "It should not be the kind of building the architecture students have in mind. Rather it should be a nonentity, an efficient building that fits in." Somehow \$7 million seems a lot to spend on a non-entity.

One College alumnus, who has been honored by the University for his contribution to Columbia and his community, and who has been watching the building program carefully because he has helped rebuild part of his own community, said last month, "Columbia has lost my whole-hearted support until it begins to build properly again—and with taste—for the intellectual and social life of its talented students and brilliant professors."

TO THIS BARRAGE of criticism, University officials have been quick to reply. As to planning, they have pointed with pride to the huge Morningside Gardens housing project, a group of tall brick apartments with grass, trees, and play areas between them, which replaced substandard housing north of the campus, and to the Morningside Youth Program, whereby

Columbia students teach and play with the neighborhood youngsters. The youth program has resulted in the absence of a single major incident for five years. They have also frequently reminded critics of the heavy economic pressures that an urban campus faces but a rural college does not.

As to architecture, the officials—a small group comprising the President, Vice-President for Business and Finance Robert Olmsted, Co-ordinator of Planning Stanley Salmen, the University Consulting Architect Frederick Woodbridge, and the deans of the various schools—have said that the buildings should not be considered as entities to themselves, but as parts of a scheme. They have expressed confidence that when the entire building program is accomplished, the comments will change appreciably. President Kirk, for example, said last April that when the terrace building and tower building are added to the present Engineering School building, they "should make people change their

minds about the Mudd building." Also, the deans of the schools of Law, Engineering, and Business have emphasized that their new structures are carefully suited to meet the needs of their particular faculties and students. For instance, Dean Courtney Brown of the Business School has said, "Uris Hall has been designed specifically for our needs, and decorated to our tastes. If there is any way to make it more modern or efficient we have not found it."

Despite the explanations and assurances, there remain those who await with dread the completion of the white, modern Business School directly next to, and taller than, the classic Low Library. Even more fearful are those who envision the 14-story, rectangular, brick Engineering Tower building which will rise above the Columbia campus like a church spire in a New England town, an unintended symbol to all New York of the kind and quality of work that goes on at Columbia University.

URIS HALL, new home of the SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Now being built, its design led to student picketing





DAVID PLOWDEN

BUILDINGS AND SPACES

Past, Present, and Future

by FREDERICK WOODBRIDGE

*The University's consulting architect explains the changes in
Columbia's campus design and the reasons for them*

IT IS ALWAYS INTERESTING to stand under the portico of Low Library and look south over South Court with its patterned brick floor and fountains to South Field and its surrounding buildings. Although the viewer stands with the most distinguished architectural monument on campus at his back, nevertheless he sees one of

the finest architectural vistas in New York—a great open space, handsomely landscaped and enclosed by buildings of dignity and harmonious diversity.

The one man who is most responsible for this lovely vista, and the other handsome views at Columbia University, is Charles Follen McKim. It was he, along with his associates at McKim,

Mead & White, who conceived the general plan for Columbia, when it moved uptown from 49th Street and Madison Avenue to rural Morningside Heights in the 1890's. McKim's plan was so sound and splendidly monumental that it has served the institution well for nearly three-quarters of a century, despite the changes which

modern technology and economics have imposed upon it.

The McKim, Mead & White plan was a farsighted and expansive one. It made immediate, detailed sketches for the main buildings between 116th and 119th Streets, the highest area on Morningside Heights, but it also provided for additional quadrangles from 114th to 116th Streets and north to 120th Street. Except for Thomas Jefferson's plan for the University of Virginia, it was the first comprehensive university building plan in America.

As all those familiar with Columbia know, the plan was a formal one. The main axis runs north and south with Low Memorial Library set on the highest point of the hill as the main focal point. The cross axis runs east and west and is marked by Earl Hall and St. Paul's Chapel, their domes echoing the great dome of Low Library. The four corners of the main campus were to be occupied by quadrangles, only one of which—the court formed by Avery, Schermerhorn, Fayerweather, and the Chapel—has been completed. Behind Low Library there was to be a low classic building, University Hall, which was to be a dignified meeting place for the university's people, with a columned gymnasium and marble pool below, and a great panelled dining hall and auditorium on the upper campus level.

To unite the various buildings of the University, McKim, Mead & White created a flat podium around the hill that sloped down from Low Library. The podium was faced with granite and surmounted by a bull-nosed molding that is clearly noticeable to anyone looking north on Broadway or Amsterdam Avenue from 116th Street. This platform provided a single base from which the academic buildings could rise to a uniform height, strung together by a common cornice line.

The entire scheme was a grand one as befitted a great institution in a great city. The building entrances, the decorations, the gates—all have a noble scale. Even the room heights were stately, 22 feet for the first floor and 15 feet for most of the upper floors. Such high ceilings made possible splendid rooms like Avery library and the old Law Library in Kent Hall. The pervasive dignity of the McKim, Mead & White plan seemed to represent perfectly the aims of Presidents Seth Low

and Nicholas Murray Butler, who labored hard to turn the 19th century College into an internationally renowned University of gentlemen-scholars.

HOWEVER, PROBLEMS AROSE not long after the main campus was built. When funds became available to construct student residence halls at the ends of South Field, it was obvious to everyone that the students' rooms needed no such ceiling heights as the classroom buildings. The lower ceilings and greater number of rooms in the residence halls meant more and smaller windows; the fenestration had to be different. McKim, Mead & White, who designed Hartley, Livingston, and Furnald Hall in the years prior to World War I, had to exercise a great deal of ingenuity and skill to bring the student dormitories into harmony with their academic buildings. But it was done, and very successfully.

Then, in the 1920's, the University required the expansion that McKim guessed it eventually would. Scientific investigation especially was growing rapidly. University officials decided that new buildings would be erected on the sites suggested and provided for in the original McKim, Mead & White plan—the groves between Havemeyer, University Hall and Schermerhorn and 120th Street. But the magnificent room heights and rich decoration of the earlier buildings now seemed to be a luxury and an unjustifiable extravagance that Columbia could no longer afford. Also, the architectural growth in the area surrounding the University had made the ground space on the campus more precious, and suggested that the broad monumentality of McKim's buildings be replaced by a more economic verticality.

Thus, the science buildings—Pupin, Chandler, and Schermerhorn extension—were built higher than the previous buildings and the ceilings were lowered. With Chandler and the Schermerhorn extension, which were connected to older buildings, the architects made some attempt to respect the original unifying features, however artificially it had to be done. But with Pupin only the most minor consideration was given to the monumental; the massing, decoration, and most of the fenestration is plainer. John Jay Hall,

the residence hall built in the same period, reflected the same pressures toward more economic use of the available space.

One other structure was built prior to World War II, Butler Library. Here the University officials did allow a return to the monumental scale. The location was an important and attrac-

FREDERICK WOODBRIDGE has been the consulting architect to Columbia University since that post was created in 1948. He was born in Minneapolis and educated at Phillips Exeter, Amherst '21, and the Columbia School of Architecture '23. He also studied for two years at the American Academy of Rome, which Charles McKim established, and, as the University of Michigan's Boyer Research Fellow in classical archaeology in 1924-25, did excavations at Antioch and Carthage. In 1929 he joined as partner the firm of Egan, More and Woodbridge and practiced architecture until 1942, when he began a three-year stretch as Naval officer. In 1945 he resumed his practice with the firm of Adams and Woodbridge. Mr. Woodbridge has designed numerous churches and educational buildings, among them the House libraries at Amherst, the Alumnae House at Smith College, the Chapel, Tower, and Library extension at Hobart College, a dormitory and infirmary at Hamilton College, and the Episcopal Church Center now being constructed in New York City. He is vice-chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission of New York City, president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and architect for the Corporation of Trinity Parish. He lives on Claremont Avenue, next to the Columbia campus.





DAVID PLOWDEN

LEFT: Havemeyer, Schermerhorn, Schermerhorn extension, and Mudd buildings seen from Amsterdam Avenue. The Schermerhorn extension illustrates how later architects tried to respect the podium and cornice lines of McKim's design, even though they changed his plans for uniform building height and fenestration. Note that the Mudd building represents a substantial departure from the original designs.

RIGHT: A 1956 rendering of the future East Campus. The white Law School in the right foreground has been completed, with modifications. The plan for the tall graduate dormitory behind it has been altered, and four smaller residence halls around a quadrangle will be built instead. The other white structure, originally designed to be a faculty office building, will be a new School of International Studies.

tive one since it faced the great Low Library and its plaza, and the desire for an impressive vista urged a more distinguished and decorous facade for the new library. However, placing so wide and low a building on the border of South Field when room for expansion was so restricted presented serious problems for future planning.

THE FOREGOING IS BACKGROUND for the present building program. The buildings added to the main campus prior to World War II were constructed without any reappraisal of the McKim, Mead & White general plan and basic conception. It is evidence of the fundamental soundness of the original plan that the overall result is as good as it is. But the breaking of the uniform building height and cornice line and the change in building proportions and scale were actually important departures from the original scheme. What became apparent during the late 1940's, when the Univer-

sity was faced with new demands for expansion, especially in the professions, international studies, and again in science, was that considerable new thinking had to be done about Columbia's planning and architecture.

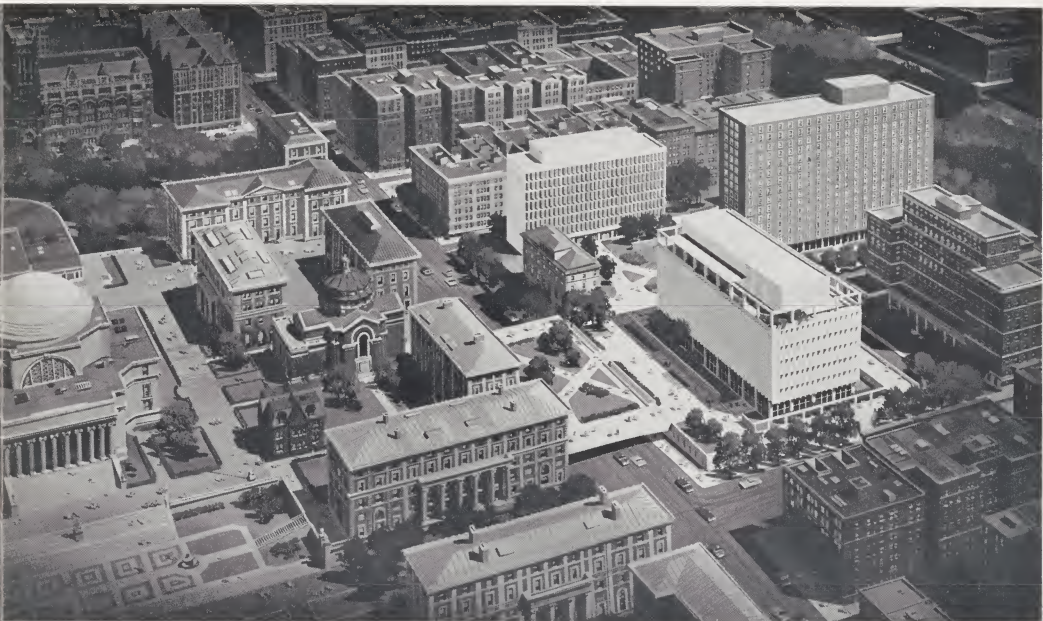
To meet the situation, University officials established in 1948 the office of Consulting Architect to the University and, later, the Advisory Council on Architecture in 1956. The Council consists of the Dean of the School of Architecture, and one faculty member from that school, two alumni of Columbia's School of Architecture who are practicing architects in New York, and the University's consulting architect. They advise the President on architectural matters at his request.

Promptly after its appointment the Advisory Council was asked to meet with the architects of the various contemplated University projects and with University officials. They discussed the many problems of future growth and design, and approved of the main out-

lines of a plan for a new East Campus that had been suggested by the firm of Harrison & Abramovitz. The East Campus is between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive, from 116th to 118th Streets. In November, 1958, the first unit of the East Campus, the new Law School, was begun.

The East Campus plan calls for an elevated terrace, between 117th Street and 118th Street, continuing that in front of the new Law Building. The terrace will be connected to the main upper campus by a wide plaza-like bridge across Amsterdam Avenue. A new School of International Studies and a graduate residence center—probably four buildings forming a quiet quadrangle on Morningside Drive—will rise from the terrace.

Since the formulation of the East Campus concept, there have been a number of changes in program and building needs. But the plan is flexible enough to permit revisions. When completed, the East Campus development



should produce an elegant, functional, and spacious area of the University.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON Architecture also helped to devise a general plan for the North Campus on the site of the former groves north of University Hall. The tree-filled groves have long been singularly pleasant areas where students gathered, faculty wives played with their children, and outdoor concerts were held in the summer. Since the construction of Pupin, the demands for science buildings have increased rapidly, and more and more encroachments have had to be made on this place of natural beauty.

The major problem of the North Campus was the great difference in level between the elevated main campus and the lower groves—about forty feet. The Advisory Council proposed a terrace which would continue the level of the main campus all the way to 120th Street. This would eliminate the groves entirely, but would create

three floors of offices, laboratories, and classrooms. Modern air-conditioning and lighting can make these spaces quite agreeable.

Above the terrace, Pupin and the Mudd Engineering Building would rise 12 stories. A tower wing, several stories higher than the Engineering School structure is projected to extend south of that building, connecting where the south face of Mudd is now blank. Another tower building should rise south of Pupin for balance. These towers could be erected on stilts so that the terrace is open to views through from Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue.

An important building on the North Campus is the new Business School, Uris Hall. Its semicircular library above the old gymnasium will look out on the broad expanse of the new terrace, which will be landscaped with grass plots and with shrubs and trees in planter boxes.

The entire scheme would provide Columbia with another group of im-

pressive buildings, harmoniously related to each other and to the older buildings.

IN THE NEW PLANS and designs for Columbia, the aim has not been to produce merely spectacular architecture. Each building must be as efficiently planned as possible, and this consideration is primary. The instructional and research demands for space are incredibly great and the ground space available is extremely limited. The aim, therefore, has been to build and to locate buildings so that the overall effect is pleasing at the same time that each building is functional.

The designs of some of the buildings that have been constructed at Columbia since World War II have been better received than others. But when the total ensemble is able to be seen, the Columbia campus will continue to be, as it has long been, one of the great university complexes in the United States.



A Brilliant Plan Gone Awry?

*One of America's most perceptive young
architectural critics takes a hard look
at the new construction on the campus*

by ALLAN TEMKO '47

Photographs by DAVID PLOWDEN

Allan Temko recently toured the Columbia campus, as he often does when he is in New York. After his tour we talked with him about his impressions of the campus, especially the new buildings. What follow are the remarks made during that interview.

EDITOR: You lived at Columbia during your College years and have visited it regularly since graduation. What do you think of the old McKim, Mead, & White plan of the campus and buildings?

MR. TEMKO: Unquestionably, the Columbia campus is one of the great urban designs of the late nineteenth century. Leaving aside the architecture for a moment, the University's plan—its arrangement of spaces—is outstanding as an urban concept. It ranks with the Columbian Exposition of

1893 in Chicago as a splendid treatment of city space.

What McKim, Mead, & White did—actually Charles McKim was most responsible—was develop the entire campus as an entity, which faced the city down town but walled out its noise and commercialism. A neutral frame of brick buildings was erected about a main focal point, the majestic, white Low Memorial Library. Two minor focal points, St. Paul's Chapel and Earl Hall, admirably counterbalanced Low. With a restrained but lordly palette of materials, great unity was established; the relative sobriety of the surrounding buildings only enhances the splendor of the central library.

The individual buildings of the frame are not especially handsome; but if one looks at the frame as a whole, one wonders where in our cities we have its equal. There is a unified

cornice height, roofs that are made of one material, walls of similar materials and design, even a unifying system of brick walks.

Above all, you have spatial relationships that are very good. The areas between buildings, such as that between Kent Hall, the Chapel, and Philosophy, are charming, although a few of them, such as that between Avery, Schermerhorn, and Havemeyer, are cramped and sunless. The entire complex is singularly pleasant in spite of its heavy concentration of buildings and people. McKim's Columbia plan is a triumph of urban design, one which was a half century ahead of its time.

EDITOR: Is there some way that McKim could have used the hill on Morningside Heights even better?

MR. TEMKO: Well, he could have urged President Seth Low and the Trustees to secure the whole hill from the Hudson River shore to Morningside Drive. Columbia officials were shortsighted in not acquiring all the property to the river edge. The land was empty in 1890. To be fair, however, very few people at the time—Ebenezer Howard was a prominent exception—foresaw the rapid, calamitous growth of our cities. Just think, if the Columbia campus looked toward the river, with Low Library on the crown of the hill, Columbia would have a campus unrivalled in the world. As it is though, the plan is very good. The recent closing of 116th Street and the creation of the comely mall, College Walk, is evidence of the soundness of the original McKim concept and its provision for University growth.

EDITOR: You have spoken of the plan of the campus. What about the individual buildings that McKim, Mead, & White designed?

MR. TEMKO: Charles McKim was very fond of Italian forms—Roman, Renaissance, and Baroque. But we must not think of his firm as merely copybook architects, even though they did frequently lift directly from the copybooks, such as Palladio's. One can copy well or badly; they copied well. Mostly, they *adapted* earlier designs, and there is surprising freedom, sensitivity, and dash in their adaptations. You probably know that they did several commercial buildings where they abandoned the imperial facade for

more forthright forms.

The buildings at Columbia are a rather fresh and comparatively free adaptation of Renaissance forms. They are not particularly distinguished, but they are not bad, either. Their scale, for instance, is not oppressive, even though they are comparatively large structures. Given the chaos of the surrounding city—its utter lack of formal meaning—the symmetry and orderly repetition of the Columbia buildings come into their own. I'm no supporter of Henry Hope Reed, Jr., who would like us to return to Beaux-Arts classicism, but in the case of Columbia's buildings there's much to be said for the neo-classical idiom.

EDITOR: Does any one building stand out in architectural excellence?

MR. TEMKO: There's nothing else quite like Low Library. It is a magnificent building. The proportions are excellent. The choice of materials is fine.

And there is a startling richness of detail. For instance, McKim wanted a soft, general light for the interior, like moonlight. He had built a 5 foot wooden ball, suspended it from the dome, painted it grey-white, and played lights—two from each of the four galleries—on it. It was a forerunner of modern indirect lighting. McKim's great stairway leading up to the Low entrance is sensitively adjusted to avoid visual distortion; it is actually slightly convex across so that it doesn't appear to be sagging in the center. This kind of subtlety and care is a mark of fine architecture.

If you doubt the excellence of Low Library, I recommend visiting it before going to Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum. Compare them and see which of the buildings impresses you as being more truly palatial, more ceremonial. Low Library overwhelms you with grandeur and a



"McKim's Columbia plan was a triumph of urban design, one which was a half century ahead of its time."



ALLAN TEMKO has become one of America's leading architectural critics. A native New Yorker, he began Columbia College in 1941, but spent three years as a Navy officer before graduating in 1947. At College he wrote for *Spectator*, *Jester*, and *Review*. Now a confirmed Californian with a home in Berkeley, he has written numerous articles for magazines and newspapers on urban development and architecture. At present Mr. Temko is associate editor of *Architectural Forum*, architectural critic for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and lecturer in Journalism at the University of California at Berkeley. He has written two books: *Notre-Dame de Paris* (1955) and *Eero Saarinen* (published this fall). His awards include a Guggenheim Fellowship, first prize for architectural journalism in 1960 from the A.I.A. for a Harper's article on urban renewal, and a \$15,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, with which he is currently doing research in Europe on the life and forms of large cities.

sense of history, as it tries to. Yet it is not so maniacal as the Guggenheim Museum which keeps you on aesthetic strings, which Mr. Wright manipulated mercilessly.

Of course, Low Library was a terrible building functionally. Fortunately, it has been given a new function as the home of the top administration officials and the place for great ceremonies. Visiting dignitaries can be received here in European splendor and scale.

EDITOR: Could we turn our attention to the new buildings at Columbia?

What is your opinion of Ferris Booth Hall, the College's student center, and its attached mate, New Hall, the newest residence hall?

MR. TEMKO: The general location of these buildings is good. They complete the grand design for the South Field Quadrangle. Architecturally, the buildings are a horror. They are heavy and pompous, without being rich. They are embarrassingly bureaucratic in mood. The massing is maladroit, to put it mildly. The front of Ferris Booth is not straight, but cuts in at an angle, as if someone had taken a slice from the lobby, and this violates the symmetrical mood of the whole campus. Why this was done, I can't figure out.

The South end of the campus must be seen as a serious architectural problem which was not solved but only aggravated by Ferris Booth and New Hall. John Jay Hall was the first disruption of the McKim, Mead, & White scheme. It was built much higher than the other buildings and didn't share their mood. It need not have slavishly imitated Hartley and Livingston Halls, but it should have kept the same cornice height, the same general proportions, the same fenestration. John Jay, then, was the first jarring note on the south campus.

Butler Library, built in the 1930's, further marred the south campus, I believe. It's a building that doesn't bear architectural scrutiny, even as a neo-classical structure. For so large and important a building it has few agreeable spaces. The College Study in Butler has always been a somewhat grim and uninviting place. The Cross Browsing Room is pleasant but tiny.

Still, John Jay and Butler Library are superior to Ferris Booth and New Hall. The two new buildings look cheap beside the older ones. They seem almost unfinished, as if corners were ruthlessly cut. The details are skimpy and unimaginative. Yet we all know that the two buildings were far from inexpensive. I sat for some time in the Ferris Booth Lounge. It's like the lounge of a would-be Hilton Hotel somewhere. When a student started playing the piano by the fireplace, it became a nightmare—a bus station with Muzak.

Then there's the new Lion's Den. It looks like it should be managed by Schrafft's. It's not a cozy, friendly place



LOW LIBRARY
There's nothing else quite like it



BUTLER LIBRARY
Doesn't bear close scrutiny



PHILOSOPHY-KENT QUADRANGLE
The space is charming



FERRIS BOOTH & NEW HALL
Are they representative?



THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
A box with holes?



THE SCHOOL OF LAW
A serious attempt

to have a hamburger or to talk with a girl, as the ratskeller-like old Lion's Den was. For one thing the lighting is harsh. (The key to a good building is often its lighting; in the Lion's Den it should be unobtrusive.) For another thing, the place has several of the apertures of the traditional world of educated gentlemen—the old college seals and wainscoted walls—but none of the authority with which these themes are carried out at places like Princeton. If you're going to have a stage set for your architecture, let it be a good stage set. The two new colleges at Yale are a stage set; in this case medieval, which is appropriate for Yale. But Eero Saarinen, the architect, whipped up some interesting sets. The buttresses he designed for the new Yale colleges will be very agreeable places in which to have a beer and talk.

Ask yourself: Is Ferris Booth Hall representative of the extremely talented men that the College admits? Does it reflect the bold, original thinking and deep feeling that the College tries to encourage? Or does it look as if it were drawn up in haste by bureaucratic hacks with no sympathy for all that a great college represents?

EDITOR: And New Hall?

MR. TEMKO: John Jay was a poorly designed residence hall. My brother lived there one year, and I found his room, and the whole floor unattractive. It reminded me of a YMCA. It hardly suits the needs of bright students with a thirst for beauty and good conversation.

But New Hall is worse. It pays little attention to McKim's unifying concept. It's a dull, bureaucratic place. The entrance and ground floor are poorly handled; the placement of the lounge shows a shocking ignorance of the flow of students. New Hall makes little provision for the two most important needs of College men, lively discourse and private study. I feel it's a rather mean building, like a Victorian reformatory.

I lived in Hartley and Livingston. Each floor had its own life and flavor. (The floor is a good unit in high-rise buildings.) Somehow we didn't feel lost in a hive. I don't think the conversation was inferior to that at any other university. I can remember inviting professors up for a drink. Some of the best of them came and spent the eve-

ning exploring ideas with us. The graduate counselor on each floor had open house occasionally, and there was a real sense of community.

The actual rooms in Hartley and Livingston could have been better, but we made the best of them. I shared a three-room suite with two other men. We arranged it so that the middle room was a common room between two sleeping rooms. Our common room was a meeting place for literary people, politicians, scientists, athletes. I doubt that there is much of this on the floors of New Hall, where the two-room-suites for four students make provision for neither private study nor group conversation.

EDITOR: The new Seely Wintersmith Mudd building that houses the School of Engineering has been the most heavily criticized building thus far. Do you think the criticisms are just?

MR. TEMKO: The School of Engineering is a disaster. How dreadful that one state of mind could have produced both Ferris Booth and the Mudd building, even though two different architectural firms did them! I have been told that Mr. Woodbridge, the University's consulting architect, and other officials have asked that critics reserve judgment until the two buildings planned to be added to the Mudd building are done. I fear that the final result will only be three times as catastrophic. Frank Lloyd Wright called buildings like the School of Engineering boxes with holes punched in them. Why, some low-cost housing developments look better! Beside the classical presence of the McKim, Mead & White buildings it looks ugly and cheap.

Look at it this way. Columbia has a fine Engineering School, one which has helped advance modern technology considerably. Yet not a single significant structural advance of the 20th century appears in the construction of that building. The new Engineering School could have been built in 1900. How did a school working on the frontiers of applied science ever get such a reactionary building? Think of the new buildings at M.I.T. They reflect the inventive, pioneering work being done there.

Audacious, handsome buildings need not be out of place in the McKim plan. By respecting the location, cornice height, fenestration, proportion,



THE COSS BROWNING ROOM
Pleasant but tiny

and building materials of the original plan, they can achieve unity without sacrificing freshness and ingenuity.

EDITOR: The new Law School is more audacious and modern. How do you like it?

MR. TEMKO: I think the Law School is better than Ferris Booth and Seeley Mudd. One can readily see that a serious attempt was made to achieve an outstanding but harmonious design. Dean Warren's idea of making the law library a kind of central trunk for the building was a good one; law depends so heavily on precedent and library investigation. The idea of bridging Amsterdam Avenue was also a good one; it displays an understanding of the workings of city life and traffic. Some of the lecture rooms are well conceived.

There are flaws, however. The color of the building is wrong. Its whiteness clamors for attention and detracts seriously from the centrality of Low Library. McKim's plan called for predominantly brick structures with the white Low Library as a campus focal point. Johnson Hall, the President's House, and the Faculty Club, carry out the idea, although Casa Italiana does not. For no strong reason, the Law School has become a competing focal point. Low Library should have been left in its central glory. The architects, who went into a new idiom for the Law School, could have done it in compatible color. The situation is similar to that of Lafayette Square in Washington. No other building in the area should be permitted to compete in color with the President's White

House.

I do feel that the interior of the Law School is lacking in serenity. It's bleak and cut up; the circulation is not what I would call successful. Also, the protrusions on the side facades are ungainly. They look like broadcasting control booths to me. I understand that the College students say that the Law School is a toaster, and the Engineering School is the box it came in.

I would say that the Law School is a fine opportunity wasted. This is no surprise to me because the firm of Harrison & Abramovitz, who designed the building, have missed great opportunities in executing their work before. They are usually competent, but without final brilliance. The United Nations, where Wallace Harrison was supervising architect, and the new Time and Life Building, which they did, are also wasted opportunities. Still, the firm is of some distinction in the United States.

EDITOR: Now you have pointed at two determinants of good planning and architecture: the ideas of the patrons or clients and the quality of the architects. Would you comment on these with regard to Columbia?

MR. TEMKO: I find that it is extremely difficult to ascertain who is responsible for the new construction at Columbia. Perhaps that is the source of the problem—too many cooks in the kitchen and no one firmly in charge.

I do think that there has been a change in the taste of the great donors since the late 19th century. For example, I recently read the autobiography of T. Jefferson Coolidge, the wealthy

Boston Brahmin, who was also park commissioner of Boston. He spent many days in the saddle going over the terrain personally with Frederick Law Olmsted, the great planner and landscape architect, and helped Olmsted lay out the parks. Coolidge cared deeply and the beauty of the parks reflects his care. I wonder how many patrons of today spend much time "in the field" worrying about the form and appearance of the designs they commission.

We know that Mr. Thomas Watson, Sr., board chairman of IBM, played an impressive part in the development of the University as a trustee from 1933 to 1956. But if we compare the new architecture of IBM with that of Columbia, we wonder why he didn't raise his voice in protest. Certainly he would never have tolerated such ugly and retrogressive architecture to represent his corporation, which has an excellent building program. We know too that Mr. Percy Uris has been a trustee since 1960. No one can question the loyalty to Columbia of Mr. Uris '20, and we are grateful for his support. But no one can claim that Mr. Uris, who has become successful as a commercial developer of urban real estate, has ever erected a single structure of architectural distinction. We wonder about his influence.

EDITOR: Hasn't there been an Architectural Advisory Council to assist the President, the Trustees, and the Deans?

MR. TEMKO: Yes, but I'm not too informed about their activities. So far as I know they have been used largely to look at designs after they have already been drawn up. I believe that they had almost nothing to do with the recent decision to build the unfortunate new faculty apartment house on St. Clair's Place.

EDITOR: What should the role of Columbia's School of Architecture be in the campus planning and design?

MR. TEMKO: It's common knowledge that the school has not been quite the equal of those at Harvard, M.I.T., Pennsylvania or little North Carolina State, although it has turned out some fine architects. But the appointment of Charles Colbert as its new dean may make the Architecture School a truly great one. He's a modernist who appreciates tradition, a man who loves elegance as well as functionalism.

Above all, he sees society in depth and the scope of architecture as the whole range of man's physical surroundings. I have been very impressed by the work the school has just done in the renewal design for downtown Dallas, Texas.

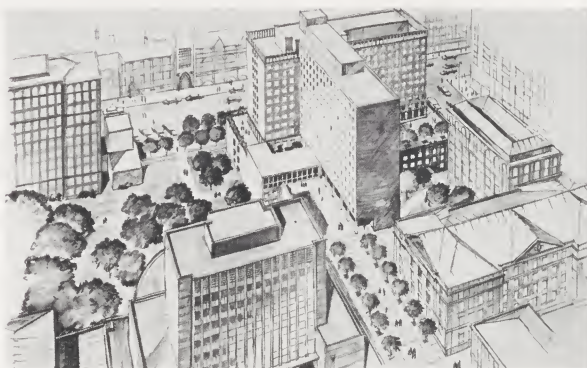
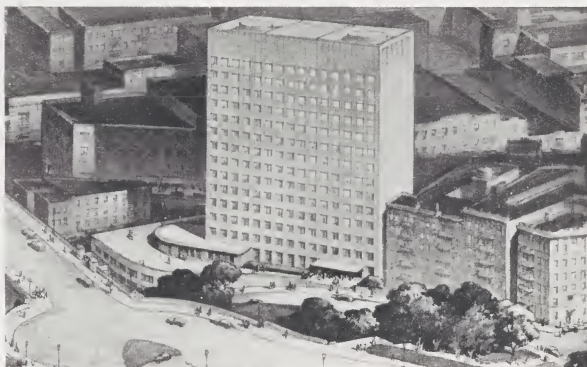
Certainly there should be more responsibility bestowed upon the dean and faculty of the School of Architecture for the development of the campus. They have not even been consulted in most of the new projects. The school's students, who have watched the dismemberment of this great urban complex, have not sat by as a surprising number of the faculty have. They demonstrated at the ground breaking of the new Business School, Uris Hall. From what I have seen of the plans of that building, I think their protest was justifiable. I say more power to them. Someone must remind the University administration of its avowed aim of excellence.

EDITOR: How about the choice of architects?

MR. TEMKO: As you know, thus far the University has used "safe" firms, and they have received "safe" buildings. I don't understand it. Columbia doesn't choose its faculty or students this way; it boldly seeks the best. Why are we so timid about architecture? While other institutions have commissioned Eero Saarinen, Mies van der Rohe, Philip Johnson, I. M. Pei, and other creative architects, we haven't even approached men of such caliber.

The University of California at Berkeley, where I teach part-time, is planning a memorial science building to Ernest Lawrence, the inventor of the cyclotron. They invited five leading firms to compete in a design for it. The firms are Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, Eero Saarinen and Associates (led since the death of Saarinen by Kevin Roche, a fine architect), Louis Kahn of Philadelphia (an uneven but often brilliantly inventive architect), and two California firms that have done very distinguished work. California has thus staged what amounts to a national competition for this memorial to a famous scientist.

Why isn't Columbia searching for bold, original creations? How can a great university be content with multimillion dollar mediocrities, especially when it can claim a superlative basic plan?



TOP & MIDDLE: Two early 1950's designs for the new School of Engineering, 125th Street site.

BOTTOM: Current design for the Engineering Center on the eastern part of the North Campus, showing completed Mudd building and projected Engineering Tower right-angle addition. Foreground has sketch of Uris Hall, now being built.



COLUMBIA'S BUTLER LIBRARY

There is a psychology of space that mutely expresses itself

NOW THAT THE COLLEGE faculty and the University officials have decided to increase the size of Columbia College by 50 per cent, from 2,600 to nearly 4,000 students, we can expect that soon there will be new fund drives, projected facilities, and new buildings. More important, however, there should soon be a major and thorough study of the aims of the College, and an imaginative and comprehensive master plan

of architectural design to help carry out whatever aims are proclaimed. If the College fails to do this, the new construction may get in the way of generations of young men who will come to Columbia to educate themselves in the liberal arts tradition.

There will be a great difference between a college of 2,600 men and one of 4,000 men. The increase in the quantity of students will inevitably bring with it many changes in the

quality of life and learning at the College. Surely no one connected with Columbia wishes a decline in the high quality of instruction at Morningside, yet that is what could easily happen, as it has happened at other undergraduate institutions, if an increase in enrollment prompts little more than a new classroom here and another dormitory there.

There is a psychology of space, indoors and outdoors, that mutely ex-

by STANTON LEGGETT '38

An educational consultant says that a college's architecture also teaches students and points to the new directions in college design

The Educational Effects of College Architecture

presses itself and is heard by those who pass through. Times Square and Rockefeller Center, for example, speak different tongues. Buildings and spaces affect men. They can belittle or exalt; stimulate or depress; inspire individuality or enforce conformity. The College should wisely use the architecture of its surroundings to reinforce the purposes of the institution.

Since the physical design of an educational institution reflects and is derived from the ideas and aims that give the school its special character, the first step in the planning process for a larger Columbia College should be an agreement about the purposes of the College. These purposes are not clear at present. There was a time in Columbia history when President Nicholas Murray Butler cared little for liberal education and four-year colleges. He preferred an extensive system of junior colleges that would hastily feed young gentlemen into Columbia's professional and graduate schools. During the 1920's and 1930's, however, the students, alumni, and especially the faculty pressed for a return to a full, broad college education at Columbia. They felt that the College should train thinking, sensible men, not just doctors, lawyers and professors of mathematics. In 1946 the College curriculum received a unique and definite form (and considerable attention and imitation) in the publication of *A College Program in Action* by Dean Harry Carman and the faculty committee on plans.

In the past decade the pendulum seems to have swung back toward specialization and professional preparation. President Kirk has advocated a more compressed three-year College program. The recent changes in the College curriculum favor increased and earlier specialization. And Dean Paley's last report suggested that perhaps students should even begin their college education with a specialty. We are told that the return to specialization will give new maturity, vigor, and knowledge to the student, because in becoming narrower he burrows deeper. Plato's cave is becoming a hole.

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE at Columbia reflects both the current confusion of purpose and the trend toward specialization. One new building looks

like a 19th century warehouse while another resembles the post-war Park Avenue structures. All of them have the form of that most prevalent of modern architectural clichés, the tall, hermetically sealed box. The new buildings have little relation to the students' living quarters or relaxation areas. They use outdoor spaces poorly, I feel, and make too few concessions to the multiple interests and activities of the curious and intelligent young people that Columbia attracts.

The arts, for example, are virtually banished from Columbia's new structures and are being reserved for a splendid "art center," where they may be prepared and consumed in pure and heavy doses. Aside from the fact that the art center is an arbitrary form—one that has become the new cultural status symbol at dozens of colleges and universities—there is a serious question about the effect of the isolation of art from the mainstream of academic or city life. To divorce art from the community is to remove it at once from its source and its outlet. Truncated, sterile, ingrown, speaking a sign language increasingly decipherable only to the initiate, the art center becomes a twentieth century Ivory Tower of Babel. Why not place a jarring art exhibit in the Law School (as is frequently done in the School of Architecture)? Or a theater in the Engineering School (which could double as a large science lecture room)? Or a music recital hall in the College residence halls? In that way art, theater, and music could invigorate and comment upon life in the middle of the academic market place. Such an arrangement could foster discussion between art and other pursuits and help to check the drift toward excessive specialization at our universities.

My point is that Columbia's recent building *unconsciously* reflects its changing aims and new directions. What is necessary is to make clear Columbia's intentions and consciously design future buildings and spaces to implement those intentions. I do not mean to belabor the connection between purpose and design—sociological use and architectural plan—but it is one of the most neglected elements in architectural decisions today. New roads are built without considering whether we really wish to increase

automobile traffic or further subsidize the trucking industry at the expense of the railroads. And buildings with totally different uses, say a low-cost housing project and an engineering center, often have similar designs.

AS I UNDERSTAND IT, the College is more than ever seeking to locate and attract the outstanding young men from all parts of America and abroad. And, despite the pressures of specialization, Columbia is still exposing these young men to their intellectual, moral, and aesthetic heritage before encouraging them to pursue their main interests intensely. How can the design of College facilities assist the intermingling of students and the exchange of ideas?

Consider the freshman entering the expanded, unplanned College a decade from now. He comes to Columbia to meet other talented young men and learn from great teachers. He is one of a class of 1,100 students at a large college in a huge university in a vast city. He finds himself placed in a cell-like dormitory room which discourages mixing, but affords no privacy either. He goes to classes in separate buildings for each subject, and reads with a crowd in a cavernous library reading room. The professors can rarely

THE HARTLEY HALL LOUNGE
Like the old family parlor



be talked to and then only if the student has a highly developed interest that coincides with their specialties. Disappointed, the freshman concludes that he might as well have enrolled in his large state university, which is only one-third as expensive.

If Columbia College wishes to expand by 50 per cent and still maintain its standards and means of education, it seems to me inevitable that it will have to plan now for sub-units for the College. The alternative is mass, impersonal education. There are a number of plans that have been tried and found reasonably successful. Two of the best known are the Oxford-Cambridge plan of parallel colleges with separate identities, and the Harvard plan of 300-student residential houses, each with its own faculty master and tutors, dining hall, and character. Of course, Columbia should not—indeed it cannot, being in New York—imitate either of these plans. But it should seek its own imaginative solution of sub-division to keep standards of learning high and life among the students and faculty personal.

IN CREATING an architectural plan for the College, two areas will require particular attention. One is student and faculty housing; the other is library design. The day when most of the learning at America's better colleges is done in classrooms is rapidly coming to an end. More and more students do most of their learning—and spend most of their time—in the residence halls and the libraries. This change necessitates a fresh look at residence hall and library design.

If there is one place on campus where the accountant's values must not be allowed to supersede educational needs, it is student and faculty housing. It is in their own rooms that both the students and the scholars do most of their reading, discussing, and writing. Here they think, compose, and test their ideas against friends. To neglect to apply our best architectural thinking here, to skimp on dormitories or faculty housing, is a grievous folly.

Student rooms must be comfortable, quiet, and attractive. They must support both individual study and collective "bull sessions." The model is closer to the apartment with sleeping-study rooms and a living room than to

the cell-block hotel, where meetings among the occupants interest only the hotel detective. There is a delicacy of design and a sensitivity to the nuances of living and learning that set the good residence halls miles apart from the usual barracks-like dormitories.

The lobbies and lounges in the residence halls also require reevaluation. It is well known that the large, formal lounges at most colleges are relatively little used. Resembling the old parlor which was reserved mainly for visits by the clergy, spacious lobbies have probably outgrown much of their usefulness. Life at most colleges starts above the first and second ceremonial floors.

Faculty housing should be generous in space and, more essentially, nearby the University. In addition to their family needs, faculty members as scholars and teachers require space

for meetings with colleagues, students and guests. They also must have a quiet library-study with a great desk, a soft chair, and a large quantity of bookshelves. We shall see how well Columbia's development officials recognize these important needs when we are able to inspect the new faculty apartment house currently being built at St. Clair's Place.

Certainly, good housing for students and faculty costs more. But it is not a luxury. Rather it is an essential condition for the accomplishment of the academic and social purposes of the College.

The design of the library facilities also requires special attention. As the College grows to 4,000 men, a totally new College library should probably be erected across 114th Street from Butler Library. Recent studies suggest that large, spiritless study areas

KEN HEYMAN



STUDENTS IN NEW HALL ROOM

"If there is one place on campus where the accountant's values must not be allowed to supersede educational needs, it is student and faculty housing."



THE GEOLOGY LIBRARY
The small ones are better

such as the Main Reading Room and the College Reading Room in Butler Library actually hamper the acquisition of knowledge, and that smaller spaces such as the panelled John Coss Browsing Room, also in Butler Library, with its well-grouped furniture, small tables, and snug alcoves, encourage student reading and writing.

The 1960 Report of Amherst College, "Student Reaction to Study Facilities," for example, said that:

For most students, use and approval of study space vary inversely with size. . . . Only 12 percent of all studying done took place in the large reading rooms which exist on campus; while 56 percent of it occurred in the two smallest places: dormitory rooms and library carrels. . . . The reason for this strong bias against large study spaces is not mass agoraphobia but simply that distractions arising from other people prove to be the most serious frustrations to good studying, and these distractions increase in proportion to the number of people present.

The findings led the faculty committee to suggest that:

The development of independence in students, the early acquisition of ability to dig deeply into problems, and long-term interests in intellectual pursuits . . . indicate less dependence upon textbooks, assignments, reserve shelves, required readings, and reviewing for examinations; but more . . . use of multiple sources of information, evaluation,

reflective thinking, and report writing. For the latter kinds of activity, the large reading room is defective. There is no place to accumulate and keep books, documents, and all the paraphernalia of the scholar. Some further development of small and appropriate space must be made.

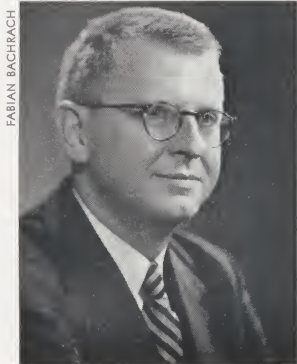
A COLUMBIA COLLEGE of 4,000 men will be a superior or mediocre institution as superior or mediocre ideas about facilities, programs, and academic life are incorporated into the process of planning for the larger College. Good college education does not happen by accident, nor can it be carried out in an atmosphere of large corporate enterprise. It requires careful planning for the frequent exchange of information in an intimate and lovely setting.

Good architecture can aid a college in fulfilling its purposes. But the college must be willing to make a strong statement of basic purposes, and it must be daring enough to display the same imagination, beauty, and long-range utility in its architecture that the scholars at the College display in their writings, research, and teaching. That Columbia College is ready to embark on an architectural plan worthy of its traditions, purposes, and

stature is indicated by the statement in Dean Palfrey's last report:

No question is more important to the future of the College in the next decade than the creation of a physical, intellectual, and social design for College students, which is not an imitation of any other institution but a representation of the realities and opportunities of a college experience at Columbia University. It will require an imaginative conception and design for old facilities, and for new ones yet to be built. If expansion means only the construction of another dormitory, it will be a failure.

STANTON LEGGETT is one of the nation's busiest educational consultants. His firm, Engelhardt, Engelhardt, and Leggett, has helped to plan numerous school buildings and systems and cultural facilities throughout America. He is a 1938 graduate of the College, where he rowed, played varsity basketball, led several student committees, belonged to Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and was elected to the honorary society of Nuoms. He won the Eleanor Morris Fellowship to attend Columbia's Teachers College, at which he earned an M.A. in 1939 and a Ph.D. in 1948. His posts include those of high school teacher for one year, assistant to the president of New York's Board of Education, supervising principal of schools at Elmont, Long Island, and visiting professor of education at Syracuse in 1945 and Illinois in 1949. He is the author of four books and many articles. Dr. Leggett lives with his artist wife and two children on Manhattan's West 77th Street in a town house designed by Stanford White of McKim, Mead, & White. He was chairman of Columbia's Homecoming this fall.





Photographs by DAVID PLOWDEN

Garden in the City

*Despite soot, fumes, and lack of sunlight,
two men keep the campus a verdant oasis*

EACH YEAR thousands of visitors are stunned to find that the interior of the Columbia campus contains broad lawns, shaded courts, colorful flower beds, and tree-studded groves. No one expects such refreshing and well-kept greenery among the tall buildings and crowds of students that mark the Morningside community. Students, too, are annually delighted with Columbia's verdure. Young lawn-sitters and tree-leaners through the years have found the margin for complaint in this area as narrow as the room for improvement.

The surprise of some of the visitors derives from their knowledge of how extraordinarily difficult it is to maintain healthy plant life in America's great cities. An average of 93 tons of soot particles has fallen on each square mile of Manhattan every month during the past 10 years. Fumes and gases are carried in the breezes that push through the trees. Tall buildings restrict the amount of sunlight. The average 3.5 inches of monthly rain is not enough to wash off the grime which deters photosynthesis. Relatively high humidity encourages fungus growth.

How does Columbia University preserve its lush areas of natural beauty?

Columbia's greenery is zealously protected and skillfully promoted by an unusually knowledgeable staff, led by two men who are unbelievably dedicated to growing lovely things. The two men are Michael Patrick Maloney, superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and Richard Robert Fenska, the University's consulting forester. The staff consists of 23 men who work under Mr. Maloney, 15 of whom care for the 31 acres of the main campus and 8 of whom tend the 27 acres of Baker Field, the athletic grounds.

According to Mr. Maloney, "We keep things looking well by artificially creating favorable conditions. Peat moss and lime help us adjust the acidity of the soil. Chemical fertilizers add richness to the soil. Sprinklers make rain when the plants need it. Chemical sprays take the place of birds in eliminating insects. Constant mowing and pruning encourage thicker, stronger growth. Above all, lots of work and lots of time, *lots* of time, has always been our best solution."

Mr. Fenska says much the same about the trees he watches. "Trees like rich, moist forest soil. The city has insufficient rainfall and virtually no organic matter to enrich the soil. Yes,

you have to nurse city trees along, like helpless babies, watering, feeding, pruning, and spraying—repeatedly spraying."

MICHAEL MALONEY has been at Columbia since July, 1931. He was born and raised on a farm in the village of St. Agathe East in the province of Quebec, Canada, where he helped his family raise barley, wheat, potatoes, and vegetables. He moved to the United States in 1925, worked for a construction company for awhile, then became a groundsman at Columbia University. In 1943 Mr. Maloney became superintendent of all Columbia's grounds. "I've lived outdoors all my life," says Mr. Maloney. "I've always loved to grow things and I think I have some talent for it. My association with Columbia has been a happy one; it has allowed me to stay outdoors and keep doing what I know best."

Michael Maloney's special devotion is to growing grass. One of the proudest minutes in his life occurred when Yale's baseball coach told him in 1961 that he had seen many infelds in his life but never one so beautifully manicured as that at Baker Field.

Probably the two most challenging assignments that Mr. Maloney has been given have been the sodding of South Field in 1953 and the preparation and seeding of the new soccer field this summer. South Field was a football and baseball field in the 1920's, an intramural games area in the 1930's, and a training ground on which Navy trainees marched in the 1940's. As much as 3000 gallons of oil were poured on it each year to keep the dust down. When the University decided to convert it to a lawn, Mr. Maloney and his staff were given the job. They began by bulldozing away the top six inches of oil-soaked ground. Then they replaced it with four inches of good top soil and one inch of rich humus. The university had purchased a polo field in New Jersey and Mr. Maloney had the entire field cut out three inches thick, rolled up and laid in pieces on top of the humus. The new sod was rolled and watered daily for weeks. The result is the bright green field in front of Butler Library that visitors now admire.

SEEDING THE NEW soccer area at Baker Field was even more diffi-

cult. Mr. Maloney had only three months to produce a smooth, tough, thick grass area 120 yards long and 75 yards wide, and this summer was one of the driest in decades. The area was underlined with large rock ledges and roots of trees that had been pulled out. The soil acidity measured a mere 5.8 (good grass needs at least 6.6 to flourish). As soon as the bulldozers had finished leveling the field at the end of June, Mr. Maloney hurriedly spread 24,000 lbs. of limestone, 900 lbs. of turf builder and 1400 lbs. of superphosphate over the acres, then mixed in three inches of topsoil. His crew finished seeding the field at 9:30 p.m. on July 3.

For the next 18 days there was no rain whatsoever and the temperature rose every day to between 86° and 93°. Mr. Maloney placed 10 sprinklers on the field and kept them going 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during the period. His men worked in shifts, using lights at night. After the first rainfall, Mr. Maloney changed the sprinkling hours to 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. "The soil had to be kept moist during germination," said Mr. Maloney, "or we could have lost the entire field to the summer sun in three hours." Now the grass is even and green, if not yet thick. Mr. Maloney says, "The boys will have a decent grass field to play on this fall. My men worked heroically under the worst possible conditions. We couldn't fail. This is Columbia, a great University, and there was a lot at stake."

What kind of grass seed does Mr. Maloney favor? "We use a special mixture of 60 per cent Kentucky Blue grass, 30 per cent Chewing Fescue, and 10 per cent Perennial Rye. The Kentucky Blue is a good city liver; it doesn't require as much attention as other grasses. The color is nice too." What about crab grass? "You can never entirely lick that problem once it's there. Its seeds can lie dormant in the soil for over 20 years. Crab grass is sturdy, a fast grower, a prolific seeder—everything a grass should be. We keep after it as well as we can."

Michael Maloney and his staff also care for the flowers and shrubs on campus. One of their ablest assistants is Mrs. Grayson Kirk, the President's wife, who personally helps select the flowers to be planted around the University. The early spring crocuses and

daffodils, the late spring irises and tulips, and the summer geraniums and alyssum that brighten the campus attest to her advisory skill. "Mrs. Kirk takes a real interest in the appearance of the campus," affirms Mr. Maloney.

MR. RICHARD FENSKA, the University's consulting forester, does not work directly for Columbia. A former professor of forestry at Wisconsin, Montana, and Syracuse Universities, he is employed by the Bartlett Tree Company, the only commercial tree service with a complete research laboratory. But he has been advising Columbia about its trees since 1943 and has developed a deep interest in the University campus. Specifically, he chooses the campus trees, directs their planting, and advises on their care. Since Mr. Maloney and his staff actually plant and nourish the trees, Mr. Fenska and Mr. Maloney have become very close friends.

"Columbia has one of the largest, most varied, and best kept collections of trees on any campus in the United States," claims Mr. Fenska. "That grove of lindens near 120th Street, the giant sycamores in front of the Havemeyer Hall, the tall elms, the oaks and delicate sugar locusts, and the dozens of varieties of evergreens are all excellent specimens."

There are two kinds of trees that Mr. Fenska likes especially for city growth, the sycamore and the red oak. "Many people know how hard the sycamore works to grow in cities, but few people know about the red oak. The oaks are generally regarded as slow-growing trees. Not the red oak. It grows fast, has a straight, deep root system, a good crown, beautiful foliage, and a remarkable resistance to soot and fumes."

ON OCCASION, Michael Maloney and Richard Fenska have combined their experience and knowledge to work on a project. One case was the moving of Columbia's Japanese cherry tree. It was given to the University by a grateful Japanese student in 1925 and was planted near the Pupin physics building. It never reached its full, colorful glory. When the Pegram annex to Pupin was built several years ago, they decided to move the tree in front of the new structure to gain additional sun and slightly different

soil. Now the cherry tree blossoms as it should.

Another joint venture involved the eight lodgepole pines that the landscape architect for Ferris Booth Hall thought might look interesting at the western corners of South Field. In this case they were divided in their opinions. Mr. Fenska disagreed with the architect and predicted that the pines would not live long. "Lodgepoles are forest trees. They are the traditional source of railroad ties. City conditions would strangle and starve them." Mr. Maloney believed that with special attention they could survive. "I thought we could make the lodgepoles grow. My crew is a fine group of men; we can coax a great many things into growing." Maloney and Fenska met each other a dinner that they would be correct.

In the two years since the eight lodgepole pines were carefully planted by Mr. Maloney's staff, one of them has died and another is waning. But the other six trees seem to be thriving. Last month Richard Fenska was ready to concede that he had underestimated the powers of Michael Maloney and his crew. He said, "Mike has just about proved his point. Yes, I suppose I'll have to buy him a dinner."

Agriculturalists Richard Fenska and Michael Maloney at Baker Field





The Visual





Delights of a Great Campus



Photographs by
DAVID FLOWDEN



The Dictaphone or the Pen

*An English professor believes that modern technology is ruining good writing
and suggests some measures to improve written expression*

by ALAN CARROLL PURVES

Photographs by DAVID FLOWDEN

OF THE CLICHÉS that are too often half-thoughts, one of the commonest is that the younger generation does not know how to write. I hear of the law school dean who says, "Send me some students who can write"; I hear of the medical school that has had to abandon written examinations; I hear the parent complain about his child's inarticulateness. As a reader of more than 1000 student papers a year, I think the complaints are just. But most of the critics of student writing go no further to consider why the situation exists or what can be done about it.

Each time their solution for the problem is to give the student more spelling bees and grammar drills. Such remedies have been tried over and over again, yet the condition of writing—by students and their detractors—has remained the same. Despite outward correctness, our students have not learned to write, and they prob-

ably will not learn how to write, for what we think of as writing is close to becoming a dead art.

THE PROBLEM of bad writing lies deeper than the mechanics of grammar and spelling. It is rooted in the influential technological developments of our time, and the confusion about form of expression that these developments have caused.

Three excerpts for the work of contemporary authors who are found in one college freshman English reader best illustrate the confusion:

The Formosans are bitter on the subject of Chiang Kai-shek—a regime which they do not want (they don't want the Communists either). W. J. Lederer

They look with a cool eye to America; and they blame us for holding the Chinese on their backs. Which, of course, is a justified criticism from their point of view. W. J. Lederer

Mass culture demands entertainment and so extravagantly regards those who provide it with money, prestige, and power that serious artists become isolated—and tempted. Ernest van den Haag

Each of these excerpts is ineffectual because it is ambiguous. In the first, is Chiang a "regime" or a man? Why does the author camouflage an important point by putting it in a parenthesis? In the second, to what does "which" refer? The author has made what appears to be a subordinate clause a separate sentence; is the idea contained in it meant to be subordinate or separate and major? In the third, is the reference of "it" to "mass culture" or "entertainment"? From whom do the artists become isolated?

Much of the ambiguity in these passages would be resolved if the pas-

sages were spoken instead of written. That way emphases could be placed in the necessary places and the sentences would be more effective. Each excerpt may sound all right, but it does not look quite so good. The authors have carried techniques and forms of speech into writing. The result is ambiguity and bad writing.

What we think of as "writing" is being replaced with a different means of communication that uses the same name. If we look at the letters from the critics of student writing we see the tell-tale "GRK/eep." If we look at our non-fiction, we find that much of it is the transcription of a lecture series or an "as told to" work. If we look at our leading newspapers, we find that much of the content is direct transcription of broadcasts and press conferences. If we examine our fiction, we see that some of the authors spoke into dictaphones or tape recorders. A great deal of what we read today is not writing but speech transcribed.

A REVIEW of the history of writing in the West may help explain what has happened. Writing is a relatively young art. As Walter Ong, the philosopher of language, has pointed out, only with the invention of movable type in the fifteenth century and the growth of a reading public were "thinking processes . . . taken to be concerned with getting things into an order comparable with that observed in a printed book."

Before that time, most of what we call good literature was primarily oral. Homer, Socrates, Aristotle, and Cicero were primarily speakers whose speech was transcribed. Even Milton dictated his later poems to his children. Not so



"Despite outward correctness, our students have not learned to write, and they probably will not learn how to write, for what we think of as writing is close to becoming a dead art."

the writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; these men wrote. Blake, it is obvious, composed his "songs" to be seen, when he combined his illustrations with his verse. The masters of our prose—Addison, Dryden, Johnson, Gibbon, Hazlitt, Newman, Arnold—whom many of us have been taught to admire, also wrote to be seen. These men said what they wanted to say clearly and with a force that convinced their readers. Only in the last 300 years did the art of clear and effective writing evolve, and it evolved as a separate form of discourse from the vernacular and from the oratorical style of the Renaissance.

The twentieth century has been showered with innovations that have affected the art of writing. Among the most important are the telephone, television, radio, the teaching machine, and the dictaphone. No longer does a person have to write letters, he may dictate them or telephone. No longer does a child have to amuse himself with a book, he has movies, radio, and television. No longer does a student have to write an examination, he can make marks for an IBM machine. No longer does a statesman have to write a pamphlet, the press is only too glad to take down his utterances. We have returned to the primacy of speech.

This return to talking, however, does not mean that our age is like that of Socrates or Aristotle. These two men also had their scribes who took down their sayings, but the ancient scribes, to preserve the voice and its effect upon them, transmuted that voice so that it would appeal to the reader's eye. By removing most of the conversational nuances and false starts and stops, they shaped the auditory experience into a visual one.

The *New York Times* of today bears little resemblance to Plato when it reproduces the dialogues of a President and members of our press with the aid of those two faithful demons, the tape recorder and the stenotypist. When we read Socrates on the Republic, we are reading literature; when we read Kennedy on Big Steel, we are reading oral communication.

THE PRESENT SITUATION, then, is one of confusion between disciplines that had formerly been distinct. There had been a tradition of fine speech, called rhetoric or "the art of discourse,"

which started with the Greeks. There came, in the seventeenth century, the newer tradition of writing. Until recently the two remained more or less distinct. Today, despite the spate of printed material which threatens to engulf us, the content is neither rhetoric nor writing, but a curious, bland mixture of talk and visual impression that moves neither audience nor reader. Lawyers, politicians, businessmen, novelists, clergymen, even teachers do not write; they speak, and their speech is recorded, put on paper, bound, and read—not heard.

If this contention is true, the intimate relationship between the reader and the page, a relationship so delicately fostered and nurtured for three centuries, has been altered by the fact that the printed page is no longer the product of a pen but a voice.

IN FACING THIS SITUATION, the teacher of English composition is presented with a choice between compromise with the modern confusion and what seems to be a retrograde action, the teaching of writing as a separate art. Many teachers have felt that compromise is best, and their feeling is bolstered by two new breeds, the linguists and the "communications" professors.

The first group, the linguists, make it their business to explore the history, structure, and modes of *spoken* language. The results of this exploration have been many. We now know the basis and formation of language, and its relation to physiology, culture, psychology, and other languages; and we are reminded that change is a necessary characteristic of language.

Generally, the linguists have kept away from writing. As one exponent, Paul Roberts of San Jose State College, has put it, "linguistic science views speech rather than writing as the fundamental reality of language." But many linguists have tried to apply the rules of speech to the written language. As one can see from the recent controversial edition of Webster's *New International Dictionary*, the attempts often border on the ridiculous. The dictionary's editors regarded speech as the fundamental reality; in speech there are no capital letters; therefore, the dictionary used none for its entries. But they had to add "always capitalized" for their entry for "new york." The editors are just as confused as many

of our present "writers" about the relation of writing to speech.

Linguistics raises a more serious problem, one of attitude. The linguist insists that all he can do is describe the phenomena of language. To return to the passages I cited at the beginning of this article, I can describe each of them linguistically and can point out the ambiguities. I can say of the second Lederer quotation that the period at the end of the first sentence is, as Roberts might put it, the visual symbolization of a certain phenomenon of sound, and that it serves as a transcription device. Yet I also know that a period has the visual function of indicating the completion of a thought. The "Which" that follows the period, however, indicates that Lederer has not finished his thought, for the next clause is relative—it relates intimately to the preceding one. There is, in short, a paradox with which linguistics is unable to cope. No punctuation mark can adequately capture the author's spoken thought.

It would be better for the English teacher to realize that linguistics has its limitations, and that for the teacher's purposes "speech rather than writing" is too simplistic. Both speech and writing have become fundamental realities of our language, and both effective speech—rhetoric—and effective writing are so structured that mere descriptive linguistics does not apply.

The second school of compromise, the "communications" experts, recommends that teachers of composition work within the existent chaos and teach the student not rhetoric or writing but communication, the getting of



"No longer does a person have to write letters, he may dictate them or telephone. . . . We have returned to the primacy of speech."

an idea from one person to another as efficiently as possible. Their method is to stimulate the student with "great ideas" and hope that he will communicate about them.

The most efficient way that a boy can communicate to a girl the idea that he loves her is to kiss her. I wonder, however, whether kissing is as effective as a sonnet or a love letter. These can work on the intellect and the emotions, and can be held by the girl and savored longer than the physical sensation.

Samuel Johnson was approached by Lord Chesterfield seeking the glory of being Johnson's patron after the great dictionary was finished. Johnson could have told him, "Go to hell! You didn't help me with the book when I needed your help and asked for it." That would have been direct communication. Instead, Johnson wrote him a letter which contained the following:

Is not a Patron, My Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for Life in the Water and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my Labours, had it been early had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it, till I am solitary and cannot impart it, till I am known and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligation where no benefit has been received or to be unwilling that the Public should consider me as owing to a Patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

The sting of this letter lasts longer. Chesterfield did not forget, and we do not forget either the writer or his object. The letter has not the efficiency of communication, but it has an effectiveness which was gained by controlling anger with art. Effectiveness comes, as Coleridge said of poetry, from "the best words in the best order." For writing, that order is visual and intellectual; for public speaking, it is rhetorical.

I BELIEVE that the conservative or retrograde action is to be preferred by teachers of composition. Writing should be taught as a special art, different from rhetoric.

Rhetoric and writing need not be the fossils they are now considered. They can change with the new age, as they have done in the past, at the same time that they retain the permanent

truths about the nature of expression. The main truth is that if a person wants to be read, to produce an impression through the written word, he must write, not talk to a machine. Writing may be a dying art, but it is an art. A similar truth applies to speaking. If a person wants to be heard, he must talk, not as we do in conversation, but knowing at the beginning of each sentence how that sentence will end. That, too, is an art. If writing and public speaking are to remain viable means of communication, they must be treated as just such separate forms of discourse as the comic strip and the motion picture.

In my opinion, the antiquated idea of imitating the style of the masters is still the best for teaching students of writing. It is a tedious method, but so is piano practice. A student needs to read and examine the best prose writers in order to determine how they manipulated the form of discourse to their purpose. In these men he will see that there is a reason assignable for the choice and position of every word. He will learn why a subordinate clause is effective: it subordinates one idea to another. Once the student understands

that the tone of voice cannot manifest itself on the printed page without being made apparent by a trick of the hand, he is more able to perform the trick himself.

Those who complain about the writing of the younger generation might do better if they were to encourage a sense of craftsmanship in discourse, both oral and written. They could be more critical of their own utterances, and they could encourage students to take more courses in composition and, since we are returning to the primacy of speech, public speaking. Craftsmanship derives not only from training, however; attitude is also important. Students should be persuaded to love the craft of discourse almost to the extent that John Keats did, who always dressed in his best clothes before composing.

Discipline, self-consciousness, and devotion—these are the qualities that will enable the younger generation to shape their thoughts into better patterns of discourse. These qualities will also equip them to counteract the present confusion that threatens to make an increasing number of people in our age inarticulate.



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ing the Barnard faculty in 1961, he taught at Hofstra and Columbia College. His special interests are the English Romantic poets and composition. Professor Purves is also associate editor of *Odyssey Review*, which prints European and Latin-American literature in translation.



ROAR LION ROAR

A Kingdom for Some Space

THE ATHLETIC FACILITIES situation at Columbia is in flux. Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28 spent a good part of last year and most of the past summer trying to control the cross currents that are at the same time wrecking old facilities and creating new ones. He has done a magnificent job.

As most of you know, 4.5 acres of playing space were added this summer at Baker Field, providing the College with a new soccer field, a freshman baseball diamond, and an area for the track team's field events. Then on September 27, New York's Board of Estimate unanimously granted permission to Columbia to lay out 10 tennis courts in Riverside Park at 119th Street. This will restore to the campus area the tennis courts that had to be taken out to meet new construction needs. The hard-surface courts will be built at Columbia's expense (about \$120,000) but maintained by the City. Columbia will have exclusive use of the courts on weekdays from October to May; the public will use them at other times. They should be ready in the spring.

At the same time, the construction of Uris Hall on top of University Hall has begun, thus closing all athletic facilities in that building except the

swimming pool and the main gymnasium. This has necessitated a number of new arrangements. The fencing and wrestling teams have taken up temporary quarters in the vacant fourth floor of Ferris Booth Hall; and they seem to be quite satisfactory. But the physical education, intramural, and recreational programs have had to be curtailed. During the emergency period, the first floor of Havemeyer Hall has been converted to house student lockers and showers, as well as offices for the athletic staff. Arrangements have also been made for limited use of the Riverside Church and its Stone gymnasium.

Everyone is hoping that the Fund drive for the new gymnasium, which began last May 14, will receive prompt and generous support so that the emergency period will not last more than a few years. Of the \$9 million needed, \$1.4 million has been received thus far.

☆ ☆ ☆

This Season

WHAT ABOUT the football team? Last year's Ivy league champions have lost 19 lettermen, including 9 of the 11 starting players. This fall's squad is young and inexperienced and will certainly lack the precision, crisp

blocking, and sure tackling of last year's team. But such is the excellence of Buff Donelli's coaching staff and the spirit of the team that the lions may give each of their Ivy competitors a fierce and even battle, with the possible exception of Princeton and Dartmouth, who are this year's favorites to snatch the championship.

The light Blue has back Anthony Day, an All-Ivy choice last year and one of the best guards in the East, and captain Thomas O'Connor, the long-striding halfback. Also back are senior lettermen Ronald Drotos at end and Michael Hassan at halfback and junior lettermen Leonard De Fiore at quarterback and Allison Butts at fullback. But that's all.



RALPH FUREY '28
A brilliant job

Fortunately, there is some real talent among the untested members of the squad. Gary Diehl, who reported back to Columbia with mononucleosis, is a glue-fingered junior end, Ed Yuska, a junior from Baltimore, is a scrappy guard, and Francis Fidei, also a junior, is a rugged 6' 215 lb. tackle. Then there are the sophomores, among the best in years. John Strauch, a 6'1" 210 lb. center, has been called "potentially the best center in a decade," but will have difficulties with his separated shoulder. Gerald Hug, a 6'3" 205 lb. end, is developing into a first-rate performer. Edward Malmstrom is a powerful reserve fullback and Roger Dennis is an exceedingly fleet halfback.

Above all, there is Arthur James Roberts, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Already, Archie is being mentioned as the probable Ivy sophomore of the year and being compared to Columbia's Sid Luckman, Paul Governali, Gene Rossides, Mitch Price, and Claude Benham as a quarterback. Roberts is a phenomenal triple-threat player who runs well, passes with the accuracy and poise of a professional, and punts an average distance of over 40 yards.

The weakness will be at the tackle positions, and this may give the lions trouble not only this season, but in those to come. Anyone know some tall, burly scholars?

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Fledgling Footballers

THE NEWS FROM the freshman football squad is that there are two crack backfields but a spotty line. Fullback Arne Jensen of Nantucket, Mass., a former football captain at Hotchkiss, looks like he may be the finest fullback prospect since Lou Kusserow. He's 6'2" 210 lbs., one of the fastest men on the team, and plays equally well on offense and defense. One of the other 9 or 10 fine backfield prospects is George Furey, Jr., son of Columbia's lightweight football and freshman baseball coach, George Sr. '37. Young George was valedictorian, senior class president, football captain, and winner of a National Latin Award at Tappan High School in New York.

Three interesting notes about the 51-man frosh squad. Nearly one-third of them were captains of their secondary school teams; about a dozen of

them are as talented musically as they are athletically, having sung in their school chorus, choir, or glee club, or played in their school band or orchestra; and there is a sizeable Rebel contingent for the first time in several years, led by tackle Stephen Franke of Spartanburg, South Carolina, guard Stuart Hankins of Little Rock, Arkansas, and halfback James Ader of Williamson, West Virginia.

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ARCHIE ROBERTS '65
A whole man

Mister Roberts

MAY WE GO BACK to Archie Roberts, the sophomore quarterback? We think he is a sterling example of the type of athlete that the College has been attracting for years, but especially so in the more recent classes. (For instance, football players Gary Diehl and Joseph O'Donnell are members of the Blue Key Society, and Thomas O'Connor is a past active in the Van Am Society and won the Van Am Medal two years ago as the College's outstanding sophomore.)

Archie does not drink, smoke, or swear. At his high school he was voted "most popular" and "most considerate." He has captained virtually every team he has played on. Originally interested in West Point—and pursued by dozens of athletic colleges—Archie decided in his senior year to become a doctor and turned his attention to academic leaders Harvard and Columbia. He attended Deerfield for a post graduate year to sharpen his mind and solidify his choice of medicine as a career. He finally chose Columbia be-

cause "The students, the instructors, and the coaches were more personal and encouraging."

In his freshman year at the College he not only led the frosh football and baseball teams, but compiled a respectable B average. In his spare time he worked with the neighborhood children at the Morningside Park Community Athletic Field, and was so effective that he was awarded the Morningside Sports Brotherhood prize last June. This summer he took an advance chemistry course so that his fall academic program would be a bit easier to manage. He believes deeply in the value of school spirit and the effectiveness of constructive, unified efforts, and has agreed to give the post-game locker room reports and interviews this fall for Columbia's student-run radio station WKCR to boost campus spirit and understanding of athletics. In short, he is a gentleman and a scholar, as well as a superb athlete—or, as Dean Hawkes would be unashamed to say, "a whole man."

☆ ☆ ☆

Good Programming

DO YOU KNOW who is responsible for the football programs throughout America? Two College men: Langdon Sully '36 and Ralph Sheffer '34, executive vice president and vice-president of the Spencer Advertising Company. The company is the official advertising representative of the NCAA, and assembles the covers, center spreads, and full page ads for the programs at 182 colleges. They have also put together the Olympic programs, and this fall will do those of 12 of the National Football League teams.



LANGDON SULLY '36
Football programs should be handsome



DICKIE STOCKTON, JR.
Exceptional promise

The two men have not been content to sell programs. They have initiated a forceful campaign to improve the looks and contents of the booklets. Says Langdon Sully, "Sports programs are an undeveloped way for colleges to tell their story. Last year, attendance at college football games exceeded 20,000,000, topping big league baseball attendance, which itself hit a new high. Here is a wonderful audience of intelligent readers. We've persuaded some colleges to include articles on science, the faculty, the great traditions, or new trends in curriculum. To their surprise, these colleges found that they had more advertisers clamoring for space, which brought in additional needed revenue. Of course, some other colleges haven't changed their programs in 30 years. More inertia exists in the colleges than many people think. However, there's no reason why football programs can't be handsome magazines to be read, especially in the highly literate Ivy League."

☆ ☆ ☆

Cross-country

THE PROSPECT for cross-country this season is not a bright one. Captain Jonathan Eber of Deerfield, Mass., and junior Frederick Betz III of Riverside, Conn., provide a pair of candidates with considerable desire and stamina but not quite enough speed to carry off the medals in the grueling five-mile runs. However, a star may have appeared on the horizon. Freshman Robert Conway of St. Agnes Cathedral School in Valley Stream,

N.Y., finished first in his initial three-mile run this fall against the Harvard and Pennsylvania harriers, and looks like he may be a sturdy competitor in future years.

☆ ☆ ☆

A Mighty Chip

ONE OF AMERICA'S most promising young tennis players is an 11-year old boy named Richard Stockton, Jr. of Riverdale, N.Y. He is the son of Richard Stockton, Class of 1940, who played tennis and football at the College. Harry Hopman, the Australian Davis Cup Coach, said, "he's the most promising pupil I've ever seen." An A student at P.S. 81, Dickie Stockton has been playing tennis since he was six and has been winning tournaments since he was eight. In 1961, he won the National Boys' 11-and-under, 13-and-under, and 15-and-under titles—all in one day! Alumnus Richard Stockton, a chemical sales executive, has two other sons, John, 13, who often plays doubles with Dickie, and Steven, 16, who is one of the leading junior players in the East.

☆ ☆ ☆

College Golf Tournament

WHEN THE COLLEGE started a golf team in 1948, no one expected that it would bind together those alumni who can't stay away from the links. Each year since 1953 the members of the original team have taken their wives—but not their children—to some golf course in the East to compete in an Annual College Golfers' Tournament or "The Columbia Wide Open." This September they played at the Oakmont course near Pittsburgh, where the U.S. Open was held earlier this year. Referred to as "The Monster" by golfing pros, the course gave all the College swingers trouble, but Bill Terminello '48 finally won the cup that goes to the winner each year. The regulars are Grant Dellabough, Joe Kennedy, and Bill Terminello of '48, Walt Bradley, Frank Mac Kaim, and Bob Rosencrans of '49, Bob Lorenz '50, and Leslie Daggett and Ronald Kuniholm of '51. Daggett donated the cup in 1953, but has not won it yet.

Recently the "old-timers" have begun issuing invitations to the recently graduated golfers, and the tournament may become a famous event one year.

The Batters Love Learning

STANLEY MUSIAL, one of baseball's greats, has given a scholarship to Columbia College. The donation occurred on August 17, when New York fans gave a "Stan Musial Night" for him at the Polo Grounds. Musial turned over the funds he received as tribute from his admirers to Dean Palfrey.

The tradition began years ago when Charlie Keller, the old Yankee outfielder, turned over gifts he received to his alma mater, the University of Maryland. Then, when Mel Allen was given a day at Yankee Stadium, he turned over the presents offered him to Columbia, the alma mater of Lou Gehrig '25. Yogi Berra three years ago established a Yogi Berra Scholarship at the College with receipts from a night in his honor, saying, "I'd like the money to go to help a deserving boy through Lou Gehrig's college."

One day the College may be called the "House that Baseball Built."

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STAN MUSIAL & DEAN PALFREY
For a deserving person

Good Advice

SIGNS of all kinds hang in the football team's locker rooms each fall, urging the Lions to be tough, smart, and never give up. There's a new one this year, however, that we like. It reads: "Please do not walk on the playing field. RUN!"

The Men Behind Columbia's Newest Varsity Sport

Columbia was one of the five schools that started intercollegiate soccer in the U.S., but shortly thereafter it was discontinued. After a lapse of 42 years, the sport was revived by two College men and is gaining interest.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1955 a College freshman named Hagop "Jack" Merjian arrived on campus and learned to his surprise that Columbia was the only Ivy League college without a soccer team. An energetic devotee of the sport (he had played on a junior team in the German-American League while attending New York's Bayside High School), he immediately took action to change the situation.

Merjian tacked home-made posters around the campus, asking University students interested in the game to sign their names or meet with him. The response was varied. Many football players signed up as a joke, and other students wrote names ranging from Sarah Churchill to Dr. Grayson Kirk; but about 30 students showed genuine interest. One of them, Mark Adam Hardy '58, was especially enthusiastic, and soon became a close companion of Merjian in his efforts to start a soccer club.

Merjian and Hardy succeeded in organizing an all-University soccer club

that fall which played several games. In the years following they continued to provide such competent leadership and show such determination that in 1958 Columbia's athletic officials recognized soccer as the College's 14th varsity sport, and in 1960 the Light Blue team was admitted to official Ivy League competition, thus fulfilling Merjian's dream.

Everyone has been amazed at the meteoric development of soccer at Columbia. More students are coming out for the sport each year. A small but rapidly growing number of students and alumni are attending the matches. Last year the University even decided to lay out a new soccer field at Baker Field, and, after a summer of furious work, the field is being used this fall by the College booters.

AS SURPRISING as the rapid growth of soccer at Columbia is, however, it is an even greater surprise that the sport is so late in getting established here. Soccer is probably the most pop-



Goalie Stuart Witt '61 goes high in the air for a save

ular sport in the world. Crowds of 100,000 or more flock to the matches in England, Italy, Brazil and elsewhere. Children in Nigeria and Malaya kick balls soon after they learn to run. People at all levels of wealth play the game because it requires little equipment, and people of all sizes play it because speed, agility, and endurance are more necessary than strength. (A few of the Brazilian stars weigh less than 130 lbs.)

In this country the sport has been overshadowed, and in places virtually stifled, by football—an American variation of rugby, which in turn is a 19th century English variation of soccer. But the domination seems to be weakening. A number of colleges have given up football for soccer. In New York, colleges like Fordham and N.Y.U. which were once football powers, now field good soccer squads instead. Similarly, hundreds of high schools in America have discovered that soccer is less expensive, safer, simpler to play, and more available to youngsters who

are smaller and unskilled. For instance, in the Vermont and New Hampshire schools more soccer is now played than football. Soccer is America's fastest growing sport.

SOCCER BEGAN to be played in American colleges in 1905. In that year a group of British players called the Pilgrims gave a series of exhibition games in cities across the country from Boston to St. Louis, and their tour resulted in the formation of teams at Cornell, Haverford, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. Haverford played Harvard in the first American college soccer game in the fall of 1905. Two weeks later Columbia played Cornell to a 2-2 tie on Highlander Field, now the site of Columbia's Medical School. The next year, the Intercollegiate Association Football League was formed by the same five colleges. Yale joined the league shortly thereafter. (The game was called "association football" by the British; the Americans eventually changed it to soccer—an occult abbreviation for "association".)

Columbia's first soccer team was organized by two foreign students, Sydney Bradshaw Jacobs '05 of London, England, the team's first captain, and Alfred Winter Evans '06 of Durban, South Africa, the team's second captain. The pair not only rounded up players but acted as coaches to the interested but inexperienced Americans: Rudolph von Bernuth '04, Clarence Campbell, Robert Ebling, Cecil Po-cock, and James Spencer of '06, Charles Dickson and Victor Hartog of '07, and Paul Billingsley and Philip von Saltza of '08.

After football was banned at Columbia in 1906, following a 1905 season in which 18 college and secondary school students were killed and 159 seriously injured, soccer developed rapidly at Morningside. Columbia's 1909 and 1910 teams went undefeated and were Intercollegiate champions. In 1913, the University officials, "confident that soccer football is the coming sport among American colleges," hired Frank Davis, an Englishman, to serve as Columbia's first paid soccer coach. In 1914, Princeton entered the League with a team, and the League games were shifted from the spring to the fall. In 1915, the Columbia squad for the first time had one of its players,

Photographs by KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE '66

October 6: Columbia 2, Princeton 1



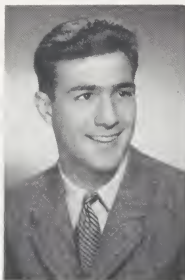
On the way to the field



Players and coach at halftime



Center forward Dan Dabby moves in on the goal



JACK MERJIAN '59
A dream fulfilled



HERB BUEHLER '60
The first All-Ivy



COACH JOE MOLDER
Former All-American

With a new field, good sophomores, and great team spirit

Captain Henry Shanholt '16, selected for the All-American team.

In 1915 football returned. The soccer players found that they no longer could use South Field for practice and games, and some of their squad switched to the gridiron sport. The first autumn of football was also the last season of soccer. For the next 42 years there was no soccer team at Columbia.

TO REVIVE SOCCER at Columbia was no easy task. In 1955 there was still no place to practice. Merjian and Hardy took the players to Riverside Park, where the field was small, unmarked, full of holes, and without goal posts at first (they soon talked the Park Department into providing some). The students had to provide all the equipment and uniforms themselves, and arrange for games on their own. Transportation to the away games was a formidable problem; most often the players piled into one old car that broke down more than once on its way to the host colleges.

During the first two seasons, 1955 and 1956, the team itself varied from week to week. As an all-University club, the team drew players from all schools of the University—from 35 year-old Ph.D. candidates with three children to 17 year-old College freshmen. Occasionally someone who had seen a Merjian poster showed up for

one game, played with great skill, then never appeared again.

From the first season in 1955 the soccer team has had a large number of foreign students and foreign-born Americans in its lineup. Among the reliables in those first years were College men Evangelos Pappageorge '57 (Greek), Georges de Gramont '58 (Belgian), Uldis Grava '58 (Latvian), Peter Korican '59 (Yugoslavian), and graduate students Jong Wahn Kim (Korean), Henry Klimenko (Byelo-Russian), "Shi" Shoshimoto (Japanese), and Harold Von Osterman (Dutch). The number decreased once soccer became a varsity sport of the College in 1958, but foreign-raised players like Eckehard Simon '60 (German), Herbert Buehler '61 (German), Alexander Ratchinsky '61 (Russian), George Reithoffer '61 (Swiss), and Simon Weatherby '62 (English) have continued to play an important part on the squads.

IN THE SPRING of 1957, Jack Merjian met a first-year graduate student from Columbia's School of Business in the gymnasium. His name was Joseph Molder. Molder had recently been discharged as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Merjian learned that Molder had played soccer that fall for the Yonkers team in the National Soccer League, and that he had been an

All-American center halfback at Oberlin before his graduation in 1953. Merjian told him about his efforts to start a Columbia team and invited him to coach the 1957 booters the next fall.

Joseph Molder did help the 1957 squad, and when soccer was revived as a varsity sport the next year, he was appointed coach. Struggling with only 14 or 15 players, the soft-spoken but stubbornly competitive Molder was not able to accomplish much the first year. In 1959, he did infuse the tiny squad with enough enthusiasm and skill to hold Harvard, the Ivy League champions that year, to a 0-0 tie. This feat persuaded Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28 that the team was ready for Ivy League play. Therefore, five years after Jack Merjian began his efforts to form a soccer team, Columbia entered the Ivy League.

THE FIRST TWO SEASONS of Ivy competition were a familiar story to Columbia sportsmen. The squad, with scarcely enough players to field an 11-man squad, was forced to make up in heart and stamina what it lacked in skill and reserves. In 1960, the Blue and White, led by seniors Herb Buehler, an All-Ivy wing halfback, Stuart Witt, a goalie with superb reflexes, and George Reithoffer, a scrappy center half, finished sixth. In 1961, the team fought relentlessly, losing three Ivy games by one goal.

What about the 1962 season? Depth is still the major problem. While Princeton, for example, has about 120 men out each fall for freshman soccer, Columbia had 13 men in 1960 and 24 in 1961. But the College soccer players have been buoyed up by the new field that the University has constructed for them, by the crop of good sophomores that have joined them, and by the slowly mounting interest among the other College students in the game.

This fall four of the home football games—Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and Rutgers—will be preceded by morning soccer contests at Baker Field, and an increased number of students and alumni should be in attendance. The game with Harvard, who is this year's favorite to win the Ivy title, may draw several thousand spectators. One of them will probably be an English instructor at Pomfret School named Jack Merjian.

TALK OF THE ALUMNI



Onward and Upward

REMEMBER THE NIGHT that A.T.&T.'s Telstar brought us television from England and France? Well, the man responsible for getting Telstar, the communications satellite, in orbit is Eugene Frank O'Neill '40. A warm, modest, humorous, non-smoking alumnus who has been an engineer with Bell Laboratories for 21 years, he directed several hundred other engineers, as well as scientists and craftsmen, in the successful effort. Besides working a 14-hour day, he loves to hike in the hills near his home in Basking Ridge, N.J., read "escape literature," and putter in his garden. Naturally, he has a first class hi-fi rig in his home.



EUGENE O'NEILL '40
Telstar impresario

Eugene's younger brother, Lawrence O'Neill '43, is professor of electrical engineering at Columbia and associate dean of the School of Engineering. Since 1953 he has been director of the Electronics Research Laboratories at Columbia and has contributed significantly to the development of America's radar defense system. Lawrence, who rowed on the College crew, attended Columbia on a Pulitzer scholarship, as did his brother Eugene.

Distinguished Career

ANOTHER COLLEGE ALUMNUS who has released the results of his years of work is John Herman Randall, Jr. '18, Woodbridge Professor of the History of Philosophy at Columbia. This summer the first volume of his two-volume work, *The Career of Philosophy*, the first full-scale history of modern philosophy to appear in English since 1900, was published by the Columbia University Press. The first volume traces the history of philosophy from the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment; a second will take the analysis up to the present.

Professor Randall has written the work "from a perspective of American philosophy at mid-century." He has long believed that there is a strong connection between medieval thought and modern philosophy, which he says derives chiefly from the response to the challenging ideas of science. The volumes are a monumental descriptive

effort by a man who has contributed much to Columbia since he arrived as a freshman in 1914.

Slowdown by a College Man

THE AMAZING Clarence Earle Lovejoy '17 has decided to curtail his activities. Best known to College men for his 20 years, beginning in 1927, as alumni secretary and editor of the *Alumni News* at Columbia, he has also been a golf writer for the *New York Times*, a regular Army captain for five years in the early 1920's, boating editor of the *Times* since 1934, director of public relations in the European The-



JOHN HERMAN RANDALL '18
A monumental effort

atre for General Dwight Eisenhower during World War II, and compiler and publisher of *Lovejoy's College Guide* and other educational books. A man with many interests who has worked a 70-hour week for decades, he has resigned from the *Times* and will limit himself to his educational consulting and publishing work—and athletic recreation.

Closing the Gap

ONE PROFESSOR at Morningside said recently that Columbia College is one of the few places in the West where C. P. Snow's thesis about the "two cultures," the divorce in modern knowledge between scientists and humanists, does not apply. As evidence, we could present James Stacy Coles '36, who received an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Columbia at Commencement in June. Dr. Coles, who also has a Ph.D. from Columbia, is not only a gifted chemist and teacher, but since 1952 he has also been a conspicuous leader in liberal arts education as president of Bowdoin College in Maine.

A New Study for Students

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT developments in College life is the growing desire of the students to have their residence halls more fit as living and working spaces. The name dormitory—a building of *sleeping* rooms—hardly applies any more. When a special study room was established on a trial basis in New Hall last year, the students frequently filled it to capacity. The undergraduates are increasingly disinclined to use the large, central Butler Library.

With this trend in mind, Deans Paley and Alexander and Director of Residence Halls Joseph Nye decided that they would try to build House Studies in several or all of the residence halls. They were aided in their efforts by Arnold Saltzman '36, who generously donated the first House Study in Columbia's Hartley Hall. President of the Seagrave Corporation, Mr. Saltzman gave \$20,000 to the College, which allowed it to convert a game room into a handsome new Study-Library where the residents may retreat to read or write papers—or type them in an adjoining room.

Opened this October, the room is colored ivory and green, and has 1050

ALUMNI EVENTS

• • •

Saturday, October 13
HOMECOMING
Baker Field

• • •

Thursday, December 27
HOLIDAY LUNCHEON
Hotel Commodore
42nd St. & Lexington Ave.

• • •

Saturday, February 9
DEAN'S DAY
At the College

• • •

Saturday, April 20
ALUMNI BALL
Ferris Booth Hall

• • •

Monday, June 3
CLASS DAY
RECEPTION FOR SENIORS
ANNUAL MEETING
AND DINNER
OF THE ASSOCIATION
At the College

• • •

Tuesday, June 4
ALUMNI LUNCHEON
COMMENCEMENT
At the University



STACY COLES '36 ARNOLD SALTZMAN '36
Two presidents

reference books, Rich walnut shelves and tables add dignity, a thick carpet and an acoustic tile ceiling ensure quiet. A few undergraduates may complain that the orange-red lipstick colored chairs are unbecoming to a man's library, but we predict that generations of College men will be grateful to Arnold Saltzman.

Not the Usual Thing

WHAT IS MORE DIFFICULT than writing a College fund appeal? The need seems so obvious, the debt of alumni so great, but the response so disappointing. Despite the difficulties, each year some of the class agents write powerful, or pleasant, or touching, or ingenious letters. Our candidate for the best one this year is by Howard Houston '32, Mayor of Meriden, Connecticut. It reads, in part:

In May my wife and I attended the 30th Reunion of the Class of 1932 at Arden House. I had never before attended a class reunion. The overpowering reason was that through the years I had not thought too highly of the banners-and-costumes reunions I had read about at other Ivy colleges.

Somehow this Columbia reunion was different. A thoughtful group of pleasant, friendly people spent two days together in beautiful surroundings. The social events were dignified, the discussions lively and earnest. I was very proud of the members of the Class of 1932 who were there.

Personally, in various government posts here and abroad, I had been aware that the College had given me a great basic education. Now I know that these gifts were bestowed on many. This reunion gave me a new appreciation of the education that Columbia gives to *all* its students.

The rest of the letter is more familiar.

The New Men

DANIEL REIDY '29 is the new president of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. A vice president and general counsel of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, he was elected to the post at the Association's annual meeting on June 4. Mr. Reidy is also Mayor of Ardsley, N.Y. Elected with him were Theodore Garfil '24 as vice president, Leonard Scully '32 as treasurer, and Henry King '48 as secretary.

Two other College men who were elected to lead important alumni groups were: Robert Curtis '27, president of the New York real estate firm of Horace S. Ely & Company, as president of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, (predecessor Harold A. Rousselot '29 was selected to fill a six-year term as alumni trustee on the Board of Trustees of the University); and Millard J. Bloomer '20, senior partner in the law firm of Wickes, Riddell, Bloomer, Jacobi & McGuire, as chairman of the College

Council, the group that advises the President of the University in matters affecting the College.

A Real Blazer

FROM TIME TO TIME some alumni have asked why the College has no official blazer for the undergraduates and graduates to wear. Last spring, College Alumni Secretary Frank Saffran '58 and members of the Van Am Society decided to design and offer for sale just such an item. The coats—of navy blue wool with a College shield—were manufactured this summer and are now available to all College students and College alumni. The price, which has been kept surprisingly low, is \$27.50 to undergraduates and \$35.00 to alumni. Those who are members of the Alumni Association will receive a \$5.00 reduction. Orders may be placed, accompanied by chest size and coat length (short, regular, long) with the College Alumni Secretary, 401 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.

Scenic Send-off

POSSIBLY THE BEST of the send-off parties given by Columbia alumni clubs for students entering the College was that given by the Alumni Club of Long Island, Ward Melville '09, the 1961 Hamilton Award winner, opened his ocean front home at Old Field to the club, about 60 of whom were on hand to enjoy some talk, swim-



DANIEL REIDY '29



GEORGE HAMMOND '28, JOHN THOMAS '48 & MILLARD BLOOMER '20



ROBERT CURTISS '27

Alumni leaders for 1962-63

ming, and picnicking, as well as to meet the departing students.

Political Reunion

IT'S CAMPAIGN TIME across America, and the College has its share of alumni in politics. One graduate has had a pleasant reunion. He is R. Gordon Butler '56 of Warwick, Rhode Island. When he arrived on campus in the fall of 1952, Columbia's president, Dwight Eisenhower, was running for the presidency. Butler joined the Young Republicans and campaigned vigorously, as an 18-year-old freshman can, for "Ike." Now a candidate for Congress, Butler has received a grateful visit from the ex-President, and more important, his thumping endorsement.

The Difficulties of Bigness

"THE NEXT TIME I make a motion picture it will involve one man in a telephone booth, and will run for approximately five minutes." So said Joseph Mankiewicz '28, the much-honored writer and director who has

been trying to complete the filming of the extravaganza, "Cleopatra." Mankiewicz, whose son Christopher is a senior in the College, took over the direction of the film in January, 1961, and rewrote the impossible original script, only to run into a chain of catastrophes, including Elizabeth Taylor's near fatal illness. He hopes that eventually it will be a "beautiful film to watch, and a good one to hear." The board of directors at 20th Century Fox, who have spent \$30 million on the film, hope so too.

A Memo to Remember

LEAVE IT TO A College man to try to break through the red tape in Washington. William Haddad '54, the new planning chief of the Peace Corps, in an attempt to curtail the bureaucrats' devotion to memorandums for every occasion and eventuality, distributed a memorandum of his own this August. It read, in part:

To: Senior Staff. (Use green paper for same memo to Junior Staff.) . . . Between 11:45 A.M. and 2:06 P.M. (EDT) Friday, August 4, I shall be away from my office. The nature of my assignment should be classified "official business." Accrued vacation and sick leave should run concurrently during the period of my absence.

During my absence, Mr. Glenn Ferguson will be designated director of planning and evaluation (pro tem). However, it is understood that this is a de facto rather than a de jure interim appointment.

During my absence, Mr. Ferguson may have to leave my office for a period in excess of ten minutes. If this situation arises, Miss Horner should assume responsibility, but not ultimate authority, as "acting assistant director ad hoc pro tem."

Dean's Day

February 9

Meet the College's new dean



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Henry Hatton '98, Tobin Townsend '66, William Atwood '04, Robert Gilbert '66, Fred Lane '28, Louis Orans '66, and kneeling in front, John Wolf '01, Ward Melville '09

A New Threat to Halloween

By our HOLIDAYS CORRESPONDENT

SURELY THE MOST DELIGHTFUL holiday of the year is Halloween. With its vivid color, its uncorked eeriness, and its intense brevity it is a unique day in the American calendar, even in the world. No other people since the ancient Druids celebrate such a day of capriciousness and darkness.

Think back. Recall the coal-black evening with a chill in the air. A crowd of masked faces appears, then disappears inside the glow of an orange light. Remember the light itself, pouring from a blunt-toothed mouth and triangular eyes. See it now waving before strangely garbed torsos, conducting the cacophonous symphony of mock monsters with a weird grace. Suddenly, from above, a low pitched voice starts to whine, then rises to a sharp whistle. The bobbing glow is dimmed and the darkness shudders with sound. Abruptly, the din subsides. There is a slow swish and a crackling laugh. Then stillness presides. A cat cries from beyond. Quiet.

When we have finished picking the broom straws from our hair, we realize that this macabre spectacle is familiar to even the most sophisticated, city-bred, dactyl-clothed, college-educated American. Who doesn't know the group of Halloween revelers with their jack-o'-lantern and masks and the lean, arched, black cat nearby? Whether or not we admit to traffic with witches, all of us will confess, if only to ourselves, some knowledge of the doings of witches, goblins, fairies, and their kin. We concede their existence, and on Halloween steer clear of them.



Not surprisingly, scholars too have generally steered clear of them. Comfortable chemists: Aren't there special genes that ensure the awesome mien and mournful meow of black cats? Doubting doctors: Why does a witch crackle when she laughs? Enlightened engineers: Isn't the broomstick remarkably like the Saturn rocket in shape? Fine-feathered physicists: How does a single candle in a pumpkin transmit such vast amounts of mischief and merriment?

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF Halloween? It derives from the Celts, for whom November 1 was New Year's

Celebrants of this ancient and familiar night of devilment prepare for its first serious challenge in America

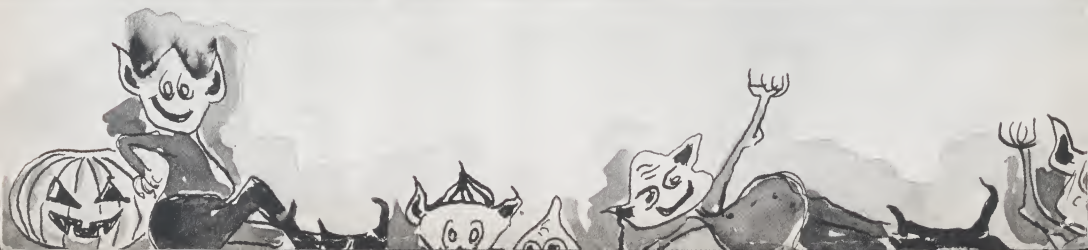
Day. The Celts were a vigorous people who inhabited most of northwestern Europe and Britain from at least 1000 B.C. They believed in a demonic universe, and in the immortality of souls. Upon death, souls merely departed to assume new, unearthly forms. Several centuries before Caesar, the Celts developed a powerful priest class called the Druids whose chief function was to pay attention to the plentiful demons and displaced spirits.

The end of the harvest season was a hectic time for the Druids. On the night before the New Year, the evening of our October 31, all the souls assembled, with the aid of the demons, for possible release to the Druidical heaven. Naturally the souls had to be aided, and the demons placated. Animals, especially horses, which the demons favored, and even humans, usually criminals, were burned alive as sacrificial offerings on that night.

The Romans tried to crush the influence of the Druids in Britain and Gaul. For instance, in 61 A.D. Suetonius, who was curiously ignorant about the demands of demons, ordered the groves of human sacrifice destroyed. But the Druid rituals survived. Instead of horses or humans, black cats were rounded up and put in wicker cages shaped like horses, and burned.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHMEN, who had a different view of demons and souls, decided to transform the night

Drawings by ALBERT ANDERSON



of terror and appeasement. In 834, Pope Gregory IV declared that November 1 was indeed a day to remember the dead, but only the dead *saints*, known and unknown. He established All Saints' Day, or All Hallows or Hallowmas, to be observed in all churches. This did not satisfy many people, who continued to worry about the souls of the less blessed. So in the 13th century, Christian leaders named November 2 All Souls' Day, to commemorate *all* the dead, particularly those who passed away in the previous year. These souls could be speeded on their journey through purgatory by prayers of the faithful on this day.

The Christians were more successful than the Romans. Through the centuries, November 1 has become more and more a solemn day when the devout go to mass and say prayers for the dead. In Latin America and much of Europe the Druid night of chaos has been forgotten, although some country folk are certain that demons and spirits still gather on the eve of All Saints' Day to conduct wild, unholy revels of their own.

IRELAND, and to some extent Scotland, was an exception. There the spirits and demons continued to be given their due, only they were taken less seriously. While the Irish and Scottish did not deny the importance of saints, neither did they neglect the spirits afloat in the world.

Halloween as we know it in America today was given its basic form and figures in Ireland. The jack-o'-lantern, as the name hints, is purely Irish in origin. Jack was a stingy lad, the story goes, who upon his death was barred from heaven for his parsimony but also banned from hell for his too frequent practical jokes on the devil. He was doomed to wander as a homeless spirit until the Last Judgement with a lantern as his only possession. Irish children carved out large turnips and lit them with a candle in imitation of Jack, the miser and joker. In America, where pumpkins are more plentiful, we have substituted them for turnips, and

have made Jack more sinister than he probably was in real life.

"Trick or treat" also was begun by the Irish, and seems to derive from both Druid custom and the poverty of rural Ireland. The country people formed a procession the evening before All Hallows Day in honor of Muck Olla, a demon whose exact origin is lost. Muck Olla's procession was led by a man in horsehead mask and white robe; behind him came a costumed group which danced and played cow horns, and in the rear was another group of plain celebrants. The procession begged offerings of corn, butter, eggs, potatoes, wool, and other farm goods in gratitude for the harvest help of Muck Olla and in solicitation for his continued aid. Americans, a richer, more urban people, dispense factory-made sweets instead of farm products to the young bands that are still loyal to Muck Olla.

The mischief-making of Halloween too has Irish origins, although God knows the spirits were capricious long before the Irish. Under Christianity's disdainful eye, the Irish reluctantly allowed the ghosts of their ancient Celtic kings and heroes to dwindle in size and fearsomeness until they became "little folk." Everyone knows how cute but roguish fairies, elves, and the rest of the "wee folk" can be. On Halloween they have been known to insert pins in doorbells, smear soap on windows, string tissue from trees, sprinkle flour on doorsteps, and rub chalk on people's backs. They are joyfully gruesome and always in trouble.

Witches stem from those other descendants of the Celts, the Scottish, English, and French. Witches are more dangerous because they have no sense of humor. At certain times in history, such as the 17th century in Britain and America, they have united to plague generations of men, disrupting their beliefs and causing all kinds of turmoil and suffering. In 1603 things got so bad that King James I had Parliament enact a law forbidding all traffic with witches upon penalty of death. (This didn't deter Shakespeare, who

boldly incorporated three of them into his next play, *Macbeth*.)

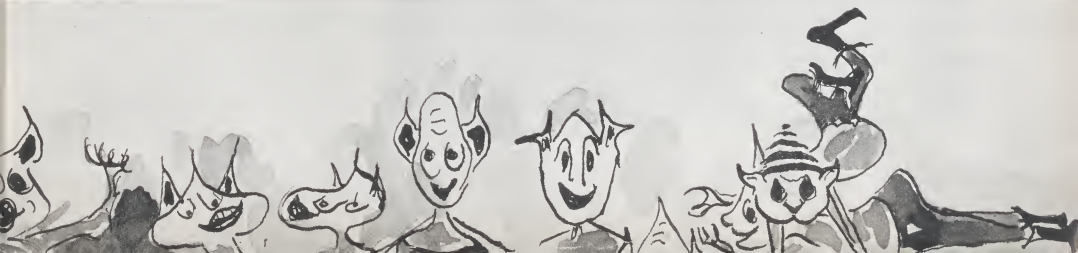
AMERICA WAS SLOW to accept the Druidical view of the universe, with its immortal spirits and devilish demons. This was largely due to the Puritans, who rejected all church holidays, even Christmas, and took a dark view of pranks and processions. The Puritans did admit witches, however; they even sought them out. Indeed, one religious leader, John Wesley, argued in 1768 that disbelief in witches was proof of atheism.

Not until the 1840's, when the potato famine brought great numbers of Irish immigrants to America, did Halloween become a widely observed holiday. In the decades following the coming of the Irish, their rollicking masquerades and "little people," the Puritan's witches, and the frontiersmen's love of practical jokes all merged to form the spooky, misanthropic Halloween we observe today—a worthy successor to the rite of the ancient Druids.

THIS YEAR A SERIOUS PROBLEM has arisen for all demon taunters and appeasers. The stronghold of Halloween revelry is America's schools. It is the young who keep alive the faith. Their jack-o'-lanterns, witches, masks, cats, and yellow moons can be seen in classroom windows everywhere during late October.

On June 25, 1962, the Supreme Court decided in the New York State Regents Prayer case to interpret the Constitution's first amendment about the "establishment of religion" more rigorously, and those loyal to the Druidical Halloween have begun to worry about the effect that the decision will have on the school observances, and ultimately on the holiday itself. If God is banned, can the demons be far behind? Tomfoolery in America may soon be at the crossroads.

A FOOTNOTE: To fulfill your fondest wish, a dry crust of bread placed under the pillow when retiring on Halloween night is often helpful.



DEATHS

RICHARD V. CHASE, Jr., Professor of English at the College, died of a heart attack on August 12 at the age of 47. Professor Lionel Trilling delivered the eulogy for him in St. Paul's Chapel on October 12.

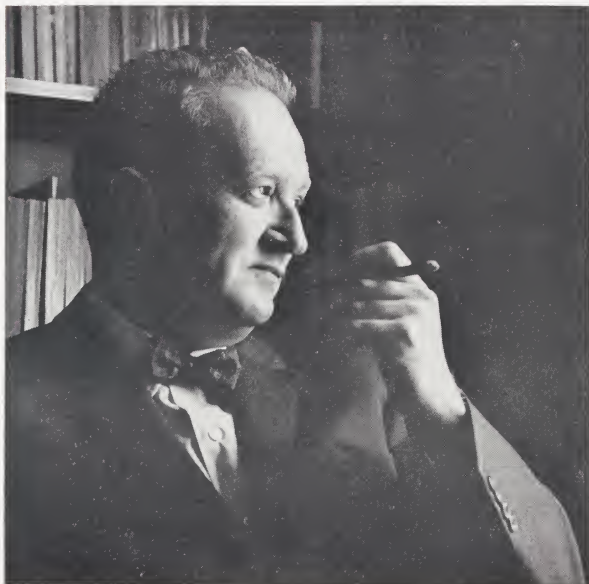
Considered one of the country's foremost scholars and critics in the field of American literature, Professor Chase was an academic man who would not compromise with the cultural "middlebrowism" that he believed had taken root in post-war America. One of his associates in the Columbia English department said, "His field was the mind—all of culture."

Professor Chase was the author of critical studies of Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, and Emily Dickinson. His last two books, were broad studies of his views on the entire American intellect, *The American Novel and Its Tradition* and *The Democratic Vista*.

The Democratic Vista, his final book,

is a series of dialogues on the American scene. The character of the middle-aging professor, Ralph Headstrong, offers a selection of autobiographical tidbits on the author himself. Professor Headstrong comments on youth, "It seems to me that young people have lost the courage to fail and are too ready to settle for a half success. I can't help admiring the older puritan type who was prepared to fail spectacularly and, as it were, on purpose, in pursuit of triumph."

On college students: "The unusually gifted or high-spirited student must surely be chagrined to find that the modern American university is not so much a place where he can make exciting discoveries and engage in scholarship, higher education, athletics, and sowing his wild oats, as a drab and joyless training ground or sub-bureaucracy for turning out competent non-entities."



PROFESSOR RICHARD V. CHASE, JR.

- 1896 ROGERS H. BACON
May 21, 1962
- 1897 FREDERICK H. CLUFF
February 10, 1962
- 1900 GOULET GALLATIN
April 29, 1962
- 1903 HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS
July 12, 1962
HERBERT M. MCCLINTOCK
February 21, 1962
HENRY C. TOWNSEND
May 2, 1962
- 1904 CARL SCHNEIDER
October 10, 1962
HERBERT L. STEIN
April 22, 1962
ALFRED THURBER
June 14, 1962
- 1905 LEWIS G. SPENCE
May 27, 1962
- 1907 RABBI JACOB S. MINKIN
March 15, 1962
- 1909 WILLIAM HOWARD BARBER
January 29, 1962
ALBERT BARCHARDT
June 14, 1962
WILLIAM HENRY DANNAT PELL
June 13, 1962
WILLIAM C. ROUX
January 26, 1962
- 1911 IRWIN WHEELER
September 24, 1962
- 1912 CHARLES H. MEYER
July 19, 1962
DR. LAMBERT A. SHEARS
April 24, 1962
- 1914 DR. HENRY BRENNECKE
April 29, 1962
DR. WALTER V. MOORE
February 19, 1962
DAVID H. MOSKOWITZ
January, 1962
HAROLD H. MUELLER
May 11, 1962
RUSSELL B. PORTER
April 16, 1962
- 1915 STEWART W. BOWERS
August 19, 1962
M. LOUIS CARRELL
October 12, 1962
- 1916 DR. M. A. BARONE
June, 1962

- 1917 WILLIAM F. JETTER
March 22, 1962
- 1919 JOSEPH ASCH
May 2, 1962
LEON WAGMAN
May 3, 1962
- 1920 ARTHUR B. GUINNESS
MILTON KITAY
March 26, 1962
- 1922 SOLOMON PINSLEUR
- 1923 FREDERIC J. KERR
EDWARD J. MATTHEWS
May 8, 1962
EDGAR W. PUGH
- 1924 DR. MILTON BLUESTONE PLOTZ
October 1, 1962
- 1925 SYLVESTER WILLIAM GINTELL
July 30, 1962
- 1926 ALLEN F. MAYBEE
August 8, 1962
CHARLES SCHRAUFF
September 20, 1962
- 1927 RALPH TAFT HEYMSFELD
May 19, 1962
- 1928 JOHN F. MORSE
- 1929 GEORGE D. AMY
April 11, 1962
- 1930 THOMAS L. FOLEY
July 20, 1962
- 1939 ROGER E. MATTHEWS
September 4, 1962
WILLIAM SUSSMAN
April 14, 1962
- 1942 WILFRED P. STAPLEFIELD
May 8, 1962
- 1943 JAY B. KRANE
October 18, 1961
- 1958 DENNIS M. HORGAN
June 15, 1962
- 1960 WALTER H. BERNSON
September 28, 1962
- 1964 BERNARD G. DENHOFF
September 3, 1962
- 1965 JAMES C. STALLMAN
October 13, 1962

ROGERS H. BACON '96, one of Columbia's star milers in track, died on May 21, 1962, at the age of 88. Mr. Bacon was a former partner of Saxe, Bacon & O'Shea, who served as counsel for the University for a number of years. Among his services to Columbia, Mr. Bacon was a University trustee from 1929 to 1937, Controller of Athletics from 1931 to 1935, and president of the Alumni Federation from 1927 to 1929.

An Army captain in World War I, Mr.

Bacon was active in civic affairs as well. He served as president of St. Barnabas Hospital's governing board, trustee emeritus of St. Luke's Hospital, and a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Holy Communion.

STANLEY M. ISAACS '03, former Republican minority leader of the City Council and lifelong champion of civic causes, died at the age of 79 on July 12, 1962. The cause of death was a heart attack.

Mr. Isaacs had been Borough President of Manhattan for four years, a Councilman for 20, president of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York for 28, and an active Republican for 63 years.

Mr. Isaacs was known for his firm belief in economy of government and his enthusiastic adherence to the causes he believed in. After graduating from Columbia, where he earned a Phi Beta Kappa key in his junior year, and the New York Law School, he entered practice with the family firm and became a specialist in real estate law.

In politics, Mr. Isaacs said, "I am with the conservatives fighting for liberal things." This militant independence and integrity of thought led the Citizens Union to proclaim in 1958: "Stanley Isaacs has set an inspiring example of civil conscience in action."

The New York Times said in an editorial upon his death, "... he nurtured a tradition of creative conservatism whose roots go back to Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln ... often a lone voice for decency in municipal government, he leaves a better city as his monument."

WILLIAM HENRY DANNAT PELL '09, a New York lawyer for fifty years and president of the Class of 1909 for two five-year terms, died on June 15, 1962 at the age of 73.

His continuing interest in alumni affairs was a carry-over from his deep interest and great activity during his student days at Columbia. Among other activities, Mr. Pell was a member of the swimming, water polo, track, and debate teams, president of the Philolexian Society, and a representative to the Student Board. After graduation, he was a regular attendant at class functions and a supporter of the Alumni and 1909 Class Scholarship Funds.

Mr. Pell was with the Quartermaster Corps of the Army prior to World War I and served as a major in World War II. In recent years, Mr. Pell had been an associate of the firm of Pell, Butler, Curtis, & LeViness. He was a trustee of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., and of Clearpool Camp of the Madison Square Boys Club. He served as Clerk of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and as governor of the New York chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars. He was a member of Delta Upsilon.



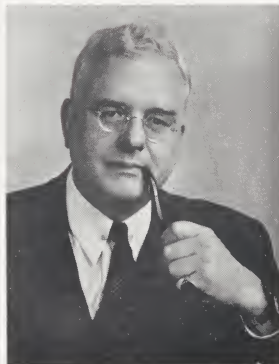
RALPH TAFT HEYMSFELD '27

RALPH TAFT HEYMSFELD '27, a former vice president and director of Schenley Industries, Inc., died on May 19, 1962 at the age of 53.

After entering Columbia in 1923 at the age of 15, Mr. Heymsfeld earned many academic honors and was elected an editor of the *Law Review* at Columbia's Law School.

His interest in college affairs continued after graduation. Mr. Heymsfeld was a member of the Columbia University Club and chairman of the Columbia College Fund in 1961.

In his home community, he had been a trustee of Temple Beth El of Cedarhurst, L.I., president of the Inwood Country Club, and director of the Five Towns Community Chest campaign for 1954-1955.



WILLIAM HENRY DANNAT PELL '09



CLASS NOTES

02

John K. Fitch
180 Inwood Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

The Class of 1902 is in the midst of its 60th Reunion year. We marked the anniversary with a dinner last winter. Our turnout was not too large, but boasted two more in attendance than 1902 Princeton's celebration. As we round the 60-mark, we look forward to scholarship fund growth and continued fellowship with each other.

05

Ronald F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, N. J.

We learned recently of two travelers in our class. Si Bode visited New York this summer for the first time since our 50th Reunion, after driving from his daughter's home in Illinois, where he is living at present. Si stayed at his son's home in New City, N. Y., and visited relatives in Bedford Village, as well as rediscovering the delights of the big city.

Undiscovered delights were found on a round-the-world trip by Benjamin Kaye who, with his sister and her husband, visited Hawaii, Japan, Taiwan, and India; then, after navigating the Suez Canal, Marseilles, Paris, London, and New York.

Traveler-to-be Louis B. Vreeland, was elected president of the Holland Society last spring. Louis is in the process of visiting various groups and making plans for a trip to Holland this year.

One stay-at-home reports his time well spent and very enjoyable. Bill Heyman had a fine summer in New York City with "concerts at Lewisohn Stadium, Goldman Band Concerts, Shakespeare in Central Park and Stratford, Connecticut, bridge

lessons and games, and courses at summer schools."

Godias J. Drolet, president of the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association, presented an award to William J. Rigney, vice president of the First National City Bank of New York and Chairman of the Christmas Seals Program, on June 19, 1962, "For his devotion and valuable service to the people of Queens."

The new address of Henry C. Haas is 59 The Fellway, Murray Hill, N. J.

The holder of our Milton L. Cornell Scholarship, Robert Rennick, took his B.S. degree in June with honors and the Illeg Medal. His place will be filled by David H. Filipek.

06

Roderick Stephens
79 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Is the scientist encroaching upon the engineer's territory? This was the mind-stretching topic of a talk by Wesley J. Hennessey, Associate Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, at our Annual Reunion at Arden House on June 7, 8, and 9. We discussed the new emphasis on science, the new curriculum in engineering, and the emerging new breed of engineer, whom he feels most of us would not recognize as an engineer. The address was the stimulating high-point of a very successful week-end. Swimming, fishing, golfing, and hiking stretched our bodies for the remainder of the time. Bridge, TV, and chatter were also popular forms of entertainment.

Joseph Coffee, now Assistant to President Kirk for Alumni Affairs, gave us an interesting resume of the ambitious and inspiring expansion plans of the University at our Annual Dinner. Our four scholarship students were also present. Two of them are recipients of the Frank Fackenthal Scholarships. The evening was varied by an exhibition of oils by two of our class-

mates — Hampton Lee, and Maxwell Sussman. Two etchings by our president, Kip Finch, were also shown.

09

Thomas C. Morgan
1175 Bushwick Avenue
Brooklyn 21, N. Y.

The monthly class luncheons will be held again this year on the second Thursday of each month, beginning Thursday, October 11. This Year we will meet at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street at 12:30 p.m.

10

Francis N. Bangs
42 Broadway
New York 4, N. Y.

Mergers and consolidations of newspapers throughout the country have been a special concern of Emanuel Celler, who is leading a House subcommittee inquiry into "quite a number" of violations of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Mr. Celler, Representative of Brooklyn and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, recently told an audience of 125 at a dinner meeting of the Overseas Press Club that his group would concern themselves with the following questions: whether newspaper mergers are good, bad, or of no consequence, whether mergers are inescapable under the present conditions, and whether some business aspects of the newspaper industry produce unreasonable restraint of trade.

13

Walter R. Mohr
R. F. D. #1
Sanbornville, N. H.

This summer New York had a new Shakespearean stage in Central Park. Named Delacorte Theatre, it is the result of a \$150,000 gift of George T. Delacorte, Jr., head of the Dell Publishing Company. The success of the theatre parallels the latest success of George's publishing house — the swelling sales of classics reprinted in paperback form. Dell, under George's aegis, has profitably followed the public's flighty reading tastes for 41 years. George has moved from pulp-paper adventures in the 1920's, to comic books and movie magazines in the 1930's, to crossword puzzles

in the 1940's, and finally to paperbacks in the 1960's.

Written up during his less intellectual and more picaresque magazine hey-day as the man who made money "guessing what the lowbrows want," George still observes, "Like a manufacturer in the electrical industry, we have to know what the public wants. We're always looking for the next trend."

He seems to be happy, however, that the newest trend is paperbacks. "I'm more interested in books than I ever was in magazines. I read 10 books now for every magazine."

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson P'way
New York 63, N. Y.

At our annual dinner and business meeting in the Columbia University Club in May, the 30 classmates present elected Maurice P. van Buren 1st vice president, succeeding the recently deceased James M. Blackwell, and Robert W. Milbank 2nd vice president. We also saw movies of the Harvard football game with comments by Captains Tom O'Connor and Bill Campbell.

Sizzling steaks roasted at Al Norte's farm in Laurel highlighted the kick-off night of our annual Week-End Reunion held in nearby Westhampton Beach, L. I. During the days following, the men golfed, sailed, or fished, while the ladies went sightseeing or shopping in the area. At night the 31 in attendance usually met for cocktails and dinner at The Inn, which also housed the non-residents of Eastern Long Island. The 31 included the *Noltes*, *van Burens*, *Milbanks*, *Hearns*, *Herseus*, *Josephs*, *Lynchs*, *Nielsens*, *Rothwells*, *Stewarts*, *H. Woods*, *Valentines*, and *Wursters*, along with *Demuth*, *Montanaro*, and *Slade*.

16

Arthur C. Goerlich
110 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, former associate dean and secretary of the faculty of medicine and professor of anatomy at Columbia's P & S, has relinquished his duties at the University. Since July 1, he has been on a year's sabbatical leave, at the end of which he will officially retire from the University. Dr. Severinghaus joined the department of anatomy in 1926 where he taught microscopic anatomy and did research. Since 1942 he has been chairman of the Committee on Instruction and Committee on Admissions. 24 classes have been admitted during his term of office.

Except for two years in the Army Medical Corps in World War I and six years in China, Dr. Severinghaus has been at Columbia as a student, teacher, and administrator since he transferred there in



JAMES GUTMANN '18
After 42 years

1915. From 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the faculty of the Peking Union Medical College, serving as head of the department of biology and dean of the school from 1923 to 1926.

17

Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road
Scarsdale, N. Y.

The class of 1917 College, Engineering, Journalism, and Architecture gathered in Ferris Booth Hall on Saturday evening, June 2, to celebrate their 45th Anniversary.

The toastmaster and M.C. for the evening, Eddie Towns, took charge of the proceedings. Eddie commented nostalgically on our early days and recalled how delightful life was when we matriculated in 1913. He did not become sufficiently bemused, however, to forget his usual acridulous remarks.

Dwight C. Miner '26, professor of history at Columbia, traced the climactic periods of history since our entry into Columbia — from the horse and buggy era, to the ascendancy of the automobile and the airplane, and finally the advent of the nuclear age. Our class, he said, was "the class that had seen everything."

After Professor Miner's speech, Ed Towns introduced Charlie Hammarstrom by diabolically re-delivering the Ivy Oration Charlie had delivered 45 years ago, with asides and comments that would not have been tolerated in '17, but went over big in '62. Charlie reported on the 45th Anniversary Biographical Directory which will be mailed in the near future to all members of the class. After a spirited, if not too musical, rendition of Columbia songs, the meeting adjourned.

18

Carlos B. Smith
136 Liberty Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Plans are now under way for the 45th Reunion to be held in the spring of 1963. The committee for the Reunion met in the Columbia University Club to discuss arrangements and decide on a definite date. During the discussion, Al Arabas, executive director of the College Fund, and Howard Falberg, associate director, dropped in to greet members of the class and give the latest information on College plans. The following class members

were present: Ralph Boland, Jack Fierstein, Jack Fowler, Tom Fowler, Ding Hiron, Hal Mahken, Sid Mattison, E. C. Meagher, Al Redpath, Dave Rosenblum, Matt Sheelin, C. C. Smith, Frank Uhlig, Steve Valentine, and Milt Wallach.

Professor James Gutmann, chairman of the philosophy department at Columbia, retired this past June. He had been teaching at the College since 1920, Chairman of the department since 1952. Professor Gutmann received the Class of '48 Award for "distinguished service to Columbia College" in 1959. His published works include *Schelling: Of Human Freedom*, and *Spinoza's Ethics*.

19

John F. Condon
51 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Albert Parker, senior partner in the law firm of Parker, Chapin, & Flattau, recently received the 1962 Albert Einstein College of Medicine Service Award for his "creative and dedicated service to the College of Medicine." A founder and overseer of the College, Mr. Parker is Associate National Chairman of the Einstein College's \$27,500,000 development fund program and chairman of its Metropolitan Development Council.

Frederick M. Curran is the subject of a chapter in *Watchdogs of Wall Street*, a new book published by Morrow. Hillel Black, the author, describes how investigators of the Securities and Exchange Commission uncovered the swindles of some of "the most bizarre rogues" in the history of financial crime. Mr. Curran is a member of the SEC.

20

Hastings L. Dietrich
41-40 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing 55, L. I., N. Y.

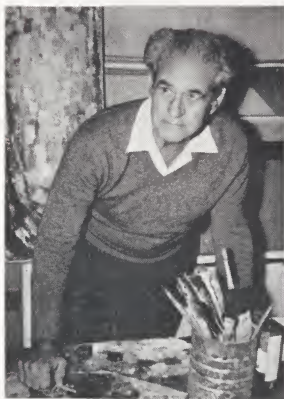
Horace H. Hopkins returned home in June after a three-and-one-half month trip around the world. He and Mrs. Hopkins visited such exotic cities as Luxor, Kathmandu, Bangkok, Singapore, Calcutta, Takamatsu, Papeete, and finally, Honolulu. Horace, who stopped work in February, says, "I highly recommend this method of making a transition to retirement life." Actually, Horace is far from retiring. Since he returned home, he has opened a consulting service to the financial community. Hopkins Consultants, Inc. has offices in Philadelphia and offers



ALBERT PARKER '19
Overseer cited

assistance in both technical and general business management consulting. Horace's experience in research chemistry and management admirably equip him for this work.

Not all College men who go to law school practice law after graduation. Max *Bernd-Cohen*, for instance, has become a successful artist. One of eight Florida artists to exhibit paintings recently at the Hayes Galleries in New York, Max's work has been shown widely throughout Europe and the United States in one-man and group exhibitions. After practicing law for several years in New York, Max decided to turn all his attention to painting and for the next six years studied in Paris under such masters as Leger, Boudoin, Ozenfant, and Bourdelle. Max has painted murals for the Florida Building and the First Community Church of Columbus, Ohio. An accomplished and dedicated teacher of art as well, Max was head master of the Ringling Art School, head of the department of art at Florida Southern, director of the Royal Gorge Art School in Canon City, Colorado, and guest lecturer at the School of Arts and Crafts, London, where his topics were "Contemporary Approach to Aesthetics" and "Evolution of Industrial Design Related to Materials."



MAX BERND-COHEN '20
Colorful past

DEAN'S DAY

FEBRUARY 9

Meet Columbia's New Dean

21

Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Oscar Bodansky is a recipient of the first Alfred P. Sloan Award in Cancer Research. Among three other scientists honored with the gift of \$10,000 and provision for a year's advanced study in cancer research and related fields, Dr. Bodansky received his citation on May 8, 1962. . . . His original and imaginative investigations on enzymes, their relation to, alterations during, and usefulness in the diagnosis of various disease states have earned him a wide and well-deserved reputation as a distinguished scientist. . . . The advanced state of the diagnosis and treatment of patients with threatening diseases, particularly patients with cancer, owes much to his efforts, insight and enthusiasm." Under the terms of the award, Dr. Bodansky, who is chairman of the department of biochemistry at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, will affiliate for one year with an outside university, research institute, or similar activity of his choice, dedicated to research relevant to cancer.

Another scientist honored recently is Dr. Hudson Hoagland, president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and executive director and co-founder of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Foundation for Experimental Biology. Dr. Hoagland received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Clark University, for whom he delivered the commencement address last June.

A fine crowd turned out for the 41st Annual Dinner held at the Columbia University Club on April 26. The guest of honor was Buff Donelli. He showed some interesting films of the Harvard game. Among the various annual reports presented, one by Nick McKnight cited that 155 members of the class had contributed a total of about \$32,000 to the 1961 College Fund, and that the Class Scholarship was held by an outstanding student.

Nick proposed a larger Scholarship Fund, since the cost of tuition is increasing. Nick is now chairman of the Class Scholarship Fund and Al Bachrach has taken over the duties of College Fund representative. Tom Fitzgibbon also spoke on "Wills for Columbia." Shep Alexander presented the class award of a silver tray to this year's winner, Bill Sager. The class also heard messages from some who could not be present—Arthur Levitt, Larry Condon, Ik Schiff, Ralph Forsyth, and Larry Kahn.

22

Gilbert M. Serber
Stock Construction Corp.
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

The Columbia University Club will be the scene of our class dinner early in 1963. Watch for further news of date and time.

OSCAR BODANSKY '21
Sloan Award winner



The dinner was discussed at the 40th Reunion held at Arden House in May. We had the largest attendance of any Reunion in our history, 44 members.

Many of the men arrived for dinner on Friday night, including Mal Levi and Bert Hassinger, who came all the way from Austin, Texas. After dinner someone produced a copy of the 1922 *Columbian*. Stories about class members, particularly those present, were read with a good deal of interest and amusement and led to numerous stories about our undergraduate days.

Saturday turned out to be primarily for relaxation. No organized activity was planned and the few would-be tennis players finally found cool spots in the shade of trees and discussed developments since the last Reunion. In a few cases, the discussions covered a lot of territory, since some men were returning for the first time since commencement.

Gil Serber presided over the Saturday night dinner. Malcolm Spence brought the class up to date on the Class Scholarship Fund. Various class members' messages were read, including Hal Keck's. Hal had hoped to return from Europe for the affair.

Mal Levi proposed that the next weekend reunion be held in Texas. The idea was so favorably greeted that Mal promised to investigate and report on transportation, accommodation, and the like, as soon as possible.

At the close of the meeting, Ken Knox gave an entertaining talk with slides, some of which related directly to the College.

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

Richard Rodgers, who recently helped to create the Rodgers and Hammerstein Theatre on the Columbia campus, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Music at the commencement exercises of the University of Maryland. Dick is presently collaborating with Alan Jay Lerner, "My Fair Lady" lyricist, on a new show which will open on Broadway March 14.

Joseph A. De Marrais has something in common with Dick Rodgers. They were both born on June 28. While Broadway was celebrating Dick's 60th at a luncheon, Joe was noting his at a dinner in Bogota, N. J.

Another honorary degree, this for Doctor of Science from the University of Buf-

falo, went to Lester Alvin White, who is an anthropology professor at the University of Michigan.

Joseph Campbell, Controller General of the United States, recently issued a report stating that Westinghouse Electric Corporation had overcharged the Navy by \$1,066,000 on reactor components for the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise. The company denied any wrongdoing in the transaction, including that it may have entered illegally into a subcontract with one of its operating departments.

The class will hold its monthly luncheons on the first Tuesday of every month during the coming year, which is expected to be busy with the plans for the celebration of our 40th anniversary. The class is considering a dinner dance in town and a week-end reunion at Arden House. Another supplement to the successful 30th anniversary book, "The Story of Achievement," will be published. Classmen are requested to respond with data and photographs to the questionnaire which will be mailed to them.



JOSEPH CAMPBELL '23
Keeping tabs

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Bldg.
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Several classmates have assumed new positions in a variety of fields.

Paul R. Shaw is the new Justice of the Municipal Court, Second Bronx District, New York. He was sworn in by Mayor Robert Wagner in a City Hall ceremony on August 14, 1962. Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom, a former chaplain at West Point, President Justice Harold J. McLaughlin of the Municipal Court, and Jim Anderson on behalf of the class were the speakers. A class delegation, Paul's wife and daughter, and many friends and associates were present.

Dr. Henry I. Fineberg is the new president of Governor Rockefeller's recently formed nine-man Advisory Council on Drug Addiction. Henry is also president of the New York State Medical Society.

Erwin D. Tuthill, president of the fund-raising firm of John Price Jones, was elected vice president of The American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc. The Association is a non-profit organization of 28 major national fund-raising firms which counsel, organize, and direct fund-raising activities in the U.S. and Canada.

John T. Cahill, co-chairman of the recently appointed Mayor's Committee on

Judicial Selection, was a participant on a panel discussing judicial selection at the summer meeting of the New York State Bar members.

In April, E. Mitchell Simon was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of Knickerbocker Hospital.

Another side of the new appointments issue finds two class members retiring. Leon Denny Moses has informed us of his retirement as professor of English at Texas Western College. His new address will be 918 McKelligan Drive, El Paso, Texas. Ray McGoldrick, our able scientific writer, has left his model ship basin in Washington, D. C. and is now a country gentleman at Box 293, Sheffield, Mass. The Berkshires seem an ideal setting for the gracious and quiet-living Ray.

Literary men of the class have been active writing and meeting. The latest scientific paper of Dr. Ben Erger, dermatologist, written in collaboration with two other scientists, is entitled "Pharmacology, Metabolism, and Antiseptic Effects of Two Propoctamine Compounds." The Round Table Literary Club honored four class members, George R. Geiger, professor of philosophy at Antioch College, Elliott Barrett, Dr. Sidney Davidson, and Milton Norwalk at the June dinner celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Henry George School. The school and the Round Table Club were both founded by George's father, Oscar H. Geiger.

67 classmen were present at the 38th Annual Dinner in May. The '24 Award for 1962 was presented to George M. Jaffin by Rabbi Lawrence Schwartz and Jim Anderson. The Honorable John T. Cahill, Lawrence Chamberlain, vice president of the University, and Paul R. Shaw were



PAUL SHAW '24
His Honor

the speakers. This dinner also brought Bliss Price, Mike Simon, and Dr. Anthony Boffa to the Columbia University Club for the first time in quite a while.



E. M. SIMON '24
Knickerbocker trustee

25

Henry E. Curtis
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Three members of '25 have earned honors recently. Harold M. Brown is the new Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. Harold is also chairman of the Undergraduate Affairs Committee of the Alumni Association.

Madison Life Insurance Company's Finance Committee elected as director and member Monroe W. Greenthal, president of Monroe Greenthal Co., an advertising agency.

Lawrence A. Wien has gathered triple honors. He was elected vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University, where he has been a trustee since 1957 and has worked on the University's Budget and Finance Committee and the Committee on University Resources. In 1955 he underwrote the University's Wien Scholarship Program which will bring as many as 100 foreign students to Brandeis each year. Brandeis awarded an honorary degree to Lawrence in June of this year. Also this June, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies chose Lawrence as its president.

26

Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

People in foreign lands continue to profit from the advice and guidance of Kenneth H. Bailey. Kenneth has left for a two-year tour of duty in Teheran, Iran, with the United States Agency for International Development. Invited to act as the American adviser to the principal of a new secondary school in Iran, he will help guide the development of vocational and technical training, teacher education, and adult education. Several years ago, Kenneth served as adviser to the Royal Ministry of Education in Thailand and assisted in setting up five technical institutes in that country.

One of the leaders at the 42nd Summer Conference for Ministers and Religious Leaders at Union Theological Seminary in July was Joseph Haroutunian, professor of systematic theology at McCormick Theological Seminary. Professor Haroutunian, who is author of several books including *Pietism vs Moralism*, *Wisdom and Folly in Religion* and *Lust for Power*, spoke on the subject, "Christian Humanism."

Business events—Francis *Levin* has been named a member of the board of directors of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation. Charles F. *Teichmann* is the new chief patent counsel of Texaco, Inc. Formerly executive vice president of Texaco Development Corporation, Charles was engaged in sales and purchases of patent licenses. In his new position, he will head a Patent and Trademark Division in Texaco's legal department.



CHARLES TEICHMANN
'26
Texaco trademarks

27

L. S. Rounds
Arnold Bakers, Inc.
Port Chester, N. Y.

Robert S. *Curtiss*, our incumbent class president, continues for the next five years as a result of the elections held on our 35th Reunion in May at the Sedgewood Club, Carmel, N. Y. Bob is still holding the record for the longest in service of any class president in the College. Our vice presidents were expanded to five; the new members are John T. *Lorch*, Donald E. *Johnston*, George S. *French*, and Leo E. *Brown*. The remaining officers were re-elected. The highspot of the Reunion was the banquet held on Saturday night. We heard the results of the 35th Reunion questionnaires which were returned by 65 men. Two of them are: the average income is \$29,600, and only half are in occupations they had planned on at graduation. Treasurer Herbert *Jacobi's* Robert Benchley-model report reached new depths in financial analysis. Leo *Brown* presented a more staid address on the Columbia Fund and Harold *McGuire* described the proposed new gymnasium. The 42 members in attendance devoted the remainder of their time to a golf tournament, tennis, fishing, a barbecue lunch, movies, sing-alongs, and chat-togethers.

Governor Rockefeller's newly created nine-man Advisory Council on Drug Addiction has the services of the Honorable Phillip B. *Thurston* as its vice chairman. Judge *Thurston* is associated with the Family Court in New York City.

Harold F. *McGuire*, a senior partner in the New York law firm of Wickes, Riddell, Bloomer, *Jacobi* & *McGuire*, was elected to the board of directors of the Shell Oil Company.

William J. *Bolte's* duties at Alco Products, Inc., manufacturer of railroad equipment and nuclear components, have been

expanded. Bill's new post is as a vice president and secretary. These duties will be combined with his job as the firm's general counsel, which he has held since 1951.

28

Harry Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 15, N. Y.

Three classmates have been selected for new posts in the business world. Harry M. *Lyter* has been promoted to a vice presidency at the Chase Manhattan Bank. Edward R. *Holt* has been elected president of the New York Society of Security Analysts, Inc. Ed is a general partner of Newburger, Loeb & Co. James T. *O'Connell* is the new vice president of administration at Hudson Pulp and Paper Corporation, New York.

29

Berton J. Delmhorst
115 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

Harold A. *Rousselot*, President of the Alumni Federation, became the 61st alumni trustee of Columbia University at this year's first meeting of the University trustees. Chuck, who was nominated for the post last June, will be one of six alumni trustees serving six-year terms in the University's governing body of 24. We can think of no more qualified person to serve in this post.

Daniel *Reidy*, vice president and general counsel of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, will succeed Thomas J. *Monaghan* as president of the Columbia College Alumni Association. Dan, who is also mayor of the town of Ardsley, N. Y., was recently elected to another office as well. Last June he was made president of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officials.

Bob *Harron*, former newspaperman and sports writer and at present Assistant to President Kirk for Public Relations, is now an honorary member of the Class of 1929. Bob was elected at a recent meeting of the class.

John P. *Nichols*, former Governor of the Columbia University Club of New York, recently received the Chartered Association Executive Award of the American Society of Association Executives. The



HAROLD A. ROUSSELOT
'29
In Chuck we trust

award gives special recognition to association executives who have acquired broad backgrounds in all phases of association management and met rigid requirements of education, experience, training and association experience. Since 1956, John has been National Executive Secretary of American Electroplaters' Society, Inc.

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn 35, N. Y.

Our class reunions entered a new era with the 32nd Reunion held at Arden House on June 1, 2, and 3. For the first time in our history, wives of the class members attended. Favored by fine weather and pleasant company, both men and women had a good time, proving the innovation a sound one. Those in attendance—Gus and Emily *Hororka*, Bill and Marianne *Pryor*, Stanley and Phyllis *Wilson*, Jim and Frances *Morrison*, Gerard and Mrs. *Meyer*, Bill and Mrs. *Blaisdell*, Joe *Marx*, Pallister *Feely*, Emil *Tron*, Si *Giddings*, Joe *Hagen*, John *Henry*, Ted and Mrs. *Baruch*, Dr. and Mrs. *Lichterman*, Lou *Pettit*, John *Thomas*, and Henry *Gleisten*.

Outstanding contributions to the University have earned John *Henry* the University medal. John was presented with the honor at the alumni luncheon held on June 5.



JOHN HENRY '30
University medalist

32

Prof. John W. Balquist
202 University Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Among the 44 alumni present at Arden House for our 30th Reunion in May was Jules Lloyd *Waldman*, who came all the way from Caracas, Venezuela. Jules, who has lived in Caracas for over twenty years, is editor and publisher of the *Caracas Daily Journal*. (His *Journal* office was bombed by anti-Kennedy agitators the day before the President arrived in Caracas, but not seriously damaged.) Jules is also the *New York Times* correspondent in Venezuela and a director of the United States bi-national cultural center operating in Venezuela. Previously a professor of journalism at the University of Caracas, he has published several books on Venezuela.

The reunion was also the time for the election of officers. Our new president is John W. Balquist; senior vice president, Leonard T. Scully; vice presidents, Stephen H. Fletcher, Howard E. Houston, Arnold Lautkin, Gavin K. McBain, Lawrence E. Walsh, and Edward Weinstock; chaplain, Jeff J. Coletti; and secretary, Frederic E. Emmerich.

34 John Grady 19 Lee Avenue Hawthorne, N. J.

Does the substance of this plea have a familiar ring?

"It will appear that the property of the College allowing for Contingencies is barely sufficient for the payment of the Salaries at present established; nor can any augmentation be expected unless derived from the public Bounty. Your petitioners, therefore, beg leave earnestly to solicit the attention of the Legislature to the present Situation of the College. . . . To remove these wants & cherish so important an Institution with the Liberality of enlightened Patriots must endear the Authors and Promoters of the measure to every reflecting Mind. . . ."

The plea is familiar, the year was 1792. This is an excerpt from a manuscript of a petition from the Columbia Trustees to the New York State Legislature, presented to the Columbia Libraries by Robert D. L. Gardner. The paper is now on display in the Columbian collection in Low Library, and as well as underscoring the damage done to the College by the Revolution, it gives sound evidence that balancing the budget is a perennial problem.

Norman E. Alexander, president of the Sun Chemical Corporation, was elected vice president, eastern area, of the Young Presidents' Organization. The national headquarters of the organization are in New York City.



JULES WALDMAN '32
From south of the
border

35 Gerald R. Ferguson 200 East 16th Street New York, N. Y.

Opening night at New York's new Philharmonic Hall on September 23 was an eventful night for William Schuman. As head of the proposed complex of buildings

dedicated to the performing arts and named Lincoln Center, Mr. Schuman has charge of the development of one of the most important and most ambitious cultural programs in the United States. Mr. Schuman recently resigned his post as director of the Juilliard School of Music to take on the direction of Lincoln Center. Among the first week's special items were a speech by Mr. Schuman on opening night and the world premiere of his 8th Symphony, written especially for the New York Philharmonic's first season in Philharmonic Hall.

36 Alfred J. Barabas 812 Avenue C Bayonne, N. J.

Alfred J. Barabas, executive director of the Columbia College Fund, delivered the commencement address to 377 graduates of the William L. Dickinson High School in Jersey City, N. J., his Alma Mater. Al's topic was "Citizenship" and he urged the young people to continue their interests in learning and to maintain an active responsibility in regard to every aspect of their citizenship. In pointing out the rewards of a healthy "curiosity," Al said that the real purpose of education was to become involved in life and that "knowledge without action is sterile, but that action without knowledge is dangerous."

37 Murray T. Bloom 40 Hemlock Drive Kings Point, N. Y.

Chuck Sloane's sound arrangement of details insured the merry, sentimental time we enjoyed at the 25th Anniversary Reunion. 34 members of the class found their way to Arden House for the June festivities, some traveling long distances to be present. Jim Dunaway came the furthest, from Little Rock. Bob McMillan came from Washington, D. C., and the Northcoats, who came from Minneapolis, made the longest tandem journey.

Entertaining ideas for a second career, Hal Marley is thinking of retiring from the Air Force after 20 years of service. The old Livingston-Hartley ping-pong sharks, Danny Friedman, Wally Schapp, and Teddy Gold still retain the old competence.

As president of Bennington College, Bill Fels received remarkably few questions about facilitating college entrance for the teen-age daughters of fellow alumni. Bennington, incidentally, is the first college to award some of its own scholarships through the National Merit Scholarship Program. Bill said that director John N. Stalnaker had agreed recently that five Bennington grants would be awarded to Merit finalists in 1963.

The class is planning to have a directory. Questionnaires have been filled out

by 165 members so far. We are aiming for at least 200 before getting underway, so return your form promptly.

Gerard Oestreicher, who scored a success with his first theatrical production, "Milk and Honey," will sponsor another musical titled "La Belle." Comparing show business with his vocation, developing and managing real estate projects, Gerard observes: "The same kind of critical judgment and same kind of risks exist in both businesses."

Francis E. Drake is the newly elected vice president in charge of rates and governmental matters of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation. Francis went with the company in 1937 as a field engineer and has remained with them since.

Robert Barnes, a vice president at Doubleday, is the chairman of Dean's Day this year. Bob is busy gathering top scholars to speak at the annual event, which will be held on February 9 at the College.



ROBERT BARNES '37
Dean's Day maestro

38 Herbert C. Rosenthal The Penthouse 42 West 39th Street New York 18, N. Y.

On June 7, the class held its annual Beef-steak Dinner at the Baker Field Fieldhouse. Ed Schleider was the capable head of arrangements for the 15 members present. The highlight of the evening was Robert W. July's report on his plan to move from recruiting African scholars for the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to teaching the students on location. Bob will soon be leaving for Nigeria, where he will teach history.



ROBERT JULY '38
Teacher in Nigeria

Three members of the class have new appointments in the business world. Bob Friou has gone to the Hoover Company in North Canton, Ohio, as tax counsel. He will address his knowledge of foreign tax problems to Hoover's international market. Dr. Hubert G. Davis is the new assistant director of research for the Union Carbide Chemicals Company in South Charleston, West Virginia. Robert Malcolmson was appointed director of pharmaceutical production in the Merck, Sharpe and Dohme division of Merck & Co., Inc.

Clem Kohlman was a recent profile subject in "Printer's Ink," the advertising magazine. Clem was appointed chairman of the business-paper committee of the Association of National Advertisers.

This year will be our 25th Reunion year and many plans are underway. The Reunion Week-end will be June 7-9, 1963, at Arden House. Plan now for you and your wife to attend the gala affair. You will shortly be receiving questionnaires for the 14th edition of our Biographical Directory which will be issued in time for the reunion. Editors Dick Colligan and Don Schenk urge you to return the forms promptly. Herbert Rosenthal, Dick Colligan, and Wallace Jones are now at work as a nominating committee to pick a slate of class officers to be voted on at the Reunion.



ROBERT SCHAEFER '40
Dean of Teachers

40 Julius S. Impellizzeri Exercycle Corporation 6630 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

Dr. Robert J. Schaefer has assumed the post of dean of Teachers College at Columbia University. He is a former director of the Graduate Institute of Education at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and former assistant dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University. Dr. Schaefer is known as a "strong liberal arts man" and one who believes that teacher education should be of university-wide concern, and without undue stress on techniques.

Harvey V. Fondiller, public relations account executive for Fuller & Smith & Ross, and chip-off-the-old-block, received a Master of Fine Arts degree from Columbia University on June 5, fifty years to the day after his father, the late Richard Fondiller, '12 A.M., and '13 L.L.B., received his Columbia Master's degree.

41 Thomas J. Kupper 2 Merry Lane Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. William H. Goldwater has been appointed Chief, Special Research Projects Branch of the National Heart Institute. He will be responsible for planning, developing, and directing that segment of the Heart Institute's research grants program that deals with the support of co-operative research projects, scientific conferences, and publications. Dr. Goldwater is a former biologist for the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory in San Francisco and former assistant professor of medicine and biochemistry at Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans.

The Port of New York Authority has appointed John L. Gifford as manager of the bi-state agency's trade development office in Pittsburgh. John joined the Authority's New York trade development office in 1955, was named assistant manager at Cleveland in 1958, and assistant manager in Washington, D. C. last year.

Charles H. Cohen, who is practicing law in New York City, is the Republican candidate for Congress from the New York 9th Congressional District.

42 Victor J. Zaro 5663 Walker Road Wayne, Pa.

Gerald Green, author of *The Last Angry Man* and *Portofino P.T.A.*, is the new producer of NBC-TV's "Chet Huntley Reporting." Gerald is also devoting a large amount of his time now to producing two special telecasts to be shown this season. One of them, filmed in the Arizona desert, is a one-hour documentary for NBC-TV starring Joseph Wood Krutch, author, naturalist, and former Columbia professor. In working with Mr. Krutch, Gerald revived an old association; as an undergraduate at the College, he took Mr. Krutch's course in dramatic literature. The other film, called "The Quiet Revolution," will deal with subjects such as the participation of clergymen in Freedom Rides and their work with the labor movement as manifestations of a growing social concern on the part of United States churches. Gerald, who has written parts of the shows, comments: "It's going to get an awful lot of people mad and it's going to make a lot of people think. Anybody can produce, but you have to know something to write."

43 Connie S. Maniatty Minute Man Hill Westport, Conn.

Carl A. Viggiani has recently assumed a new post as professor of romance languages at Wesleyan University.

44 Walter H. Wager 315 Central Park West New York 25, N. Y.

Charles E. Sigety was named executive director of the New York State Housing Finance Agency in a reorganization and expansion measure necessitated by the rapid acceleration of the state's limited-profit housing program. Charles has been practicing law in New York City and is a professorial lecturer at Pratt Institute's School of Architecture.

Robert N. Ascher was promoted to senior associate mathematician at IBM Corporation in Endicott, N. Y.

Walter Wager has produced a film, stating the American point of view on disarmament, which was shown to the delegates at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

45 Walter D. Scott Lamp Division Westinghouse Elec. Corp. Bloomfield, N. J.

Dick Freund, who is a member of Eastman Kodak's Applied Math Department, is also president of their Travel Club. The club recently enjoyed pictures of his latest excursion to Fiji and Tahiti.

46 Bernard Sunshine Shulman Fabrics, Inc. 261 Fifth Avenue Alexandria, Virginia

To discover what makes a "happy" problem, read Herbert Gold's newest book, his first work of non-fiction, *The Age of Happy Problems*. In the book, Herb discusses a wide range of thorny issues unique to the contemporary American scene.

47 John G. Bonomi 5424 Taney Avenue Alexandria, Virginia

Byron Dobel has joined the *Esquire* Magazine staff as assistant managing editor. Byron is a former senior projects editor in the book division of Time, Inc., and has an extensive background as feature editor and writer.

48 Sheldon Levy 697 West End Avenue New York, N. Y.

Herbert Feinstein has taped a series of interviews with famous ladies, including Lena Horne, Elsa Lanchester, Anne Jeffreys, Sarah Vaughan, and to the envy of all his classmates, Sophia Loren. Herb's present work for the Pacifica Foundation



HERBERT FEINSTEIN '48
Ladies' man

is also varied. He recently taped a broadcast at San Quentin penitentiary of a show put on entirely by inmates of the prison, and another of a San Francisco high school production of "Huck Finn" that was protested and finally boycotted by the NAACP. His tapes of interviews with internationally famous film producers have been broadcast widely in this country and in England. At present, Herb is an assistant professor of English and Journalism at San Francisco State College.

Mike Falsone is in Ankara, Turkey at the American Embassy on a 2 year assignment as economic officer.

Teachers from the Class of 1948 are plentiful. Rudolph Knakal is chairman of the science department at the Bloomfield, N. J. high school. Fred Cole, Jr. is an English teacher at Syosset High, and also reading consultant for the school. Robert De Maria is now associate dean at the New School, New York City.

Congratulations to Ken Bernstein for his fine reporting job for NBC Radio News on the Argentine crisis following the OAS meeting. Also in journalism, Lud Duroska recently left the sports desk of the *Newark Star-Ledger* for a new post on the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Edward D. White, Jr., partner in the architectural firm of Hornbein and White, includes among his latest projects the Child Day Care Center at the University of Colorado Medical Center, the library of Colorado Women's College, and the science building of the Garland Country Day School.

Dr. Earl K. Brown, assistant professor of history and political science at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, was awarded a Fulbright grant to attend the Summer Seminar for Teachers of European History at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris.

Allied Research Associates, Inc. of Boston has appointed Samuel Koslov to the position of Chief of Physical Sciences.

Alfred R. Vogel is the new manager for the New York branch of General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

James L. Curran has joined the staff of Harsche-Rotman & Druck, Inc., a national public relations firm. Jim was formerly with the *New York Daily News* for five years and worked with its television station WPIX.

49 John W. Kunkel 306 West 92nd Street New York 22, N. Y.

Three New York State appointments have recently gone to '49 classmates. Irving Lang, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, was appointed a member of Governor Rockefeller's new nine-man Advisory Council on Drug Addiction.

Senator Jacob K. Javits made Eugene E. Rossides his assistant campaign manager for this November's Senate race. Gene, a former assistant Attorney General, was a famous Columbia football star, and as a member of the Touchdown Club, presided over a dinner attended by Governor Rockefeller, Senator Javits' running mate.

Mayor Wagner recently named Frederic S. Berman general counsel to the department of real estate of the City of New York. Fred is also assistant professor at New York University Law School.

Two members of the class have gained partnership in their firms. Robert Gintel is a general partner in Anderson and Company of New York, and Arthur A. Feder is now a partner in the law firm of Roberts & Holland, New York.

Sorrell Booke finally achieved his ambition to portray Mayor LaGuardia in "Fiorello!" when he appeared in the revival of the Pulitzer Prize musical at City Center. Sorrell was attached to the original company for 15 months as star Tom Bosley's understudy. During that period, Sorrell rehearsed the part twice a week, but never had a chance to play it, for Mr. Bosley refused to miss a performance. The part of the dynamic Republican liberal was a change from the "ranting, senile, Dixiecratic bigot" that Sorrell played in "Purlie Victorious."



GENE ROSSIDES '49
In the political game

Captain James P. Cooney is now at Griffis Air Force Base, New York, following graduation from the U. S. Air Force interceptor weapons school in Florida. Jim studied the latest tactics and techniques of interceptor weapons employment.

Again this year, questionnaires are being sent to all class members. The purpose of the inquiry is twofold: to develop a picture of the class as a group today, and to find out highlights of individual class members' activities of interest to others in the class.

A complete evening of dinner at a private lounge is being arranged for Saturday evening, December 1. Requests for reservations should be sent to class treasurer Tak Koko, Class of 1949, Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia College, New York 27, N. Y.

Our class leads all classes from 1938-1962 in dollar amount of contribution to the 11th Annual Columbia College Fund.



PAUL R. DUCEY '50
New digs

50 Alan Obre 81-06 34th Avenue Jackson Heights 72, N. Y.

Paul R. Ducey lives and works now in Cairo, Egypt. Paul was appointed associate professor of anthropology at the American University there after six years of teaching and scholarship in sociology and anthropology at St. Lawrence University. Paul's assignment in Egypt will be for at least two years and will include research work in either the Delta or Nubia under the Social Science Research Center of the American University at Cairo.

Dr. David Goodman recently penned a newspaper article supporting President Kennedy's physical fitness program. Paul cited the College requirement in swimming tests as an example of school participation in fitness activities, but went on to explain the need for a revolution in physical education in the United States.

Three members of our midwest contingent are involved in diverse and busy careers. Arthur Westing teaches and researches in the department of forestry and conservation at Purdue, where his special field is tree physiology. Dave Illiff, father of a small army of seven, is publisher of the *Yorktown Adventure*, an Indiana weekly. Dr. Irving Kushner teaches clinical medicine, does research, and still finds time for patient care at the Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital.

Golfers Bill Voorhies, who teaches social studies at a junior high school in New York City, and Bob Lorenz, who is manufacturing sausage machinery in Brooklyn, are still at it on the links.

Two writers in different fields are active authors. Des Nunan is chairman of the English department for the West

Chester schools in Pennsylvania. While working on a doctorate, Des is writing English texts for Harcourt, Brace & World. Ric Yarwood, our recent class correspondent, has received CCT's first "Class Correspondent of the Year" Award, comprising 50 genuine U. S. Government postcards and a citation that reads: "The first recipient of this coveted award is Ricardo Yarwood '50, who has displayed a knowledge of the actions of his classmates that borders on snooping. Our shoes are off to you, Ric."



RICARDO YARWOOD '50
CCT award winner

Here are some excerpts from the 67-member response to the questionnaire mailed earlier in the year. After leaving Morningside, 68 per cent went on to acquire advanced degrees at 22 different graduate schools in the U. S., Canada, and Europe. 25 members of the class have doctorates. Among the responding members, medicine was the most popular profession, but the total picture includes a portrait painter, a mathematician, and a designer of hearing aids.

Look forward to a good showing of the class during cocktails and buffet supper in Gould Boathouse at Baker Field following the Columbia-Cornell game on November 3.

51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Three of our men are on the go in the magazine world, which seems to be claiming a high mortality rate on '51ers these days. Don Holden has assumed a new job at *Fortune* magazine, journal of the business world. George C. Whipple is now public relations manager for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and Nelson J. Darrow was named associate editor of *Current Medical Digest* and literary editor for the Williams & Wilkins Company, publishers of scientific and medical books and periodicals. During 1961, Nelson worked for the book division of Time, Inc., and prior to that he lived and studied in England and Ireland, receiving an M.A. in English literature from the University of London, followed by three years of medical study at Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland.

Another group of three has advanced in the field of education. Frederick Schick was appointed assistant professor of phi-

losophy at Rutgers University. Fred was formerly associated with the faculties of Brandeis University, Columbia, and the College of the City of New York. Michael Belshaw is teaching economics at Hunter College. Dr. Donald L. Goldfarb is doing medical research at Kings County Hospital under a government grant.

As the winter months begin to lower the temperature and put an extra nip in the air, we might all consider the plight of Thomas B. Neff and take heart. Tom is now executive vice president of a telephone company in that winter wonderland, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In the world of business, the Fifth Avenue Association, a civic and business group devoted to the development of Fifth Avenue in New York, recently announced the election of Arthur O. Sulzberger to its board of directors. Arthur is treasurer of the *New York Times* and manager of its General Services Department.

Since his new position with the Sixty Trust of Providence, R. I., involves extensive and frequent travel, John Cervieri recently traveled to San Antonio, Texas, where he was able to greet his old roommate, Doc Sylvester. The Sixty Trust is a benefit fund which invests heavily in real estate, and John reports the work challenging—and enjoyable.

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

New class officers were elected at the Tenth Anniversary dinner dance on June 2 in Ferris Booth Hall. Robert P. Adelman is the new president; Stanley Garrett and Alan Stein, vice presidents; Robert N. Landes, secretary; and Michael Pinto, treasurer. The event was successful and those present included Robert P. Adelman, Clifford C. Blanchard, Jr., Philip Bloom, David A. Braun, Gerald M. Cozzi, Joseph A. DiPalma, Thomas E. Fedorowitz, Stanley Garrett, G. Howard Hanson, Robert E. Kandel, Roy A. Lutter, Richard McGahran, Michael Pinto, Ralph S. Scherer, Sherwin Simmons, and William B. Wallace, III.

New vice president Stanley Garrett and his wife Sonja are leaving for a four week trip to visit Sonja's parents in Ortrask, Sweden, some 600 miles north of Stockholm.



NELSON DARROW '51
Digestive tracts

Dr. Thomas Clendenin has both a new wife and a new appointment. Tom married Cynthia Jane Toussaint, a Mt. Holyoke alumna, and is now a research fellow in the department of pathology at Dartmouth Medical School. Tom was formerly a flight surgeon for three years with the U. S. Air Force.

Stuart N. Spizer was recently appointed to the position of director of research for the *New Yorker* magazine. Stuart was formerly advertising research manager of *Newsweek*, and more recently, manager of market research for the *New Yorker*.

Please send news items, professional and personal, to your class secretary at the above address.



STUART N. SPIZER '52
Facts, facts, facts

53

David A. Nass
305 Ashland Avenue
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

Eliot Hearst, non-playing captain of the United States chess team, recently took his four-man crew to Varna, Bulgaria, to compete in the Chess Olympics. The team members are U. S. champion Larry Evans, Bobby Fischer at top board, the brothers Robert and Donald Byrne, and Edmar Mednis. The team has planned a stop-over at Warsaw for a short exhibition before the match and another at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, after the tournament.

Mitchell Price, one of Columbia's all-time football greats, has joined the Home Life Insurance Company in the management development division. Mitchell at one time held all records for forward passing at Columbia, and was named the University's Athlete of the Year for 1952-1953. He is the sixth man from the 1951 football team to become associated with Home Life.

Two Stevensons of '53 are making news in industrial management. Frederick W. Stevenson, manager of the expectational research department of the National Industrial Conference Board, recently prepared a paper on "Experience in Inventory Management—A Survey of Huge Manufacturing Firms," which was presented for the Joint Economic Committee of the U. S. Congress. Mirek Stevenson is president of Samson Fund, one of the newest mutual funds. A growth fund specializing in technology company stocks, Samson boasts that four out of its six investment advisers are working scientists. Mirek himself is also a scientific consultant to IBM. Samson started in 1957 as a type of invest-

ment club and went public in May of 1961.

Another profitable avocation is the freelance writing of Len Korbokin, an attorney with Matalon & Schachter in New York. Len's latest efforts for TV are "The Wizard of Oz" and "New Adventures of Pinocchio."

Naval Lt. Bill Wright graduated from an 8-week school in communications at Newport with an average of 99.4, the highest in the history of the school. He is now serving as navigator and communications officer on the USS Galveston, a guided missile carrier.

Alfred Donati has been appointed assistant to Mayor Wagner as legislative representative in Albany, where he will urge the adoption of New York City's legislative program.

Richard Connington has been named assistant vice president of the Citizens Trust Company and the Citizens Savings Bank in Providence, R. I., and is leaving his position at Manufacturers Hanover to relocate there.

Among our members teaching in institutions of higher learning we find Irwin Kline, M.D., a research fellow at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and an instructor in pathology at the University of Illinois; Dr. William Frosch, an assistant dean at New York University's School of Medicine, while practicing psychiatry; George Geis, an assistant professor of psychology at Hamilton College; Mitchell Litt, an assistant professor of chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Marius Valsamis, an assistant instructor in pathology and senior fellow in neuropathology at the State University of New York College of Medicine.

54

Lawrence A. Korbin
365 West End Avenue
New York 24, N. Y.

Two members of '54 have received new affiliations in the church world. The Reverend Bruce T. Clements, Pastor of the United Church of Christ in Schenectady, N. Y. has been appointed instructor of English at Union College. Dr. Brian Robert Tansey is presently serving as minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Brownstown, Indiana. Brian received his Bachelor of Divinity from Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary in June.

Harry P. Politi was honored by the life insurance industry as winner of its National Quality Award, which is presented annually to life underwriters who have maintained consistently high standards in their service to policyholders.

55

Calvin B. T. Lee
206 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dr. LeRoy L. Constantin was named winner of the Young Investigators' Award,



LEROY L. CONSTANTIN
Cardio-sleuth

presented by the American College of Cardiology. The national award, which carries with it a prize of \$1000, was presented to Dr. Constantin for the excellence and originality of his research in the cardiovascular field. Dr. Constantin, who is a staff member of the National Heart Institute's Cardiovascular Physiology Laboratory, was chosen from 10 finalists on the merits of his research, his research report, and his formal presentation of the report at a recent meeting of the American College of Cardiology in Denver, Colorado. His prize-winning paper was titled, "Extracardiac Factors Contributing to Hypotension During Coronary Occlusion."

Gerald M. Pomper, formerly an assistant professor at the City College of New York, has been appointed an assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University, where he will teach at the College of Arts and Sciences. Gerald is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Joseph L. Berkowitz is the new quality control manager of the Eastern Division of IMC Magnetics Corporation in Westbury, N. Y.

Alan Ditchik recently completed a two-week command post logistics exercise and map maneuver at Fort Lee, Virginia as a Specialist Four with the active Army Reserve. Alan, who is an attorney with Hess, Mela, Segall, Popkin, and Guterman in New York City, was one of 6000 men involved in the annual exercise titled LO-CEX 62.

Monte S. Manee is currently associated with the investment counseling firm of Tranter, Wortham, & Co., Inc., as their assistant secretary.

56

Newton Frolich
1545 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Space and the atom are giving our class a very modern profile. Sid Kraus, a mechanical engineer with the Electric Boat Company, is designing nuclear reactors for submarines. Louis Hemmerdinger is Heat Transfer Project Engineer on the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory Satellite at Grumman Aircraft. Richard E. Spann is working as chief of the propellant development section, Solid Rocket Research Laboratory, at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Thomas Henry is a computer designer working on the

Polaris Fire Control for G. E. Also with the Air Force, Bill Temple is stationed at Wright-Patterson in Ohio. Now an M.D., Bill is presently concerned with the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory at the base.

Air Force Captain Gerald E. Schuttner has recently completed an orientation course for USAF medical service officers. Gerald is an M.D. and is now assigned to Pease AFB in New Hampshire. Another armed services physician is Martin L. Rubenberg, who was assigned to the U.S. Army Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii as physician. Army Captain Robert B. Sloves has completed a four week airborne course at the Infantry School in Fort Benning, Georgia, where he learned techniques of parachuting and the air-dropping of troops and cargo.

The Class of '56 has sent a good number of its men back into the field of education as teachers at colleges and universities. Arnold Adelberg, who taught at Columbia for three years, has been made instructor in mathematics at Grinnell College in Iowa. James Glinn is assistant professor of mathematics at M.I.T., and in the closely allied field of chemistry, Jerome Kraut is teaching at the Taft High School in the Bronx, New York. Ed Glaser is assistant professor of electrical engineering at Drexel in Philadelphia. At Hanover, New Hampshire, Louis Cornell is an instructor in English at Dartmouth. Back at Columbia, J. Philip McCallister has completed his Fulbright grant studies in London and is now teaching Fine Arts.

"How Much Competition is Good?" was the October 14th title of NBC-TV's thirteen week television series launched by Columbia's Graduate School of Business. Dr. E. Kirby Warren, assistant professor of management, and Armand Erpf '17, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., were on hand to discuss the topic. Titled "Let's Talk Business," the series will attempt to present major discussions of public policy which relate to activities of the business community. The shows will continue to be presented every Sunday at 1:00 p.m. through December 23.

57

Donald E. Clarick
922 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, N. J.

Malcolm Frager is the recipient of the Class of '57 Outstanding Achievement Award for 1962. Malcolm was presented with the award for "outstanding performance in his chosen field of endeavor" at the Fifth Year Anniversary Reunion Dinner held October 13 in Ferris Booth Hall. Malcolm, who has been widely praised for his work, was the first pianist to win the world's two most difficult competitions. In 1959 he won the Leventritt Prize in New York and in May, 1960 he won first prize at the Queen Elizabeth of Belgium International Piano Competition. Last year Malcolm appeared with the New York

Philharmonic, the Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Kansas City, and Toronto Symphonies. In the fall of 1961 Malcolm made 45 European appearances on a tour that took him through ten countries from Poland to Portugal.

Henry C. Marksburg, Jr. was appointed public relations field representative in Ford Motor Company's Washington Regional public relations office. Henry, who has been assistant to the manager of stockholders relations in Dearborn, Michigan, joined Ford in February of 1960. In Washington he will assist in carrying out Ford public relations programs in Philadelphia, southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, eastern North Carolina, and the eastern border of West Virginia.

Henry Kutschale just returned from several months aboard a floating iceberg in the Arctic Ocean. Henry is a member of the Lamont Geological Observatory research team which is studying the Arctic Ocean. On his fourth trip to the Arctic since he joined the research staff in 1959, Henry lived on a floating ice station named Arlis 2. From this constantly drifting and bobbing home, Henry took soundings to determine the depth of the ocean, measurements of gravity and the magnetic field, and did seismic refraction work to ascertain what matter of mud, rock, and sediment exists on the ocean floor. The Arctic Ocean is still relatively unexplored and is especially interesting since it is the one large ocean which is ice-covered the year round. At present there are four iceberg stations in the Arctic—two American and two Russian. Most of these floating stations break up in a few years, but of the more stable ones, Fletcher's Ice Island (T-3) which was Henry's home during his 1960 and 1961 trips, has been in existence for ten years.

Dick Berger is out of the Army and back on campus. His new post is as assistant director of University Admissions. Dick is concerned with loan programs for students and is currently signing his letters "Financial Aid Officer," as well as serving as director of the Summer Session Admissions.

58 Howard J. Orlin
3950 Blackstone Avenue
New York 71, N. Y.

Ronald Hoffman was recently named one of eight Junior Fellows at Harvard University. The Junior Fellows are given three years of freedom at Harvard to use the university's resources as they choose in their own fields of interest. They are provided with a stipend of \$3,500 to \$5,500 each year. Ron will continue his study of chemical physics.

John F. Mahoney has returned from an assignment in Paris as the publications editor of the Experiment in International Living. John has held the post for a year now and confesses that, as any trip to

Paris must be, this one was a combined pleasure and business trip.

The class has its academicians too. Al Eichner, the former ace reporter for *Spectator* and the *Washington Star*, is an economics instructor at Columbia. Bernard Einbond and Bob Hanning are instructors in English at Columbia. Ed Feige is a member of Yale's economic department. The Modern Library, we read recently, has published *Livy: A History of Rome, Selections*, translated and introduced by Professor Moses Hadas and Joe P. Poe.

Dave Rothman, Bernie Nussbaum, and Don Ganson each received a coveted Sheldon Traveling Fellowship from Harvard and have just completed a year of world travel.

At least three classmates have taken up President Kennedy's challenge. Pete Butenweiser is affiliated with the Teachers for Africa program of Teachers College. Pete is teaching English in Gulu, Uganda. Martin Hurwitz is with the Peace Corps in the Philippines, and Padraic Kennedy (no relations in the Capital) is with the Peace Corps staff in Washington, D. C.

Jim Margolis was named director of the citizenship program at Columbia. Bob Jespersen is in charge of part-time placement at the College. Marsh Front is back from the Army and serving with Dave Londoner as co-chairman of the class College Fund committee. Marsh was recently appointed manager of service research in the Chicago office of the management consulting firm of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, while Dave is a security analyst with H. Hentz & Co. Also closely connected with the campus and its activities is Mike Azzata, who is College Registrar.

59 Lou Kushnick
1 Sylvan Avenue
New Haven 11, Conn.

Two of our classmates have earned their doctoral degrees recently: Ed Boylan in math from Princeton; Ron Sommer in political science from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

John L. Erlich, son of John J. Erlich '24, has a "hip" relative on the maternal side of things. "Hip," like man, she's a cat, she swings. Lillian Erlich, wife and mother to Columbia men these many years, also newspaperwoman and magazine writer as well as lifelong jazz buff, has just published the word on the history of jazz—like "What Jazz Is All About," from Messner's—yeah.

The Army is claiming more of the class of '59. Your correspondent, Lou Kushnick, is presently putting in six months at Fort Dix. Sam Tindall is a Lt. j.g. at Jacksonville, Florida and is now flying the A4D Skyhawk.

Two recipients of academic grants still can be found with their noses in a book. Ed Wolpov, presently at Harvard Medical School, spent last year on a U. S. Public Health Service Grant in Goteberg, Sweden. Bruce Stave took his master's at

Columbia and is now an Andrew Mellon Fellow in history at the University of Pittsburgh.

60 Rene Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

The class will hold another reunion dinner on December 27, Thursday evening, at Leone's. We hope to duplicate the success of last year's gathering in Leone's—we are certain to have the same good food and drink.

Members of '60 are traveling the world over. The most literal example of our globe-trotting is Steve Hess' recently completed tour of duty on board a Naval destroyer. Steve estimates his viewing at a maximum one-half of the world, but pares it down to one-third in his more conservative moments. He is presently in New York City as a public relations and press officer for Naval Headquarters there. Karl Donfried just returned with his wife and son from Germany where he studied theology at the University of Heidelberg. Bob Stern was a Graham Scholar for advanced studies in the fine arts during 1961 and 1962 and traveled to Aspen, Colorado in June as the student representative of Yale for the 12th International Design Conference. Martin Roche is off to Ireland for medical study at the National University there.

61 Robert E. Juceam
810 New Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Our class officers have once more rotated their positions and the new line-up is as follows: Jack Samet, president; Nat Reichel, vice president; Burt Cross, secretary; John Tscualas, treasurer; and Ed McCreedy, historian.

We have two travelers in the class. Well known for his past photography in *CCT*, Malcolm Knapp has just returned from Istanbul, where he shot a series of mosques and public buildings. The sequence will soon be available in the Fine Arts Study Collection at Columbia. Presently attending the Harvard Graduate School of Business, Mal will have a one-man exhibit at Harvard's Baker Memorial Library this year.

Peter Mark's plans for study at the Juilliard School of Music have been temporarily interrupted. Last year Pete was awarded the Elias Lifshay Memorial for the viola, as well as a Literature and Materials Teaching Fellowship. Recently, however, Pete accepted a position with the Robert Shaw Choral, which will make a concert tour this fall under the auspices of the State Department to Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the U.S.S.R.

In the armed services, William Blake has been selected by Admiral Rickover to attend a special Navy nuclear submarine school.



ALUMNI AUTHORS

OUT OF STEP by *Frank Chodorov '07* is the autobiography of an individualist and non-conformist who wants no part of modern-day regimentation. (Devin-Adair, \$4.50)

STUDIES IN GENETICS by *Hermann J. Muller '10*, Nobel Laureate in Physiology and Medicine of 1946, is a selection of his papers and articles revealing his contribution to genetics and to civilization as well as the development of his theories. The volume also contains Dr. Muller's comments on the serious consequences of atomic fallout. (Indiana University Press, \$10.00)

BENNETT CERF'S RIDDLE-DE-DEE, edited by *Bennett Cerf '20* is a new collection of 458 riddles for adults and families. Some are outrageous, most are funny—with illustrations by Tomi Ungerer. (Random House, \$2.95)

THE STORY OF THE JERSEY BLUES by *Dr. Malcolm B. Gilman '22* is the story of the oldest foot soldier regiment in the western world, from 1673 to 1910, and from 1950 to 1962. Dr. Gilman's family have traditionally been members and leaders of the regiment and Dr. Gilman is currently president of the Monmouth Battlefield Association. Illustrated. (Arlington Laboratory for Clinical and Historical Research, \$4.00)

THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH, THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL by *Reverend Edward R. Hardy '24* and *Dr. Eugene R. Fairweather* is a study of the growth of the world ecumenical movement and the Council of the Christian Church. (Seabury Press, \$3.00)

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE INDIAN PLACE NAMES OF MARYLAND by *Hammill Kenny '24* is a discussion of the ethnological and migratory significance of the Indian names of stream, land, and village in Maryland. A dictionary, appendix, map, and index are included. (Manerly Press, \$7.00)

THE MATHEMATICAL MAGPIE by *Clifton Fadiman '25* is a selection of mathematically inclined stories, poems, drawings, essays, and etceteras by famous authors. (Simon and Schuster, \$4.95)

MUSIC IN AMERICAN LIFE by *Jacques Barzun '27* is a study of the contrast between America's popularization of music in juke boxes, singing commercials, and record sales, and the economic problems faced by serious musicians today. (Indiana University Press, \$1.65)

CORPORATION LAWYER: SAINT OR SINNER by *Beryl Harold Levy '27* discusses the role of the lawyer in modern American society. (Chilton, \$4.00)

THE STORY OF JEWISH PHILOSOPHY by *Joseph L. Blau '31*, associate professor of philosophy at Columbia, is a survey of the continuities and changes that have taken place in Jewish philosophic thought from the Bible to the 20th century. (Random House, \$5.00)

ARMY LIFE IN A BLACK REGIMENT, edited with a biographical introduction by *Howard N. Meyer '34*, is a Civil War and civil rights study of the first Negro regiment to fight in the Civil War. The book is a diary of 1862-1864 by the regiment's white colonel, Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Collier Books, \$95)

YOUNGBLOOD HAWKE by *Herman Wouk '34* is a portrait of contemporary life in the United States that revolves around the tragic love story of a young genius and major author from the Kentucky hills who finds success and destruction in New York and Hollywood. (Doubleday, \$6.95)

THE DOLPHIN GUIDE TO PARIS by *William Davenport '37* is a handy paperback guide by a Paris resident and European correspondent of the Honolulu *Advertiser* to all spots of interest, hotels, entertainment, shops, and nearby tourist attractions. Maps and photographs are included. (Doubleday, \$1.45)

THE DEMOCRATIC PROSPECT by *Charles Frankel '37*, professor of philosophy at Columbia, diagnoses American democracy, its glorious past, its present ills, and its hope-filled future. (Harper & Row, \$4.00)

A WHOLE LOAF: STORIES FROM ISRAEL by *Shalom Kahn '38* is a group of translations of Israeli and Hebrew short stories in English. (Karni Publishers, Tel Aviv)

TODAY'S LATIN AMERICA by *Robert J. Alexander '40* is a balance survey of the economic, social, and political changes that are affecting every aspect of Latin American life today and holding important implications for the United States. (Doubleday Anchor, \$.95)

INTRODUCTION TO THE DRAMA by *Robert C. Roby and Barry Ulanov '41*, associate professor of English at Barnard College, is a collection of fifteen plays ranging from classical Greek to contemporary drama. (McGraw-Hill, \$.95)

VARIETIES OF ECONOMICS by *Robert Lekachman '42* is a comprehensive two volume economic study by an associate professor of economics at Barnard. (Meridian Books, \$1.95 each)

BIG SUR by *Jack Kerouac '44* traces the career of the "bloody King of the beatniks" and his attempts to find escape from an omnipresent death, from the solitude of Big Sur to a free-wheeling San Francisco, and finally across the autumnal beauty of America to a first happiness. (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, \$.450)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE by *Louis Simpson '44* is a love story and the first novel by an author who has won several awards for his poetry. (Atheneum, \$.500)

THE PANIC OF 1819: REACTIONS AND POLICIES by *Murray N. Rothbard '46* is a study of the famed panic and its implications. (Columbia, \$.600)

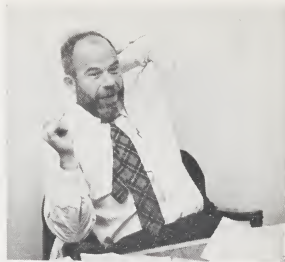
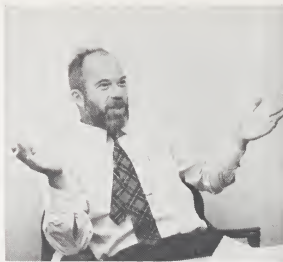
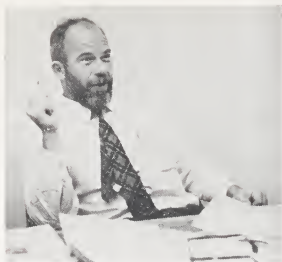
THE GRAND DESIGN: FROM COMMON MARKET TO ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP by *Joseph Kraft '47* is an exploration of the substance behind the much-talked-about economic, military and political implications of a "concert of free nations" including the United States and Europe. (Harper & Row, \$2.95)

THE NEW AMERICAN GUIDE TO COLLEGES, second edition, by *Cene R. Hawes '49* is a completely revised and enlarged edition of a book which provides key information on more than 2,000 colleges. (Columbia, \$.595)

IRON ARK by *A. Kirby Congdon '50* is a twentieth century bestiary consisting of twelve poems reflecting our contemporary affection for and fear of the mechanical creatures in a machine age. (Intertim Books, \$1.00)

MOVIE-GOING AND OTHER POEMS by *John Hollander '50*, assistant professor of English at Yale University, is a collection of poems, most of which have appeared in literary magazines. (Atheneum, \$1.65)

THE PETTY DEMON by *Fyodor Sologub*, translated and prefaced by *Andrew Field '60*, is the English version of what Mark Slonim has called "the best example of Russian symbolist prose." (Random House, \$4.95)



Photographs by DAVID PLOWDEN

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

About Modern Genetics

by FRANCIS JOSEPH RYAN '37

IT WAS A WARM JUNE DAY in 1953 when Jim Watson arrived at the Symposium at Cold Spring Harbor on Long Island with a foot-long plastic cylinder in which he carried the prototype of all models of the substance DNA. Although the topic for which some one hundred had gathered was the biochemistry and genetics of viruses, when Jim Watson showed us the model even the slowest among us realized what he and Francis Crick, the British physicist, had been doing the previous year at Cambridge University.

We studied their conception of the physical nature of the DNA molecule and questioned its validity, a little stunned by the ease with which it ac-

counted for so many properties of that elementary unit of heredity, the gene. The younger participants readily saw the meaning of this new way of imagining the material basis of heredity. Those with years of experience before World War II did not find it so easy to be optimistic. The older biologists had abundantly demonstrated the inadequacies of the generalizations of their day and had shown how manifold and complex living organisms were. Their approach was natural-historical; that is, they took up the challenge of situations as they presented themselves. They accounted for them as best they could, gaining, perhaps, more pleasure from the quality of their analyses than from the rele-

vance of the analyses to the general scheme of things. They were experimenters, not philosophers.

The younger men differed in their approach. They believed in generalization and had fewer feelings of limitation. They had heard—especially those from Columbia—the rumblings of genetics, the brash field that was born abroad at the beginning of the century and given much of its shape at Columbia. They knew how Professor Thomas Hunt Morgan, abetted by a cohort of Columbia College students and bright men from all over the world, had shown the mathematical precision of the phenomena of inheritance and used it to reveal the common denominators of life, recognizing no line be-

tween botany and zoology. These younger scientists seemed preternaturally wise, even arrogant, they were so sure of their vision.

Also, the earlier geneticists paid little attention to the nature of the gene. They were concerned chiefly with the process and consequences of heredity, not the physio-chemical means by which traits were passed on. As Thomas Hunt Morgan said in his Nobel lecture in Stockholm in 1934:

There is no consensus among geneticists as to what genes are—whether they are real or purely fictitious—because at the level at which genetic experiments lie it does not make the slightest difference whether the gene is a hypothetical unit or whether the gene is a physical particle.

Here was another subject about which the younger men differed. Many of them were biochemists, and they *did* care about the exact nature of the gene. Their new science had also discovered common denominators, and had convinced them that one could predict and generalize.

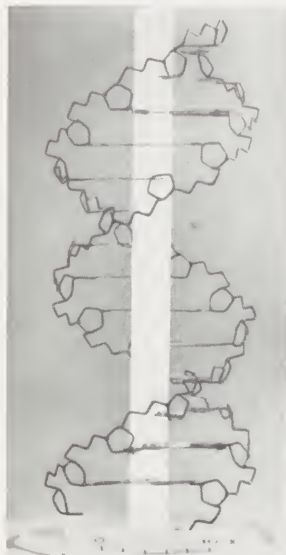
Watson and Crick's model of the DNA molecule in 1953 not only presented a startling new conception of

a biological unit; it also revealed the split in approach, attitude, and outlook that is present in modern biology and genetics.

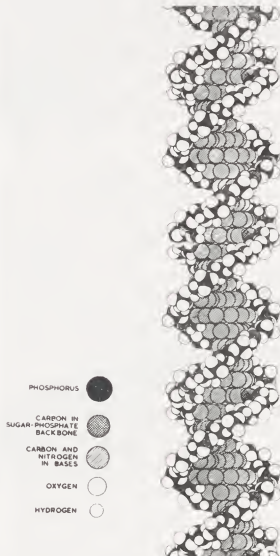
IT WAS OSWALD AVERY who called the attention of geneticists to the importance of DNA. Most biologists had thought that the gene was protein in composition. But in 1944, at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, Avery extracted a pure solution of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), a substance found only in cell nuclei, from one strain of bacteria and used it to treat another strain. The second strain, upon assimilating it, took on the characteristic of the first. The DNA behaved like a gene without the help of any protein. What was more, the transformed strain of bacteria then yielded a DNA which could transform its former relatives. Thus, the assimilated DNA not only determined the character of a specific cell but also reproduced true to type. The material that carried hereditary information in bacteria was DNA! His experiment was beautiful.

In the year that Avery made his discovery, a 19-year-old Columbia College senior named Joshua Lederberg came to my laboratory in Schermerhorn Hall. He was a true intellectual offspring of Calvin Bridges '12, Alfred Sturtevant '12, and Hermann Muller '10 (a Nobel Prize winner in 1946), those College men who had achieved so much under Morgan's tutelage. Josh was also full of the spirit of the bold young biochemists. He and I did some primitive experiments with DNA together, hoping to extend the work of Avery.

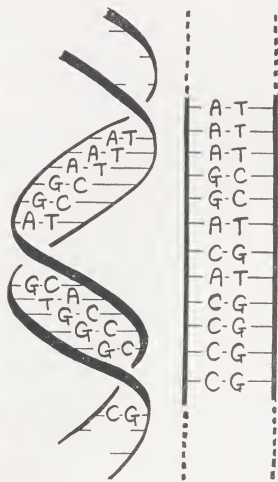
In the course of our work, which continued while Josh was attending Columbia's Medical School, he developed some good ideas about how to detect mating in bacteria. He left medical school to study with Edward Tatum at Yale and then went to Wisconsin. Working at both places—at Wisconsin with Norton Zinder '47—he did extend Avery's findings by ingeniously demonstrating the exchange of genes, and hence of DNA, in bacteria. For this he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1958. (Josh is one of the five geneticists who have won the



A photograph of the original wire model of the double helix of DNA, as constructed by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953



A drawing of the double helix of DNA, showing the position of the atoms in the molecules that compose it, prepared by M. H. F. Wilkins



Schematic representations of the double helix of DNA when coiled and straightened out, showing how the base pairs, by attaching to one another, bring the strands into alignment

prize; three of them were Columbia men.)

Soon a number of other experiments showed that Avery's findings were not unique to bacteria. DNA seemed to be the carrier of hereditary characteristics in all cells. These results led biochemists to concentrate their efforts on discovering how the substance DNA could have the necessary complexity to comprise all the genes that exist in all species.

IT WAS KNOWN THAT DNA was a polymer (a compound of high molecular weight) composed of subunits containing phosphate, sugar, and a nitrogen-containing compound. Further, it was known that there were four nitrogenous compounds; two large ones, A (adenine) and G (guanine), and two smaller ones, C (cytosine) and T (thymine).

Erwin Chargaff of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons decided to investigate carefully the arrangement of the four bases, A, G, C, and T, in DNA molecules. With his characteristic meticulousness, he found that the DNA in all species had a remarkable regularity of composition: for every constituent molecule of A there was one of T and for every G a C. He also showed that it was in the content of the four bases that the DNA from different species varied.

Meanwhile, at Cambridge University in England, M. H. F. Wilkins was examining isolated DNA by X-ray diffraction. He learned that the DNA molecule contained elements that repeated themselves at regular intervals.

These two experiments persuaded Watson and Crick that previous conceptions of the DNA molecule must be wrong and convinced them that they should attempt a new interpretation of the crystallography of DNA. What Watson and Crick agreed upon—the model of which Watson brought to Cold Spring Harbor—was that DNA was a double-stranded helix. It resembled two coiled strands spiraling around each other. The insides of the two coils were lined with A's, G's, C's, and T's. However, the cylindrical space between the spiral strands, they hypothesized, was equal all the way down and was too narrow to allow two large molecules to exist side by side. A large molecule, A or G, could permit alongside it on the opposite strand



THOMAS HUNT MORGAN
He taught a generation of geneticists

only a small molecule, C or T. More than that, opposite T, only an A would fit, and opposite C, only a G. This meant, of course, that there would always be an equal number of large and small molecules, and of T's and A's and of C's and G's, in DNA, which is precisely what Erwin Chargaff had found to be the case. Thus, if a short sequence on one coil read—ATGCTA—then the same sequence on the partner coil opposite would read—TACGAT—.

This symmetry of the Watson-Crick model was not only beautiful, but it was also intellectually dazzling because it could account for the specificity of the gene, its action, its reproduction, its mutation, and its evolution. No wonder that the younger geneticists were excited and the more experienced ones skeptical at Jim Watson's presentation at Cold Spring Harbor in June, 1953!

The Watson-Crick hypothesis led to hundreds of new experiments throughout the world. The amazing thing is that nearly all the experiments have thus far substantiated their theory. True, a few viruses have been found to have no DNA, only the close relative RNA; and single-stranded DNA molecules have recently been discovered. But all of the results so far indicate that Jim Watson and Francis Crick made one of the most significant scientific deductions of the century.

WHAT ELSE HAVE WE LEARNED from the new experiments? It seems fairly certain that we know how the DNA molecules replicate, or copy themselves. The forces which hold the two coils together are weak; they can be overcome by even slight increases in temperature. Somehow the double coil opens up at one end, and along the exposed inner surfaces of both separated strands new alignments of complementary A's and T's and of G's and C's become attached, their backbones zipped together by enzymes. For instance, a strand with the sequence—ATGCTA— becomes paired with a new one in that region made of—TACGAT— while the other strand, which was—TACGAT—, is mated to a new one made of—ATGCTA—. J. Herbert Taylor of Columbia's Botany Department showed, in a marvelous study where radioisotopes were made to take their own photographs, that chromosomes replicate in exactly this way.

The replication of the exact sequence of bases in the DNA of a given organism is important. It is this sequence, say

```

—ATGCTA—      —TTAGAA—
      . . . . .  OR  . . . . .
—TACGAT—      —AATCTT—

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that determines what a cell can do. Recent evidence indicates something like the following situation. DNA, plus a few other contributions of less well-understood significance, are all we receive from our parents. The DNA is like a tape on which a message is written in code. It is thus easy to see how nearly all the information to make a human being can be carried in such small things as the human egg or sperm.

The genetic code appears to be written in units, each of which is a sequence of three nitrogenous base

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AAA
...

```

pairs. TTT, for example, when decoded says phenylalanine. This is more than a long word; it stands for a specific amino acid that is one of the constituents of the protein enzymes which determine the activity of the cell. The sequence of amino acids is what determines the form and specific activity of each enzyme, and the sequence of triplets of bases in DNA, in turn, is what determines this sequence of amino acids in the enzyme. Therefore, a telegraphic message might read:

—AAA GGA CAC CCCC—

—TTT CCT GTG GGG—

or when decoded:

—PHENYLALANINE PROLINE
TRYPTOPHANE STOP—

(The stop is thought to be denoted by a nonsense sequence which can determine no amino acid.)

But how does the cell decode the message in the DNA and make the specified protein? In the cell nucleus, the home of DNA, there is another

substance called RNA. (RNA is also found in the cytoplasm, the part of the cell outside the nucleus; DNA, with rare exceptions, is not.) Along the double helix of DNA the cell makes a large molecule of RNA, called messenger RNA, which contains, instead of T (thymine), a substance called U (uracil), which is a homologue of T in DNA. The RNA molecule attached to the DNA molecule described above would read —UUU CCU CUC—. This molecule of messenger RNA peels off from

the DNA, moves out into the cytoplasm, and attaches itself to the surface of a small cell particle called the ribosome. (The ribosome is a conglomerate of many large molecules and can be seen only with an electron microscope.)

At the ribosome the messenger RNA presents a very specific pattern for the attachment of small molecules of another kind of RNA, called transfer RNA, each of which carries one amino acid. The transfer RNA that is carrying phenylalanine has somewhere within it the base sequence AAA, which pairs with UUU. That which is carrying proline has the sequence GGA and pairs with CCU, and so on. Thus the amino acids are brought into alignment and, when they are supplied with energy, are linked together on the surface of the ribosome, making protein.

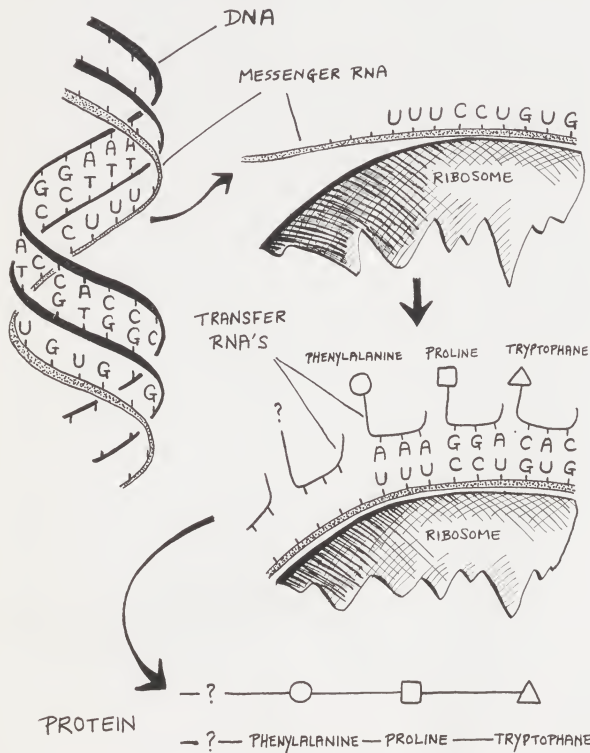
This remarkable tale is not a fable. It is a concept derived from a multitude of recent experiments done with a competitive pace and excitement that has induced its share of ulcers and nervous breakdowns. The formerly impregnable walls of biology, chemistry, and physics are fast tumbling down, with genetics playing Joshua's role.

THESE DISCOVERIES are certain to have practical consequences. We can be sure that medical science will soon find a way to give proper messages to cells whose code has become scrambled. But this is applied biology. Those who are responsible for the cataclysmic fundamental advances are already rushing forward toward other basic discoveries.

DNA may be the key substance in cells, but making enzymes is not its sole function. Somehow it determines which enzymes *can* be made, *are* made, and when. Clearly this is the key to differentiation in organisms—to the development of a unique human child from a relatively amorphous and tiny fertilized egg.

Nor is the exact knowledge of DNA and its action expected to lead directly to the solution of the many other important problems which face biologists and geneticists. Biological approaches must continue to be made at other levels of organization than the molecular—at the level of the cell, of organisms, and of populations. Our understanding of DNA will only be a thread,

A diagram illustrating present ideas about transcription of the code in DNA. UPPER LEFT: The double helix of DNA forms a strand of messenger RNA around itself. UPPER RIGHT: The messenger RNA peels off the DNA and takes a position on the surface of a ribosome. MIDDLE RIGHT: Triplets of bases on the transfer RNA's in the cytoplasm pair with triplets of bases on the messenger RNA. BOTTOM RIGHT: Amino acids carried by the transfer RNA's are linked together to form a protein strand, which strips off the ribosome to perform its work in the cell.



useful in tracing the structure of the cloth.

An example of how work with DNA relates to biological work at other levels of research can be seen by considering the process of mutation. Molecular studies have demonstrated that mutations, or departures from the parent type, are the result of the substitution of a wrong base pair in DNA. Mutation as a process is fascinating, and is one of the causes for the origin of new types of *body* cells; but mutation in the *sex* cells provides the heterogeneity which is the raw material for evolution. The mutants are shuffled about by sexual reproduction, and favorable assemblages of genes are reproduced more frequently in future generations. This is Darwin's natural selection.

Many students of the subject now believe, and rightly so, that it is coming to operate less and less in human populations. We have not only supplemented physical with social inheritance, but by medical and social means we allow the reproduction of those who would not have children in other environments. Just as we change our environment—and foul it with dangerous things—we are controlling our evolution, even if unwittingly.

Here biology impinges on the social sciences and humanities. It is not too hard to determine what we *can* do and what we *may* do about human evolution, but the most fascinating of all problems is the ethical one—what we *should* do. Theodosius Dobzhansky, for 22 years the brightest light in Columbia's Department of Zoology, wrote recently, "Are we ready to agree what we ought to be?"

FOR THOSE CURIOUS READERS who might wish to extend their knowledge of the subject I have been discussing, there follows a list of readings which have been selected primarily for readability and up-to-dateness, although some of the books are thorough enough to carry the pertinacious deep into the field of modern genetics.

The two books I will mention first are designed chiefly to introduce beginning students of biology to our knowledge of heredity and the problems in genetics. They are both paperbacks. The first one, written in a bold



FRANCIS JOSEPH RYAN is professor of zoology at Columbia. A native of Rockville Center, L.I., he graduated from the College in 1937. He stayed at the University to earn his M.A. in 1939 and Ph.D. in 1941, then assumed a National Research Council Fellowship at Stanford, where he worked with geneticists George Beadle and Edward Tatum, who later shared a Nobel Prize. In 1942 he returned to Columbia as an instructor, rising to full professor in 1953. He was a Guggenheim Fellow at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1950-51, a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Tokyo in 1955-56, and visiting professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1960-61. Professor Ryan has written numerous articles for scientific journals and a book, with Ruth Sager, *Cell Heredity* (1961). He lives on Morningside Heights with his wife Elizabeth, Biology Editor for the *Grolier Society*, and is a familiar figure at Columbia's handball and tennis courts.

style, overemphasizes the biochemical aspects of genetics, but does so deliberately and with charm. The second one is the most recent book, at this writing, on genetics.

1. David Bonner, *Heredity* (1961), 112 pp.

2. Paul Levene, *Genetics* (1962), 180 pp.

The next two books on the list are by unusually skillful writers, Ruth Moore and Isaac Asimov '39. Both of them are professional writers, although Asimov was until two years ago a biochemist at Boston University's School of Medicine. Both books contain good popular descriptions of the development of genetics, the first from a biographical point of view, the second from an historical point of view.

3. Ruth Moore, *The Coil of Life* (1961), 418 pp.

4. Isaac Asimov, *The Wellsprings of Life* (1960), 200 pp.

The next four books are by professional scientists. John Bonner and Ernest Borek are experienced in explaining science to the non-scientist and their books make for lively reading. Bonner deals with genetics as one of a number of biological subjects he discusses. Borek, an associate at Columbia's Medical School, describes the findings of biochemistry about such things as enzymes, vitamins, sugars, and amino acids as well as blood, the brain, cancer, and genes. William Beck's book is more scholarly and concerns itself with some of the historical and philosophical aspects of biology, providing a framework for the factual matter. Anfinsen's book is quite advanced but nicely reflects the thoughts of a biochemist as he recovers from the discovery that his science finds its intellectual relevance best in contact with genetics. The Borek and Beck books are available in paperback.

5. John Bonner, *The Ideas of Biology* (1962), 180 pp.

6. Ernest Borek, *The Atoms Within Us* (1961), 272 pp.

7. William Beck, *Modern Science and the Nature of Life* (1961), 334 pp.

8. Christian Anfinsen, *The Molecular Basis of Evolution* (1959), 228 pp.

The last book I will mention is somewhat different. Dobzhansky's genetics is formal, not chemical; yet his explanations are as important as that of Watson and Crick. He shows how biological discoveries have a profound effect upon seemingly distant fields of human thought and explores brilliantly the practical problems facing us at this apex of our scientific revolution.

9. Theodosius Dobzhansky, *Mankind Evolving: The Evolution of the Human Species* (1962), 381 pp.

Finally, I want to mention the numerous articles about modern genetics and biology that have appeared in the monthly magazine *Scientific American*. They are uniformly clear, accurate, and vivid. Credit for the excellence of the articles belongs to the scientist-authors, who are invariably expert in their fields, but every bit as much to Gerard Piel and Dennis Flanagan, who, as publisher and editor, have set an example of how high standards can bring success in the field of magazine publishing.

Letters

CONTINUED

from page 3

perhaps, but also censorious, rebellious, aggressive, full of self, full of impulse to blame," and, I might add, full of a tendency toward personal irresponsibility. It is hard, however, to accept his identification of the angry young men with "liberalism," or even the "mood of protest." It is even more difficult to accept his view of liberalism as now being "thoroughly implicated in matters of social status"—a distressingly imprecise phrase which I understand to mean that liberal causes are principally the objective manifestations of subjective feelings emanating from status deprivation. I am left wondering whether campaigns for civil liberties, peace, social justice, and more equitable distribution of life chances at home and abroad are merely syndromes of personal insecurities. Are they not related to "actual events"?...

Dr. Hart makes too few distinctions. Certainly, few would dispute his assertion that criticism is "not enough" to sustain a culture. But the sustaining of a culture is not necessarily the only function of intellect. Sometimes, criticism must turn upon the culture itself. For example, I find it hard to locate many features of

the dominant culture of Mississippi—or Harlem—that it should be the object of learning to sustain. And, far from being the remote, unruffled institution of society, the university should be the one place in society that should *devote* itself to criticism. In fact, the university should be at the center of the "fierce intellectual life" that Dr. Hart finds so disruptive of disinterested contemplation....

No, Dr. Hart, I would not fret very much about the student who is indignant enough about Batista gangsterism, racial injustice in the South, or the threat of war, to wish to draw the attention to his indignation by sensational means, however misinformed and callow he may be. American students, on the contrary, are almost unique among students in the world in their apparent *unconcern* for "actual events." It would be criminal to dampen what little spirit appears among them. They'll have enough boosterism, patriotism, and social tea-ism pressed upon them when they leave college, if they don't already have it.

I worry more about the college students who pass through the early maturity of their lives without a sense of indignation,

without a desire to do something good, without the capacity for relating what they learn in class to what is going on outside, and without a sense of having participated not only in the intellectual life of their colleges but also in the life of society itself.

RICHARD M. ABRAMS '83
Assistant Professor of History
University of California
Berkeley, California

Nice thing about rowing

TO THE EDITOR:

I was especially interested in the fine article on rowing in the Spring CCT. I suppose my interest was increased by the fact that both my grandfather and father, Coach Jim Rice, 1906-23, and James Rice, Jr. '29, were active in rowing at Columbia. I am sure that if they were here still, they would be very pleased with your tribute to the College crews, past and present.

JAMES CAMPBELL RICE III '87
New York, New York





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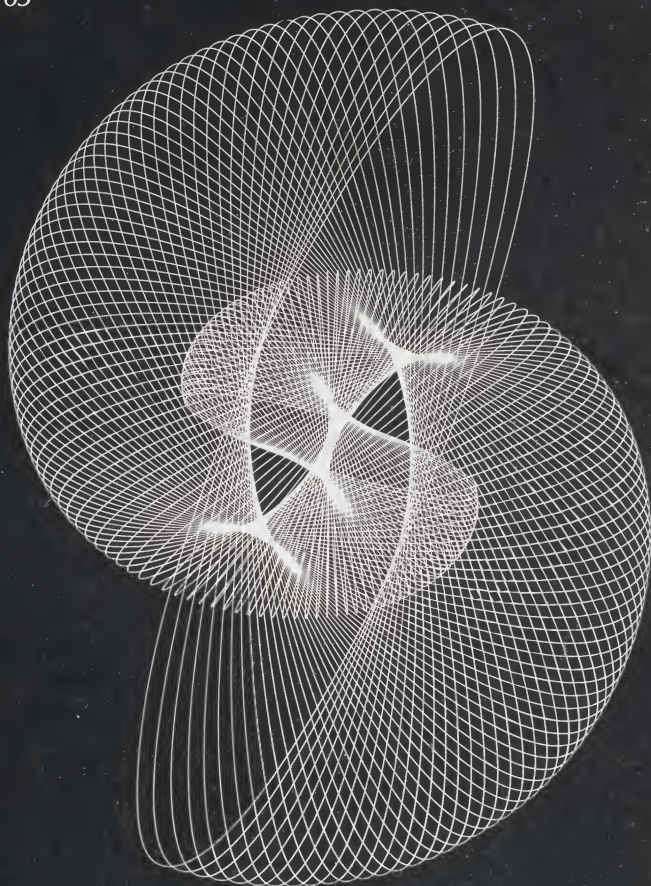
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

WINTER 1962-63



MATHEMATICS

A NEW NATIONAL DILEMMA



This is not a Volkswagen ad

But it is an ad. For the Glee Club's Annual Concert. It's being given at Philharmonic Hall this year. That's the new concert hall at Lincoln Center.

Columbia will be the first American college to appear there. The night is Friday, April 26, at 8:30.

Were you surprised to see the Volkswagen? We have a picture of the Glee Club, but it's the same old picture that you always see in Glee Club ads.

Not the same faces, of course. Just the stock picture of everyone lined up in ranks, wearing dinner jackets and pretending they're singing.

We thought this would be a more subtle way to let you know about the concert. Except for the traditional College songs, it's going to be a completely new program. Folk songs. Works by Handel and Bruckner.

Even a prize-winning New York Premiere: "Three Whale Songs from Moby

Dick," by Leonard Kastle.

The concert's full title is "The 90th Anniversary Concert." Columbia's Glee Club is now 90 years old. Volkswagen can't even come close to matching that.

One more thing. Remember the traditional reception afterwards at the Columbia University Club? A drink-and-song reception, we call it. It's going to be held this year, as usual. We'll see you there.

But come to the concert first.

*This publication is printed quarterly
for alumni and friends of
Columbia College
with the support of
The Association of the Alumni*
Daniel Reidy '29, President
Theodore Garfield '24, Vice President
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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

The new dean and the new math

Trying to be a good alumni magazine editor is like trying to be a good American. One is constantly attempting to avoid being either a "100 per center" or a disengaged critic. Where is the line between loyalty to the College, which would like to be seen in the best light, and loyalty to the alumni, who prefer to learn what is really happening on the campus? Where does public relations end and honest journalism begin?

These thoughts are particularly pressing in my mind because I want to say some things about the new dean, who is, when you get right up to it, my publisher. I think all alumni and friends want to know exactly what the dean is doing and how he is being received. Yet, how can this be done without embarrassing him? It's a predicament, but awareness of complexities must never be allowed to drive us into inactivity.

Indications are rapidly accumulating that David Bicknell Truman is likely to be a strong dean. Within ten days after he appeared in the Dean's Office on Friday, February 8, he delivered four major speeches.

The first one was to the 1300 College alumni who returned to Morning-side Heights for Dean's Day. In it the dean looked at the present academic scene and proposed a new purpose for the private liberal arts college. This speech is printed in its entirety in this issue. The second talk was delivered at noon on Monday to the College students, who requested that the new dean speak to them in Wollman Auditorium about his plans for the College.

The third address was made to the College Council on Thursday night. The 23-man board of leading alumni who oversee College affairs heard Dean Truman announce his intentions for the first year, which included most prominently the revivification of faculty interest in undergraduate teaching and programs, total support for the present drive for funds for the desperately needed gymnasium, and maximum flexibility in his schedule of

activities so that he can explore by discussion, reading, and private thought the problems and potentialities of the College.

Perhaps his most important talk was the one he delivered to his colleagues at a faculty meeting on Monday afternoon, February 18. With candor, incisive analysis, and not a single cliché, Dean Truman described the new life of the nation's great scholars, as he sees it. The former ties of professors to a single institution or to the students have weakened, he said, and are being superseded by stronger commitments to their field of interest and to those who labor with them in the field. This is a direction that cannot and, in most respects, should not be reversed, Dean Truman went on, but one that must be openly recognized because of its many implications for America's leading universities and particularly for the life and learning of the students at Columbia College.

The effect of these frank talks, as well as other less conspicuous but equally decisive acts, has been to establish in those fortunate enough to have witnessed any of them a renewed sense of vigor, loyalty, and purpose.

One of the many thorny problems that Dean Truman confronts is that of keeping the College men from becoming too ignorant about the astonishingly swift advances in mathematics. For many students, mathematics above the level of secondary school algebra is already regarded as difficult.

However, at this time in our history, when mathematics is more important than ever before, any college that pretends to a modicum of greatness must strive unceasingly to keep a central study of our era from becoming as foreign as Sanscrit to most undergraduates.

It is not a simple task. The bridges to understanding modern developments in mathematics are long, intricate, and very expensive to build. But somehow no project seems impossible when the man in charge is a dedicated scholar like Dean Truman. GCK

Notes from everywhere

TO THE EDITOR:

Please accept the congratulations of a working magazine editor, and the gratitude of a loyal alumnus who's been wondering what in Heaven's name has been going on architecturally, for the really excellent Fall 1962 "Campus Design" issue of CCT. . . .

STANLEY DALY, JR. '42
New York, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

Just a line to say "bravo" for *Columbia College Today*. You are giving us alumni who live far from Morningside some interesting articles and pictures of developments at the College. We've needed this kind of magazine ever since the old *Alumni News* became defunct. Keep up the good work!

RUFORD D. FRANKLIN '16
Nakomis, Florida

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just seen the Fall issue of *CCT* and would like to secure a copy. . . . I received an M.A. from Columbia in 1953 and I am presently teaching architectural history and criticism at the University of Texas. Your survey of Columbia's architectural development is excellent, and I would like very much to show this issue to my colleagues.

DRURY B. ALEXANDER
Austin, Texas

TO THE EDITOR:

The Fall issue of *Columbia College Today* notably filled the best purposes of an alumni publication. While pointing with pride to the distinctive qualities of Columbia's design, it prodded the University to seek the very best for the future.

Perhaps we can persuade you to make placards to be placed in every University development office quoting Dean Palfrey and Winston Churchill. Their comments on expansion and the effect of our buildings on us should not be forgotten.

KELSEY MURDOCH
Field Secretary, the Alumni Society
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just seen your Fall issue and I think it is an extraordinary job. Ever since I read Fred Hechinger's piece about it in the *Times*, I had looked forward to seeing the issue. I wasn't disappointed. You must have put in a great many hours on the architecture portion of the issue alone. Reading it as an outsider, I felt that it was both fair and emphatic. This is just the type of thing that more alumni editors need to be doing. A truly responsible job requires it. . . .

HOWARD SNETHEM
Editor, Duke Alumni Register
Durham, North Carolina

Sends his regrets

TO THE EDITOR:

My interest has been aroused, and most favorably aroused, by the lead articles in the Fall issue of *Columbia College Today*. It is evident that you have made a careful study of architecture at Columbia, and your criticisms and suggestions should be of great value. They attract me particularly because I went into a sort of one-man campaign in this matter five or six years ago, a campaign which ended with a resolution by the Columbia College Council and the decision of the Trustees to

appoint the Architectural Commission to which one of your articles refers. . . .

Your criticism of the architecture at Columbia appears to deal primarily with the arrangement of buildings in relation to each other, and I cannot help but feel that it would be far more effective if the appearance of the buildings themselves were given greater emphasis.

The wonderful program set up by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White in the late years of the last century provided for a series of buildings in red brick with sandstone trim and copper roofs, not all identical in appearance but all harmonizing, and above all, so arranged, planned and designed as to make them subsidiary to the one central feature, the generally recognized, marvelous Low Memorial Library. The criticism that I have of what has been done recently on the campus is not so much of where buildings are to be, but of the fact that this original conception of one featured item in a magnificent plan has been canceled out by noticeably obtrusive buildings of mediocre architecture placed in reasonably close proximity to it. For example, Uris Hall, the new home of the School of Business, is taller than the Low Library, is of a noticeably different and non-harmonizing design, and in color demands attention over and above that which the viewer gives to the Low Library. To my mind there is no possible excuse for designing so obstreperous a building as Uris Hall, nor for building it of materials that make it stand out so noticeably, although of course it may be essential in the economy of building at Columbia to have it of the proposed height.

I am not unaware of the impracticability of continuing to build structures such as those originally designed by McKim, Mead & White. The cost under present conditions is almost prohibitive, the space provided is uneconomically high, and doubtless there are other inefficiencies in buildings of this design of which I am unaware. I believe, however, that buildings added to the campus should be planned to harmonize with these buildings to some reasonable degree, and at any rate so designed as not to take the limelight from the Low Memorial Library, but rather to sink into the landscape, as it were, without removing one's consciousness of the beauty in that Library, as well as the quality in the various lesser buildings surrounding it.

The view which you provide on page 17 of your Fall issue gives clear corroboration of the statements that I just have made. All three new buildings on the east campus, and particularly the Law School, bear no relation whatever in appearance to any of the old

McKim, Mead & White designs, and while they may be efficient and of low cost, they certainly cannot be said to belong where they stand. . . . Mr. Temko's article expresses in better words than I am able to command the criticism that it is my desire to make. While I am not offended as he appears to be by the Butler Library, nor to the same extent as he appears to be by the School of Engineering, I do feel that the School of Law, the building directly to the north of it, and the proposed School of Business have no place whatever on Morningside Heights. . . . I can readily agree that Ferris Booth Hall is unattractive and probably inefficient, but I am particularly offended by such relatively minor items as the picurcurellations on certain portions of the Law School, and the outrageous excrecence shown on the cover of your magazine. I congratulate you on this effort, but I cannot help but feel that it has come too late, just as the Architectural Commission apparently came too late. . . .

WARD MELVILLE '09
Old Field, New York

From the professionals

TO THE EDITOR:

The several articles on Columbia's architecture that appeared in the fall number of *Columbia College Today* seem to me both admirable and necessary. In particular Mr. Temko's remarks command my enthusiastic concurrence. I only regret that his brilliant analysis of McKim's layout could not have been carried further, but no doubt space forbade it. I have in mind such points as the termination of the major axis by the apse of University Hall, and of similar exedrae as conclusions of the parallel secondary axes.

Columbia's adherence for a generation to McKim's plan has given an architectural coherence even now to the campus that can be matched in older colleges only by the University of Virginia. Mr. Temko's strictures on the newer buildings, beginning with John Jay, that have progressively rejected fundamental aspects of McKim's design are only too justified. Mediocrity has ruled in place of genius.

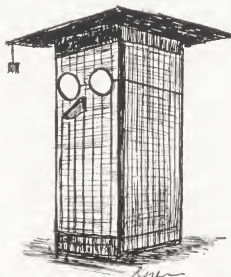
I believe that Mr. Temko would agree with me that McKim's columns and cornices, his windows and high studied stories could not have been continued indefinitely. Every generation must design in terms of its own needs. But it does not follow that the new need destroy the old. I believe "modern" architecture is flexible enough, if skillfully handled, to preserve the essentials of McKim's vision with little or no sacrifice of function. Really good designs in the modern idiom could have fulfilled the original idea; uninspired designs have betrayed it.

EVERARD M. UPJOHN
Professor of Art History
Columbia University

TO THE EDITOR:

We wish to support your perceptive and comprehensive analysis of the Columbia University building program. It accurately presents the failings of the program and suggests possible remedies for the situation.

We have felt frustrated by the apparent apathy of many students, alumni, and faculty concerning the recent Columbia architecture;



therefore, your last issue was encouraging as well as timely. We only hope that there will now be strong and widespread support for a re-evaluation of the building program in keeping with the important position of Columbia in the academic world and in New York City.

Without continual awareness of the importance of careful architectural design in relating buildings to their users and their use, there can be little hope of bringing to full fruition the rich relationship of student, faculty, and campus that forms the basis of a great university. We have had a campus of which we are justifiably proud; we must not allow it to be destroyed at a time when, to meet the needs of expansion, it might easily be enriched.

GORDON GRAYDA
President, Student Organization
Columbia School of Architecture

History repeats itself

TO THE EDITOR:

You have placed the alumni, the faculty, and the students greatly in your debt by publication of a consideration of architecture at Columbia in the Fall, 1962, issue of *CCT*. Since it is a controversial subject, your frank treatment must have stepped on some toes and caused you to be criticized for washing dirty linen in public (if adverse comment means that there is "dirty linen") but I nonetheless think the discussion is long overdue. After a lengthy halt in campus building activity, we have spent a great deal on construction in recent years and evidently much more building is in prospect. Since much of the recent construction has concerned the sons and friends of Columbia, what better subject for review—especially as so many millions are soon to be spent on behalf of Alma Mater?

At Columbia we seem to lack the surety of touch, the great performance in architecture that has marked our activities in many other fields. When I was an undergraduate I recall the delight which greeted the decision to construct John Jay Hall. We College students were very anxious to have better quarters for our undergraduate activities. As Editor of *Spectator* I led an editorial campaign to that end and printed appeals for the project from student leaders, faculty members, even certain trustees. Ultimately, disturbing rumors reached us about the quality of the forthcoming building and I wrote an editorial urging that the circus be up to its billposts. I recall vividly the dismay which greeted the appearance of the design. The taller height of John Jay, for instance, seemed almost an insult to the original general plan of our campus buildings. Then came the timid effort to improve the looks of the facade by introducing half-hearted metal balconies. And later there was the plaint of occupants of the dorm rooms that they were far too noisy because of metal doors and over-lengthy, reverberating corridors.

New York is being covered these days with (to say the least) undistinguished buildings. Must we extend the process to Columbia? It is disturbing to have Deans defend their new buildings by references to efficiency alone, with no hint that a building on a campus of all places should have visual appeal or beauty. . . .

Certainly in their day it was expensive to build Low Memorial Library, the two squares of Nancy in France or of Salamanca in Spain. But people cared enough for looks to make that point an important consideration when building. So let us seek better talent, let us follow better methods of unified planning, if that is the need—and let us have more of the

imagination that has given us the happy addition of College Walk and the improved verdure of our present campus.

RICHMOND B. WILLIAMS '25
New York, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

Heartfelt congratulations on the Fall issue of *CCT*. It hits the nail on the head repeatedly, from the plaintive editorial to the pictorial spread called "The Visual Delights of a Great Campus." In fact, the latter serves as an editorial too, for the delights are all of the old campus; the new simply doesn't measure up. . . .

It is sad that, in an age that is most planned and programmed to death, Columbia has neglected to plan the campus with anything like the excellence and foresight that McKim, Mead and White displayed in their plan of the 1890's! And competent planners are more abundant today than they were then. As a start toward improvement, the resurgent Columbia School of Architecture should be fully consulted and used, and not reduced to carrying placards and having their ideas ignored. . . . Columbia *must* do better.

EUGENE ISLEY LOWRY '51
Architect
Atlanta, Georgia

Inside the buildings

TO THE EDITOR:

"The Revolution in Campus Design" has, I am told, touched off controversy on Morningside Heights. Good! . . . Let it be remembered that each of the spokesmen in your commendably objective analysis of Columbia's architecture communicates a deep concern for the betterment of the University campus.

This survey represents one of the finest Columbia College (and University) recruiting publications we could hope to have. The intelligent, spirited students the College seeks could not help but be attracted by this lively debate about an important subject that most schools would never take upon themselves to examine.

Your Fall issue also informed us of the death of Professor Richard Chase. I regret that no more College students will have the privilege of learning from this exceptional man. It was my good fortune to meet once a week with Professor Chase to discuss what I had written for his creative writing course. His reactions to my efforts were various, but he always found some narrative from his reading or experience to make richer my appreciation of the work and, I realize now, my life. I don't quite know how he did it. He was simply that kind of man, that kind of teacher. He gave of himself, with full mind and energy, and had the gift of making the student give of himself. . . .

I am confident that others of similar concern and skill now teach in the College. And others will come along, perhaps from among those he taught. Without men like Professor Chase, the buildings of Columbia would not be worthy of contention, inside or out.

HENRY MARKSBURY '57
Arlington, Virginia

TO THE EDITOR:

How disturbing and courageous was your issue on Columbia's architecture! I came as a freshman to the College just as Ferris Booth Hall was completed, and I lived in New Hall for three years. I have watched every bit of construction with interest and sometimes with dismay, but since I know little about the basics of architecture (my major is music), I

have been reluctant to criticize or suggest. So, to read your last issue was both enlightening and encouraging.

Perhaps matters will improve. Perhaps the Mudd complex will look a bit better when completed. Perhaps the Law School building will mature and look less unsuited to its environment. And if the Business School building does turn out to be a glaring non-entity, then we shall be able (one hopes) to shrug it off.

What about the College's New Hall—Ferris Booth complex? Can we not hide or soften much with trees or ivy? Can we not terrace the several roofs of Ferris Booth and put them to handsome use? (Talk about efficiency!) Alcoves are now being made at the end of each floor of the New Residence Hall. And, on a more personal level, a group of College seniors, of whom I am one, are now working to make New Hall a warmer, more intimate place to live and study. So perhaps we should continue to hope.

What higher purpose can a publication have than to arouse its readers to think about excellence, beauty, and warmer human relations? For this I thank and applaud you.

DAVID JOHNSON '63

For the record

TO THE EDITOR:

I read with great interest the criticism regarding a few of the buildings that have recently been erected. I am not versed in architectural design, but I have felt that most of the new buildings seem to represent a commercial type which, to my mind, is not the type that should be built on a college campus. I do realize that Columbia is cramped for space, but are forbidding towers the only solution?

I was also interested in the article about the return of soccer because I was a member of the first team in 1905. You wrote that the first American college soccer game was played in the fall of 1905. I want to correct this, and make known the fact that a Columbia team was organized in the *spring* of 1905. If my recollection serves me well, we played a team from one of the English steamships at Newburgh, N.Y., and later played against Harvard at Cambridge.

MEYER S. HARRISON '05
Kew Gardens, New York

Misnomer

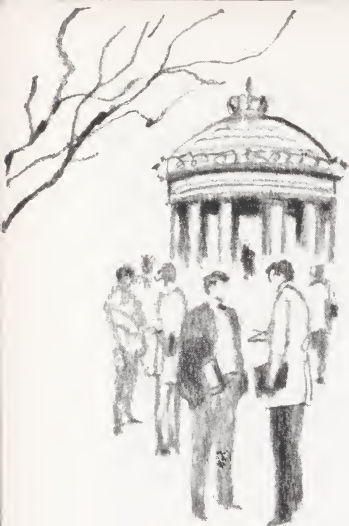


TO THE EDITOR:

Is the caption to the photograph on page 16 of the Fall issue accurate? When I was last on campus, the building next to Schermerhorn was Fayerweather, not Havemeyer. Havemeyer was on the Broadway side of the campus. I vividly remember that because it was the site of my admissions tests. How times have changed!

JUSTIN D'ATH '49
New York, New York

ED. NOTE: Oops.



Around the Quads

Spawning Season

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, which in the Fall of 1959 acquired a soul mate, the new, separate 500-man undergraduate college of the School of Engineering, may have the romance turned into a triangle. It was announced this winter that the 325-man College of Pharmacy, an independent but affiliated school of the University since 1904, now located at 115 West 68 Street, will move to Morningside Heights. The College of Pharmacy has purchased six apartment houses at 121 Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive, and intends to erect a new \$5,000,000 classroom and faculty office building, for which \$2,000,000 is already in hand. It is expected that construction will be finished by September, 1965.

The College of Pharmacy currently has a five-year program—two years of pre-professional courses and three years of professional study—leading to a B.S. degree. Its students are largely from the metropolitan New York area, but an increasing number come from all parts of the East and abroad. Dean John McConnell hopes that by moving to the Columbia campus, "There will be a closer relationship between the College of Pharmacy and the University than now exists."

The announced move has brought some strong reactions from many College students and some alumni and

faculty, most of whom do not understand why a university that regularly acknowledges that Columbia College is "the heart of the University" and swears allegiance to liberal arts education for undergraduates should have reinstituted one professional college and is now encouraging closer affiliation with another. Professor of Art History George Collins wrote in a letter to *Spectator*:

We have never seen a forthright or convincing statement as to why the school should be planning to move here in the first place . . . Is it the responsibility of a university like ours to train them? Cap-and-gown for mortar-and-pestle? Must we go on anointing professions by allowing them to bask in the glow of the liberal arts? The College of Pharmacy might better move up near the Medical Center. . . .

One of the reasons that reactions are strong in some quarters is that the School of General Studies, once literally a school of *general* studies that was open to any reasonably educated citizen of New York, has been moving toward becoming a full-time, co-ed liberal arts college. Called "an undergraduate liberal arts college for adults," the School of General Studies has experienced a significant decrease in the average age of its students, and for two years has actually been recruiting junior college graduates. (The minimum age to enroll in the School is 20.) There has been a tendency to merge courses in General Studies with those

offered in the College. The School has pressed hard for permission to award the A.B. degree instead of the B.S., and its dean, Dr. Clifford Lord, is considering the possibility of changing the name of the School of General Studies to one "which will have the word 'college' in it."

Columbia College students and a number of faculty and alumni have begun to be disturbed at the sudden proliferation of the undergraduate colleges at Columbia. Said one senior, "This could result in the decline of Columbia College as a select, high-powered intellectual home, an intimate entity, and a discrete image for the public. We might become another Cornell!" However, another student shrugged and commented, "Oh well, the more the merrier."

Christmas on Campus

THERE WAS a colorfully lighted tree in each of the College's residence halls and a crackling fire in the noble fireplaces in each lounge. There was even snow on the ground outside. But the novel aspect of the 1962 Christmas was in the traditional Yule Log ceremony, arranged annually by the students' Undergraduate Dormitory Council. For the first time since 1912, when it was the custom, four of the College's students dressed in scarlet Colonial dress, complete with wigs, and

carried the huge Yule log into the ceremony on a sling. The idea of restoring this part of the ceremony was the idea of Donald Reid Giller '65 of Hartford, Connecticut, who was chairman of the cheerful event this year. The annual reading of "Twas the Night Before Christmas," (by Clement Clark Moore 1798C) was done by Moses Hadas, Jay Professor of Greek. The usual carols were sung and hot cider and eggnog served.

At the annual Christmas Recital in St. Paul's Chapel, Miss Nancy Shank played the harp again for Benjamin Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols." Since this was the third year in succession that she had done so, and since harpists are so rare, we decided to meet her, and did so after the service. She was dressed in black velvet and was young and dark-haired. She was born in Baltimore and went to college at Northwestern, where she went to study piano and organ. Her mother had given her a harp as a present during her last year in high school. She grew to like it, studied with Salvi in Chicago, and then gave up the piano for the harp. After more study with Mildred Dilling and

Marcel Grandjany in New York, she became a harpist for the Baltimore Symphony, and for the past three years has been first harpist and soloist with Stokowski's National Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Shank told us that a harp is the hardest instrument of all to keep in tune. (She has broken a string every year she has played at St. Paul's.) She owns two harps, both made by Lyon & Healy of Chicago, America's only, and the world's best, maker of harps. A decent harp costs about \$4000, which, Miss Shank believes, is the chief reason so few people play one. Modern music for harp is hard to come by, although Englishman Britten and Swiss Frank Martin have written some, as have a few young Dutch composers.

A Yankee Swap

THIS WINTER the fires in the lounges of the Men's residence halls have been burning longer and leaping higher than ever before. The reason? Some outworn furniture from the dorms. Last summer, as in previous summers, the Residence Halls staff was discarding some old desks, chairs, and beds to

make room for new ones when Nathaniel Hendricks, Assistant to (and son of) the President of Windham College in Putney, Vermont, came by. Hendricks, who was taking summer courses at Columbia, went to director Joseph Nye and said that his little college could use the furniture. Could Mr. Nye use some logs for his fireplaces next winter? Mr. Nye, who has had to pay a whopping \$50 a cord for wood in New York, readily said he could. So, in the late fall a truck twice came down to Manhattan bringing 36" long hickory logs from the Vermont woods and taking home old furniture. Hot cinders!

Expressway for Physicists

THE COLLEGE continues to provide richer veins of ore for its increasingly knowledgeable freshmen to mine. Now the Physics Department faculty, which has been offering three tracks to the study of physics for freshmen—an introductory course for liberal arts students, a general physics course for science, pre-medical, and pre-architecture students, and a rigorous three-semester sequence for pre-engineers



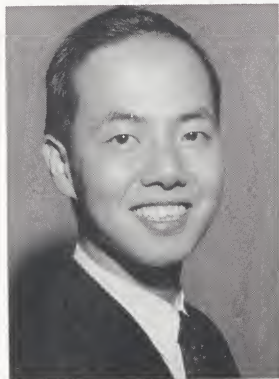
PROFESSOR HADAS READING AT THE YULE LOG CEREMONY
For the first time since 1912

and physics and mathematics majors—will add a fourth track. It is designed for those 20 to 30 top physics students in the freshman class who have a deep interest in the subject and a working knowledge of calculus at the time of entry into the College. Entry will be determined by a placement test during Freshman Week each fall. Associate Professor Melvin Schwartz '53, a leading experimental physicist, will teach the new course.

A Nice Return

WHILE WE ARE TALKING about the physics department, we should speak of the return of Professor Tsung-Dao Lee, the 1957 Nobel Laureate in Physics to the campus. For the past two years he has been working at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., where his co-recipient of the Nobel Prize, Dr. Chen Ning Yang, is a member. Dr. Lee, who joined the Columbia faculty in 1953 and became the youngest full professor in modern times at Columbia at 29, won the coveted honor for his overthrow of the parity principle, which was termed the most important development in the complex field of atomic and nuclear physics in ten years.

Incidentally, the dowdy interior of Pupin, the building that houses most of Columbia's physicists and astronomers, will soon receive a major redecoration job, it was announced recently.



NOBEL PHYSICIST LEE
The prodigy returns

Handsome new quarters are entirely in order for this Columbia group of scientists, which is a truly superlative one.

Back to College

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, former president of Columbia University from 1948 to 1953, when he was elected to a higher non-academic post, returned to New York this winter to accept honorary membership in the John Jay Associates of Columbia College. A plaque was presented to him by Jerome Newman '17 and Acting Dean John Alexander '39. The ex-general said he was delighted at the progress of this College group in "advancing the cause of private higher education."

Orientation

MORE THAN 150 pieces of Chinese pottery and sculpture from 1000 B.C. through the tenth century were on display in the rotunda of Low Library this winter. The pieces ranged in size from one-inch figurines to a half-ton head of Buddha. The huge head came from a cave temple in north central China, where it had been cut from a rock hillside.

Associate Professor of Art History Jane G. Mahler said it was probably the first time in New York City's history that such an excellent collection of pieces from the early Chinese periods had been placed on public display. Also included in the display were a number of miniature pieces such as cavalry and circus horses, farmhouses, and farm animals, and a number of near life-size figures of court officials of the T'ang period (618-907 A.D.).

C.C. in D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C., will have more than the heat to contend with this summer. Dozens of Columbia College students will enter the red-white-and-blue-light district after they complete the spring semester to participate in a new addition to the College's growing Citizenship Program. Under Columbia's Summer Government Intern Program, as it is called, College men will work for members of 11 agencies of the Executive branch of government, including the Defense and Labor Departments, the Securities and Exchange, Interstate Commerce, and



JEROME NEWMAN '17, GEN. EISENHOWER,
AND DEAN ALEXANDER '39
Plaque for an ex-President

Federal Communications Commissions, and for 17 Senators, 8 Congressmen, and two legislative Committees of the legislative branch. The posts in the Executive branch pay \$79 or more per week; those in the legislators' offices pay \$50 to \$60 per week.

The program, initiated by Assistant Dean Calvin Lee '55, who directs both the extracurricular activities and the Citizenship Program for the College's students, hopes to fill two needs with one program: that of finding summer jobs for College men and that of giving them some first-hand experience with the men who direct American society.

New Topic in Washington

COLLEGE MEN who work at WKCR, the College-run radio station, have already been to Washington, D.C. For the third straight year, a student team of interviewers and engineers went to the nation's capital to interview 25 leading government officials and legislators for their program series called "Insight." Since the undergraduates from WKCR, one of the most skillfully-run student activities on campus and easily one of the best college radio stations in America, brought their own copy and pictures when they came in to tell us about the junket, we herewith reproduce their account:

This year five of us—Stephen Case '64, Irving Spitzberg '64, Walter Stingle '65, Sherman Levine '65, and Robert Watts '66—took the trip to record 25 interviews between February 1 and February 5. Irv Spitzberg caught the 3:30 A.M. (!) train to Washington on Thursday, January 31, to set up the appointments and the rest of the team came down on Thursday night in Steve Case's car. The station contributed \$40 to our

expenses, and we each contributed about the same sum to the venture.

We used the Senate Press Gallery as our headquarters, and nearly all of the reporters were interested. The best remark we heard there was made by the Gallery secretary to one reporter who had been unsuccessful in his attempts to talk with one Senator: "Don't worry, even Columbia's WKCR boys couldn't get him." At one point, Walter Stingle, who can mimic President Kennedy amusingly, supplied some fun for the pressmen.

Our first interview was with Ted Sorenson, who was cold and distant, but all the other men were extremely cordial and informative. Senator Bennet of Utah held up a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to complete his interview. Newton Minow, the FCC chief and an impressive person, ended his interview with a 90-second commendation of our radio station, WKCR.

In our free time over the week-end, we went sight-seeing. Two of the sights were the "Mona Lisa" and the show at the Central Bursk (that's how they spell it). The first night we arrived, we were graciously invited to dinner by the mother of a Barnard girl who works at our station. The food was delicious, plentiful, and Southern. It was a great trip.

A Right, Smart Publication

A NEW MAGAZINE of conservative thought has been started by two Columbia College sophomores. They are Edward Jeffrey Bell of Scarsdale and Walter Herman Stingle of New York City. The magazine, named *Foundation*, first appeared in November and featured, as the editors noted, "a variety of articles by a variety of conservatives." *Foundation* is deliberately and emphatically independent, according to Stingle. It has no connection with any political association; its main purpose, says Bell, "is to articulate the conservative position on American campuses."

Like any new magazine, *Foundation* is having financial difficulties. The first two issues—Bell and Stingle hope to produce three numbers this year, five in subsequent years—were financed by the editors themselves and a contribution from the "Intercollegiate Society of Individualists," which is in Philadelphia. 1500 free copies of each issue have been distributed at Columbia and the other Ivy colleges and at C.C.N.Y. and Fordham. Requests for issues have come from as far away as the University of Colorado.

Next year Bell and Stingle expect to distribute *Foundation* by subscription. The two issues that have appeared so far contained, among others, articles on Federal aid to schools, fallout shelters, anti-Semitism in America, and an interview with Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut by Robert E. Kennedy. (When the Kennedy article appeared the editors laconically commented "no relation.") In their initial issue Bell and Stingle emphasized that the magazine would be assembled and administered exclusively by Columbia students, but that it might include articles by "almost anyone."

Liberal snipers please note: *Foundation* is printed by a union shop.

A Good Job

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS that the College faces in a period of rising costs and more rigorous study demands is that of finding part-time jobs for its brightest students who need to work their way through college. In September 1961, Assistant Dean Robert Smith worked out a new program of "student assistantships" for the various faculty departments whereby outstanding seniors who need a job can work for members of the faculty in the department in which they are majoring. Thus, an A-student majoring in chemistry or Latin will assist the professors in the chemistry or the Latin department.

The program, which was begun with funds donated by the alumni to the College's Annual Fund now hopes to find University support, since the students so obviously provide services to the departments that secretaries cannot. Many student assistants, two of whom have won Kellett Fellowships for graduate study at Oxford or Cambridge, have written grateful letters to Dean Smith, indicating their enthusiastic approval of this kind of student job. From a History major:

I probably should not admit it, but the experience of working closely with some of the scholars I most admire and respect has been so rewarding, aside from the financial remuneration, that if the funds had been withdrawn for some reason, I would have continued to work anyway. The work has varied greatly—from doing important research to the simple withdrawing and return of books. I helped compile a bibliography for Professor Fritz Stern for his new book on Bismarck's banker. I hunted down ancient religious manuscripts for Pro-



WITH SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER



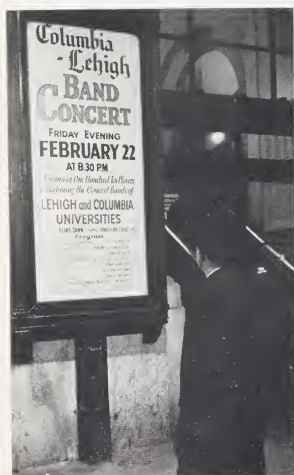
... ADVISER ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.



... SENATOR CLIFFORD CASE



... COMMISSIONER NEWTON MINOW
The WKCR men got \$40



The Columbia Band at Carnegie Hall





fessor Morton Smith and sociological studies of the professions for Professor Walter Metzger . . . It has been a magnificent experience.

From a Botany major:

My work has ranged from the washing of dishware and simple carpentry to the weighing of root samples and participation in botanical research projects . . . I would comment especially on the flexibility of the working hours, which allows me to work without conflict with my academic schedule.

From a Philosophy major:

There are the routine jobs, like mimeographing and going to the libraries, and there are the special projects, like helping a professor prepare an anthology of the writings of a particular philosopher by trying to locate everything the man ever wrote . . . I find working with the scholars of the department the most rewarding aspect of the job, though, of course, the pay comes in handy.

Again and Again and Again

STUDENTS of the College's famed Contemporary Civilization A course, the required "CC", now have a completely new set of source readings and background essays. First, the source books were improved. The two volumes of the important documents of Western civilization, with which all College men become familiar, were improved in 1961, the third revision since 1946. This year, the two companion volumes, *Chapters in Western Civilization*, were revised by members of the Columbia faculty.

These volumes contain essays by world-renowned historians from Columbia and elsewhere giving the economic, political, social, and intellectual background of the documents in the other pair of volumes. "CC", founded in 1919, is America's oldest, interdepartmental, undergraduate, general education course, and one that has been adapted for their own use by more than 200 other American colleges. It has been revising and improving its materials for most of its 44 years. Its continued vitality is an amazing thing in college educational circles.

Music, Music, Music

MUSIC, for the first time in recent College history, is vying with politics and athletics as the chief extracurricular interest of the College. The rise in the quality of the campus musical organizations has been little

short of phenomenal.

The Glee Club is taking a "Ninetieth Anniversary National Tour," a 5000-mile concert tour of ten cities from Boston to Denver, and will end the season with a gala concert at Lincoln Center's new Philharmonic Hall, the first college group to perform there. The Club, under the skillful direction of Bailey Harvey and assistant director Gerald Weale '57, has never sounded so good as it has this year. The College men have begun to draw serious critical attention, and now must be ranked as one of the nation's most polished college singing groups. Their Philharmonic Hall concert should be a memorable one.

The Kingsmen, the College's octet which is independent of the Glee Club, is changing from a pleasant but inactive group to a smooth—if not yet well-buffed—and busy group. Their sometimes too-sweet-and-jazzy music, often overarranged, has taken on new vigor and directness. Under the leadership of business manager Walter Guarino '63, the Kingsmen have acquired many new singing dates. This spring, in addition to a full schedule of campus events, the octet will sing at churches, outings, supper clubs, hospitals, and such colleges as Sarah Lawrence, New Rochelle, and Douglass. They have added folk songs to their repertoire of ballads, barbershop medleys, and novelty numbers, and, for the first time in their history, are using instruments—a banjo and guitar—to accompany themselves.

The Columbia Band has often had trouble rounding up enough players to fill their ranks at the football games. But, last year the College musicians acquired new light blue blazers, and this February they gave a band concert with Lehigh at Carnegie Hall that was not only almost sold out but also a minor musical triumph. A bit ragged at the start, especially in the brasses, the combined undergraduates united smartly for William Schuman's *Chester Overture*, then gave a superbly dolorous rendition of Berlioz's *Symphonie Funèbre et Triumphale*. Roger Field '63 played the trombone solo in the Berlioz work like a long-time professional. In the second half, they romped, marched, and waded through well-selected gems by Bruckner, Prokofiev, Milhaud, and Holst, and gave special attention to Columbia Professor Jack Beeson's stirring *Commemoration* and

Richard Franko Goldman '30's brisk *The Foundation*. Director Elias Dann has brought the Columbia band a long way, and has been assisted ably this year by prankish but efficient band manager Charles Braum '63.

Last, the Columbia University Orchestra, which, unlike the other musical groups, draws talent from all schools in the University, is attracting more attention. The reason is largely the conductor, Professor Howard Shanet '39, whose skill with the baton is becoming more widely recognized. A guest conductor with the Boston Symphony, the CBS Orchestra, the Israel Philharmonic, and others, Professor Shanet, a gifted teacher of music, this year gave a five-program television series on "How To Read Music," based on his book of the same title. He has welded the part-time university musicians into a respectable group, which on March 16 gave a well-balanced All-Dvorak program in the McMillin Academic Theatre.

Validation

OCCASIONALLY ALUMNI WONDER what Admissions Director Henry Simmons Coleman '46 means when he talks about looking for students who are "alive." We have heard of two ex-

amples that may illustrate what he means. Daniel Cotton Morse '65, a graduate of Brooks School, who speaks and reads French fairly well, decided to study Italian this year. After only two months in the beginners' course, Morse, who is active in the Columbia Players, astounded his instructor, Associate Professor Maristella Lorch of Barnard, by writing an amusing one-act comedy called *Nella Giungla del Russo*.

Kingsley Fairbridge '66 is the son of Columbia geology professor Rhodes Fairbridge. When Kingsley graduated from St. Hugh's School in New York, he decided not to go to college directly, but to accompany his father to Egypt, where Professor Fairbridge intended to examine the Nile River's silts for geological information. He did, and helped his father discover evidence which led him this December to advance a new theory about the past and future climatic trends of Africa. On the way home from Egypt young Fairbridge, an amateur photographer, took striking pictures of youth in France. He entered the College last fall as a pre-architecture student, and this winter received the Nicholas McKnight journalism award for the best feature photography for *Spectator*.

So Shall Ye Reap

PROFESSOR GEORGE NOBBE's creative writing course has been an institution at the College for three decades. No member of the present faculty is closer to the students than he. He has been a faculty adviser to more than 1000 undergraduates; as a member of King's Crown Advisory Committee he has counseled generations of student organization chiefs about the Literary Review, many dramatic productions, and what-not; a former sports reporter in his youth, he has frequently been in the stands to root for Columbia's teams.

On February 14 many of his chickens came home to crow when the student Board of Managers of Ferris Booth unanimously selected him to be this year's recipient of the Mark Van Doren Award, given annually to "that member of the faculty who has distinguished himself in showing the qualities and virtues exemplified by Mark Van Doren: humanity, devotion to the truth, and zealous and inspiring lead-



PROFESSOR GEORGE NOBBE
For turning out fine writers and good men

ership." The award dinner brought out so many students and alumni that a large number had to be turned away. However, 200 men heard Assistant Dean Robert Pinckert '52, Robert Paul Smith '36, author of *Where Did You Go? Out. What Did You Do? Nothing*, and Saul Turteltaub '54, lawyer and comic writer—all former students of Professor Nobbe—and various student



CONDUCTOR HOWARD SHANET '39
How to read music



THE KINGSMEN, 1962-63
For the first time, instruments

leaders heap kudos and gratitude upon him. Doctor Nobbe, who has helped turn out dozens of leading authors and scholars, responded with a speech that displayed his characteristic brevity, wisdom, and wit. He talked about the young College men he has known; "all of them very good," he said. At the end of his acceptance talk, the usual twinkle in his eye vanished momentarily and his voice lowered. The total stillness in the room was audible. "This has been a wonderful evening. I am deeply grateful to all of you."

Professor Nobbe will retire from teaching at the end of the semester.

Logical Deduction

IN THE DECEMBER 5 *Columbia Spectator*, there appeared the following letter to the editor:

All amateur mathematicians are familiar with the following two axioms:

If $A=B$, and $B=C$, then $A=C$.

If $A=B$, and $B=C$, then $A=C$.

Applying these laws in the following manner proves an interesting point concerning the Columbia football team:

Columbia	22	Brown	20
Brown	12	Rhode Island	12
Rhode Island	6	New Hampshire	6
New Hampshire	16	Massachusetts	14
Massachusetts	19	Villanova	18
Villanova	16	Xavier, O.	8
Xavier, O.	23	Dayton	6
Dayton	8	Wichita	0
Wichita	24	N. Mexico St.	6
N. Mexico St.	48	N. Texas St.	12
N. Texas St.	20	W. Texas St.	13
W. Texas St.	30	Texas Tech	27
Texas Tech	21	Colorado	12
Colorado	34	Air Force	10
Air Force	17	UCLA	11
UCLA	9	Ohio State	7
Ohio State	14	Wisconsin	7

Thus, we see how Columbia's team is really 150 points better than Wisconsin, which is playing Southern California in the Rose Bowl on January 1. If only we weren't in the Ivy League. . . .

Harley Frankel '63
Richard Adler '64

Chasing Rainbows Instead of the News

WHAT A TURBULENT YEAR the *Columbia Daily Spectator* is having! The student staff began the year with bold talk about the virtues of independence and visions of salaries for the managing board and business staff chiefs, once the subscriptions started rolling in. Only 700 subscriptions were

received, however, mostly from freshmen. Advertising dropped off swiftly and dangerously, as no one, apparently, anticipated it would if the circulation dropped. News about life at the College became hard to get, and the *Spectator*, frequently spoken of in joking or derogatory terms by students, suddenly began to be missed.

So, *Spectator* returned to free campus distribution on December 19. Said the editorial, reaching for dignity, "The prime function of a university newspaper is not to make a profit; it is to be read as widely as possible." Curiously, *Spectator* did not also return to being a student activity, but retained its status as an "independent corporation," supported largely by University funds.

Then, during the newspaper strike, the *Spectator* printed articles by *New York Times* writers and distributed copies downtown to news-hungry New Yorkers. It was a fine service to students, faculty, and Manhattanites, but reduced the campus news assignments for the freshman and sophomore staff considerably.

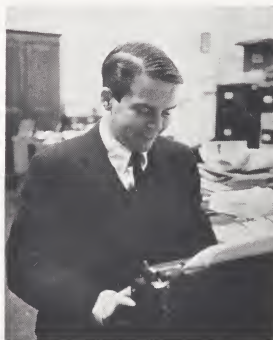
Next, the *Spectator* staff, almost none of whom is actually a pre-journalism or pre-business student, will start a flirtation with offset printing, which they blithely assert is "a cheaper method of production." There is also a new vision developing in the *Spectator* staff offices—"our own printing presses." About all this, one former member of the *Spectator's* managing board said at this year's Blue Pencil Dinner, "The offset-printed paper will reproduce typewriter copy and make *Spec* look like a high school weekly. If only they would stop looking for mechanical and organizational panaceas, and concentrate on more accurate and thorough reporting of important campus news!"

Help from the North

THIS MAGAZINE, a 64-page quarterly which is put out—always late—by two persons who also have other duties, has been forced to add another person to its staff. After much looking and interviewing, we were able to lure John Francis Mahoney II '58 away from a post in Putney, Vermont, back to Columbia and New York. "Jack" was a history and English major at the College and is one of the last of that breed that paid their entire way through Col-

lege with scholarships and jobs. In his student days he was a meter-reader, jack-hammer operator, lifeguard, host at Steinberg's Dairy Restaurant, ditch-digger, sign-painter, postal clerk, and research assistant for the *Dictionary of American Biography*. He also found time to be editor of *King's Crown Essays*. Since graduation he has been an editor at Prentice-Hall, a reporter for the *Providence Journal*, a resident of Mexico, where he wrote 19 short stories and began *The Great American Novel*, and publications editor for *The Experiment* in International Living in Vermont.

Soon CCT may make a deadline.



NEW EDITOR JACK MAHONEY '58
Our man from Vermont

So Help Us

DURING THE NEWSPAPER STRIKE in New York we read, among many other papers, the *Christian Science Monitor*. In the February 1, 1963 issue, under "Help Wanted—Male" appeared the following:

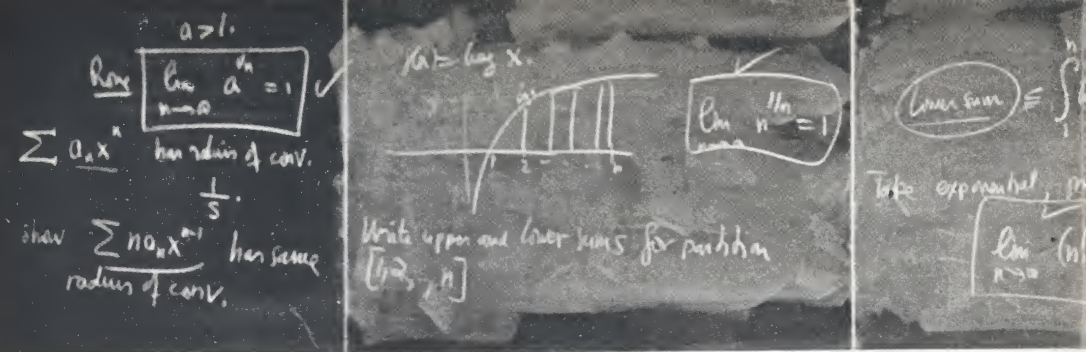
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MATHEMATICS

PROBABLY NO SUBJECT in the American college curriculum is so widely disliked as mathematics. Most undergraduates, many of whom recognize the importance, even the possible fascination, of the subject, find it a stumbling block to their intellectual progress as it is now presented. Weakness in mathematics is the chief factor in the high drop-out rate of engineering students, which is over 50 per cent in the nation and about 20 per cent at Columbia. Science students, who need a solid mathematical background, frequently discover that their rate of development is considerably hampered by their deficiencies in mathematics. Students who enjoy mathematics—and who are very good at it—but who prefer to major in humanities or social studies find it virtually impossible to learn about the history and some of the 20th century developments of mathematics. The Yale News of February 23, 1960, reported that:

"When a random sample of 400 undergraduates was queried concerning experiences with mathematics, the re-

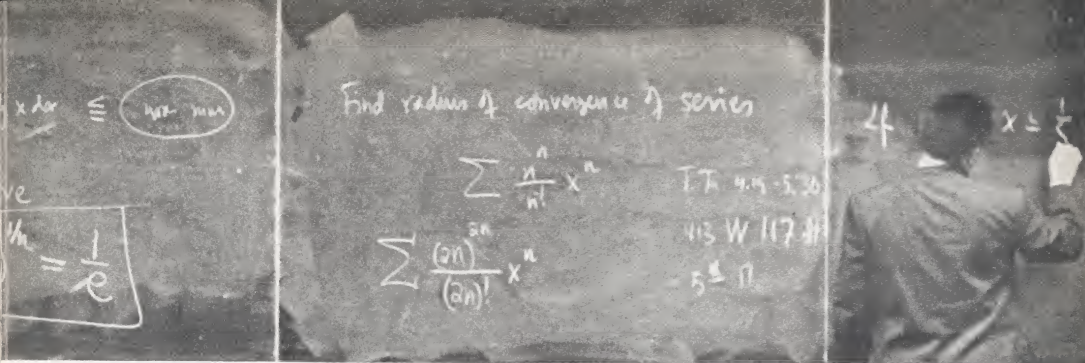
sponses ranged from the unenthusiastic to the disgusted. One senior reported, 'I had intended to major in math, but after two years I changed to an American Studies major.'"

With wide agreement, mathematics has replaced economics as "the dismal science."

The reasons for this condition are many. Professor Robbins suggests a few important ones in his article in this issue, and there are others. But some mathematicians and educational leaders have come to feel that perhaps the single most influential reason is that the mathematical curriculum in American primary and secondary schools is woefully weak. As Dartmouth professor John Kemeny said a few years ago, "Mathematics is the only subject you can study for 14 years [through college sophomore calculus] without learning anything that has been done since 1800." Most students enter college ill-prepared and with an already developed distaste for mathematics.

America's secondary school curriculum—algebra, plane geometry, ad-

vanced algebra, trigonometry and solid geometry—has been frozen for almost 100 years. Parts of some subjects no longer have much relevance to modern life. An example is trigonometry. Trigonometry was introduced into the school and college curriculum about 250 years ago when the American colonies, located on the Atlantic edge, needed, in addition to lawyers, doctors, and merchants, sea captains, surveyors and builders, and ministers. Sea captains required trigonometry for navigation; surveyors and builders needed it to lay out the roads, farms, and towns of the new continent; and ministers wanted trigonometry to study astronomy and to calculate the date of Easter. Today, radio beams, radar, and accurate charts and instruments have made navigation easy; and we no longer are such a sea-faring people. Surveying is a relatively minor aspect of current engineering and architecture; most of the country has been staked out. Observatories now compute the date of Easter and mass media rapidly pass on that information to all



WILLIAM HUBBELL

AT COLUMBIA

corners of the nation. This does not mean that trigonometry is now useless as a subject, but it does suggest that less emphasis might be placed on trigonometry, that the more analytic aspects of the subject, not the solution of triangles, should be taught, and that more powerful modern techniques of approaching trigonometric problems could be employed.

The failure to improve mathematics teaching in America has had serious results. A study in 1937 of more than 2000 freshmen in teachers colleges revealed that 55 per cent failed in dividing 175 by .35. In 1942 Admiral Nimitz reported that, of the 4200 freshmen at 27 leading colleges who took the N.R.O.T.C. examination, 68 per cent failed the arithmetic reasoning test. Other surveys in the 1940's and early 1950's indicate much the same about the mathematical competence of American students.

WHILE THE SCHOOL curricula and the teaching methods have remained stationary, the mathematical

programs at many leading colleges and universities—especially Princeton, Harvard, Chicago, M.I.T., Berkeley, and Columbia—have raced ahead. These institutions have hired many of the great mathematicians of the Western world, and have become centers of mathematical discovery and embellishment. The result of these two developments—the secondary schools standing still and the good colleges moving ahead—has been turmoil and tension at the meeting place, the freshman and sophomore years of college.

An example is one Columbia College student who came three years ago from a school in the Midwest where he was the top mathematics and science student. Although he had mastered solid geometry and trigonometry, he was unprepared for the mathematics he was asked to learn in his freshman year, and failed the course, switching to English as a major. His professor, a first-rate mathematician, believed that the student failed because "he didn't work hard enough," but admitted that he had perhaps been teaching a little

over the heads of those undergraduates who had only a good working knowledge of 18th century mathematical ideas and techniques.

WHAT IS BEING DONE to eliminate the clash during the freshman and sophomore years at the good colleges? When mathematics is more important than ever, what steps are being taken to improve American instruction and curricula?

There is a reform going on in a large number of the secondary schools, changes are being made in some junior high schools, and experiments are taking place in a few primary schools around the country. The curriculum improvement has been widely publicized as "the new mathematics," but it is not so much new mathematics as the old mathematics approached in a more modern manner. To be sure, some new topics have been added and some old ones dropped, but the reform is primarily one of technique in dealing with classical mathematical patterns. So far, about 7 per cent of the sec-

Eight Men Who Shaped

EUCLID (Fourth century B.C.) is known to all schoolboys as the author of the *Elements*, a thirteen-book compilation of the geometric principles, theorems, and proofs known in his day, and the most widely-read mathematics text of all time. (The Greeks had no algebra.) It is believed that he learned about geometry at Plato's Academy in Athens, which was as famous for mathematics as for philosophy, and then went to teach and study at the university at Alexandria, Egypt, established by Ptolemy to be the greatest academy in the world. In his time, Euclid was ridiculed for his proofs of the obvious; today many mathematicians regard his proofs as not being rigorous enough.



ARCHIMEDES (287-212 B.C.) was the greatest mathematician of the ancient world. Son of the aristocratic astronomer-mathematician Phidias, he studied at Alexandria, then spent the rest of his life in his native Syracuse. He did pioneering work in hydrostatics, and invented great pulley and lever machines to protect his land from Roman attack. But he preferred pure to applied mathematics, and cleared up nearly every geometric problem outstanding in his time, measuring areas and segments of planes and solid conic sections, finding the areas of ellipses, parabolas and the circle, and almost developing the calculus. When he died, progress in mathematics stopped for 1700 years.



RENÉ DESCARTES (1596-1650) revolutionized geometry by using the new shorthand commercial arithmetic developed in the Renaissance (algebra) to locate points in space by the use of graphs. The method now called coordinate, and analytic, geometry, fused algebra and geometry. Descended from a noble French family, Descartes was educated at the great Jesuit school at La Flèche, where his favorite teacher and life-long friend was an amateur scientist-mathematician. While spending two hitches as a soldier, he developed his new method, but did not publish it till he was 41, when he appended it to his heretical *Discourse on Method*. He died while teaching at the royal court in Sweden.



ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727) was possibly the most important mathematical and scientific thinker in history. Raised on a farm, he was sent by an uncle to Cambridge, where he was such a brilliant student that his mathematics professor resigned to give Newton his chair. Before he was 25 he developed the calculus—the most powerful tool ever given to mathematics and physics—conceived of the idea of universal gravitation, and propounded the laws of motion, none of which he published till late in life. Revered as the greatest scientist of his time, he turned, in middle age, to politics and writing, as well as answering all the mathematical problems that Europe could concoct.



ondary schools have adopted some changes. Since most of these are larger schools, the improvements are being introduced to approximately 20 per cent of America's secondary school population.

The mathematical reforms began in 1955, as Dean Meder notes in his article. Several improved mathematics programs have since been developed, the most thorough of which is that of the SMSG (School Mathematics Study Group), which has had about \$4.5 million of support from the government's National Science Foundation. The SMSG, formed in March 1958 and headed by mathematics professor Edward Begle, formerly of Yale and now of Stanford, has published new text books for students in the 7th to 12th grades, and is experimenting with primary school texts. The SMSG has concerned itself primarily with modest short range improvements which could

be made quickly on a large scale, and has placed great importance on teaching the underlying structure of all the material.

The SMSG program has been criticized in some quarters, most relentlessly by Professor Morris Kline of N.Y.U. (See his "Critique of Modern Mathematics" in *News in Engineering*, February, 1959, and "The Math Teaching Reforms" in the *N.Y.U. Alumni News*, October, 1961). Kline claims that with the new emphasis on logic and structure, "mathematics is being isolated from the physical and social sciences" and "as a consequence mathematics becomes more meaningless, more pointless, and, so, less attractive," rather than more relevant and exciting for the great majority of American students. Even supporters of SMSG reforms admit that the group's texts are slightly uneven—some chapters are brilliant, they say, but a few, like the

one introducing logarithms by calculus, are queer. But they are quick to add that this should in no way hinder the installation of the SMSG reforms.

Because curriculum changes are fruitless without changes in the attitude and knowledge of mathematics teachers, in-service improvement programs have been set up in some school systems and a large number of summer institutes, financed by the National Science Foundation, have been established at colleges and universities around the country. The institutes have been particularly effective in bringing teachers up-to-date in their subjects and acquainting them with new approaches they might use in their classrooms. There have been Summer Institutes at Columbia since 1957 and several Columbia professors have taught at them.

The colleges have become increasingly interested in the school reforms

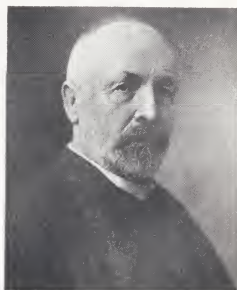
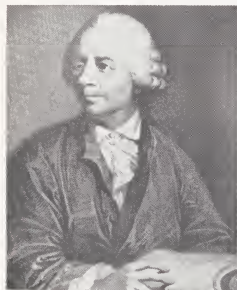
the World of Mathematics

LEONHARD EULER (1707-1783) was the most prolific mathematician who ever lived. Blessed with a phenomenal memory and an ability to concentrate anywhere (he had 13 children), he consolidated all the mathematics known in his day, did original work in algebra, geometry, analysis, and number theory, as well as mechanics, optics, and astronomy, and wrote more than 90 volumes of books and papers. Son of a Swiss Calvinist minister who loved mathematics, Euler studied at the University of Basle, then spent 26 years working for Frederick the Great in Berlin and 28 years at the St. Petersburg Academy, where he helped reform Russian schools and weights and measures.

CARL FRIEDRICH GAUSS (1777-1855) was the greatest mathematician the world has known. The son of a poor German parents, he was incredibly precocious, and was sent by the Duke of Brunswick to the University of Göttingen, where he discovered the first non-Euclidean geometry, refined number theory, and revolutionized algebra. As a professor at Göttingen, Gauss created differential geometry, probability, and statistics, and applied his creations to astronomy, topology, magnetism, electricity, and other fields. His essay, *The Metaphysics of Mathematics*, one of the clearest books on mathematics ever written, presaged a movement to investigate the bases of the subject.

HENRI POINCARÉ (1854-1912) was probably the most universal of all mathematicians. The son of a French physician, he was both absent-minded and gifted with a photographic memory. He not only consumed all known mathematics and most known science of his day, but he was creative in every area of mathematics and in physics and astronomy. His breadth of learning enabled him to unite several branches of math and science and to develop important philosophical notions. Also a superb stylist, he wrote a pioneering psychological study of creative mathematicians, and dozens of both popular and learned books so that mathematics and science would be widely understood.

GEORG CANTOR (1845-1918) initiated the biggest battle of modern mathematics—whether mathematics is a system that describes the real world or a collection of self-contained systems, built on different axioms but using the same rules of logic, that can be added to forever without reference to nature. The son of a Jewish merchant who converted to Protestantism and married a Catholic, he was raised in Russia and educated in Germany, where he was a professor at the University of Halle all his adult life. He displayed no special talent until he was 29, then tried to rebuild the whole body of mathematics with his revolutionary theory of sets, or classes. He died insane.



PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE DAVID EUGENE SMITH COLLECTION, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

because mathematics is a cumulative discipline, one that builds consecutively upon previous ideas. No history major in college is seriously hampered by a weak 9th grade class in ancient history, but undergraduate majors in mathematics are severely crippled by a poor 9th grade class in algebra. In mathematics, more than any other intellectual discipline, the entire range of skills from kindergarten to graduate school forms, in a sense, a single unit.

Another reason for the growing college initiative and help in the school reforms is the curious fact that if a person has mathematical ability, it shows up early. Nearly all the great work in mathematics has been done by young people between 18 and 35. Only very rarely in the history of mathematics has anyone over 40 years of age done original work of a fundamental nature. Therefore, it seems to a well-

ing number of professors imperative that the United States have a system of education that teaches mathematical ideas early. (It has been demonstrated by experiments at Illinois, Minnesota, and Stanford that young children can handle more mathematics than educators have dreamed.) Unless America has such a system, good students will not be able to reach the frontiers of research at an age when their creative ability is at its peak.

WHILE THE SCHOOLS are slowly improving their mathematics instruction, several of the leading colleges have been adjusting their freshman and sophomore courses, both to alleviate the clash of ill-prepared students and brilliant, demanding professors and to provide different tracks for students of different preparation and ability. For instance, this year at Columbia College, the mathematics de-

partment offers *four* courses for freshmen: a terminal course to liberal arts students on the history, nature, and uses of modern mathematics, an introductory coordinate geometry and calculus course to students with the standard secondary school preparation through trigonometry, a more high-powered calculus course for freshmen who have had the benefit of the "new math" in their schools, and a section for the highly gifted mathematics and physics majors. College men are able to switch from one course to another. The four courses for freshmen were begun this September, although three courses—for liberal arts students, scientists and engineers, and the highly gifted—were established for freshmen a decade ago. They have resulted in a remarkable new enthusiasm for mathematics at the College; the complaints have never been fewer, nor have the failures.

*A mathematics professor and dean
who is helping bring about the
improved high school curriculum
tells how it all started
and what it is about*

The New Mathematics: Myth and Reality

by ALBERT E. MEDER, JR. '22

THERE IS A BODY of beliefs growing up about "the new mathematics." It goes something like this. Many secondary schools are no longer teaching algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. They have introduced instead new subjects like Boolean algebra and topology. The change is part of a national policy of "toughening" the curriculum and is especially aimed at the minority of bright students in the schools, who need to be challenged more than they now are. Instigated by a few mathematical "brains," the new policy is designed to counteract the early Russian superiority in the space race. Like most myths, this one is popular but false.

Secondary school teachers *do* teach algebra, geometry, and trigonometry and will continue to do so. The curriculum is being altered, but not to make it harder. The changes were designed by large panels of teachers, from both secondary schools and colleges, and are intended for all students, not just the gifted. And the whole movement was under way before the Soviets launched their first Sputnik in October, 1957.

The reform movement, now called "the new mathematics," actually began eight years ago. A group of mathematics teachers at the University of Illinois, headed by Max Beberman and David Page, undertook to see if certain modern developments in mathematics, which had not in any way been introduced into the secondary school curriculum—or even college courses at most institutions—could be made comprehensible to high school students. If the new material proved understandable it would have enormous educational value in devising new courses on a broad scale. In 1955 this group received a Carnegie Corporation grant to start a carefully controlled study at University High School in Urbana, Illinois.

Another influential group was the College Entrance Examination Board, headed by Frank Hamilton Bowles '28, with headquarters on Morningside Heights. The Board's examiners in mathematics expressed their concern that high school graduates in the middle of the twentieth century studied no mathematics more recent than the middle of the seventeenth century. To see if the situation could somehow be improved they appointed a panel of secondary school teachers and college mathematics professors which met for



SOME MATHEMATICS STUDENTS AT THE COLLEGE

Top row, left to right: Douglas Rumble III '64 of Atlanta, Georgia; John McConnell '63 of Phoenix, Arizona; Paul Willig '63 of New York City; and Harrison Taft '64 of New York City. *Bottom row, left to right:* Thomas Jorgensen '64 of Silver Spring, Maryland; James Burger '63 of Hartford, Connecticut; Richard Rasala '63 of New York City; and Joel Rascoff '63 of New York City.

the first time in August, 1955. This group also received Carnegie Corporation support.

What developed was an effort to remove some of the topics taught in the secondary schools that were no longer useful (logarithmic solution of oblique triangles and much of solid geometry, for instance); to insert some new topics that were vital in a highly technical age (coordinate geometry, for example); and to study the traditional fields of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry in a more modern manner with more powerful techniques. Their work, plus the later efforts of the School Mathematics Study Group, founded in the spring of 1958 under the leadership of Professor Edward Begle, then at Yale and now at Stanford, sparked the revision that is now taking place in the mathematics curriculum in many of our secondary schools.

ONE OF THE REASONS that the mathematics curriculum remained fro-

zen for so long stemmed from the popular misconception of the nature of mathematics. This conception had it that the body of mathematics is one and immutable. It must be studied in a specific order, line upon line, precept upon precept. The important thing in mathematics, it was believed, was to learn the tricks that will solve particular types of problems, and then solve dozens of other problems just like the illustrative examples.

Mathematics is not a single fixed body of knowledge. It is a discipline that is growing in scope and depth as fast as any, and faster than some. More research mathematicians are living and working today than the total of all such men in the history of the world up to now. Mathematics today is a substantially different subject than it was in the seventeenth century; the content of the subject has expanded vastly, and so have its applications. New principles to unify, clarify, and simplify the vast content of the subject were called for.

An analogy may help. As a growing city expands into suburban areas, its traffic problems increase. The old downtown area is still the heart of the city, but it takes longer and longer to get there. The narrow streets and old-fashioned methods of transportation become obsolete. New freeways or trainways are therefore built to enable people to travel from the suburban frontiers to the heart of the city rapidly, and comfortably. In the process, some old buildings are razed, even a few that are still useful, but not so useful as their absence would be.

Much the same thing is happening in secondary school mathematics. Algebra, geometry, and trigonometry are still the core of the curriculum, but we can no longer afford to study them in the old-fashioned way. We have constructed a new "freeway," on which we may get more rapidly to a better and more profound understanding of these branches of mathematics—the concept of the set.

Developed by Georg Cantor in the late nineteenth century, this is truly a basic idea in mathematics, and one which offers much as a pedagogical device. The set-theoretic approach has become so closely identified with the new mathematics that one may almost say that a course which uses it is modern, and one that doesn't is old-fashioned. But the use of these ideas is no guarantee that a modern viewpoint has entered the course.

For the modern view of mathematics is, in the language of W. W. Sawyer of Wesleyan, that mathematics is the study of all possible patterns. By patterns he means any discernible regularity in phenomena, mental or physical. In other words, in teaching or learning mathematics, we look for design or an order that helps us understand what we are doing. To *understand*: that is the new aim, not merely to produce tricks, formulas, or answers that we may or may not understand.

Such an emphasis on pattern not only goes to the mathematical heart of the matter, but permits an appropriate adjustment of material to the needs and abilities of students. Thus, a beginner will deal with a great many specific examples of a principle that a more advanced student may summarize in a line of symbolism or a precisely defined term. An example of this is "the multiplicative inverse of an integer." Any student who has completed a year of high school algebra in the modern approach should find this term precisely meaningful. He will say that for any integer x , we mean the number $1/x$. For the beginner, or slow learner, we can illustrate the term with many specific cases, 2 and $1/2$, 3 and $1/3$, -5 and $-1/5$, and so on. This is only one illustration that the new approach to mathematics is one for all students of all abilities and all ages, not just the bright or the more mature.

THE SET-THEORETIC approach is not, of course, a panacea for our mathematical deficiencies. In the hands of a weak teacher it will be no better than any other approach. This has been clearly recognized, and numerous summer institutes, sponsored largely by the National Science Foundation, have been set up in the last few years to acquaint present secondary school mathematics teachers with the new approach

to the traditional subjects. This work is of tremendous importance. Unless the teachers fully understand the need for the new approach, appreciate its advantages, and develop a deep desire to impart it, the improvement in secondary school mathematics will be slight.

The changes in secondary school mathematics cannot be made in isolation. New programs for the junior high schools are being developed and there is much exciting experimentation going on to see if primary school arithmetic can be taught with less rote and more comprehension of basic patterns. Many colleges that have begun to enroll students who have learned mathematics with the more powerful techniques have altered their course offerings to undergraduates. Hopefully, most colleges will soon be able to drop their courses in remedial algebra and trigonometry and begin with calculus, as they should, and as Columbia College has been able to do.

TO CONCLUDE, the new mathematics is not new subject matter.^{*} It is the traditional basic subject matter, unified, clarified, and simplified. It is the old material shorn of obsolete parts and illuminated by modern concepts that reveal the underlying patterns.

The new mathematics is not more difficult than the old. It is more logical and precise, and for that reason it should be easier.

The new mathematics is not for the talented alone. It is intended for all students because we live in an increasingly scientific and technical civilization which requires more abstract and precise mathematical thought from us all.

The new mathematics was not instituted suddenly by a very few professors trying to perpetuate their own skills, but after careful thought and experimentation by many teachers and scholars at all levels. And it was developed in response to a long-time need to revamp a 200-year old curriculum,

^{*}As I said earlier, there are some changes in content, as well as changes in emphasis and presentation. For information about the new content, consult the Program for College Preparatory Mathematics, published by the College Entrance Examination Board. For examples of the new presentation, consult the sample test books prepared by the School Mathematics Study Group.

not because the Soviets launched a satellite into the air.

The new mathematics is essentially a point of view. It is the view that mathematics is a subject characterized by imagination, conception, and generalization, and not a mere collection of unrelated tricks. Like all points of view, it needs talented proponents—good teachers—to be accepted and understood.



ALBERT EUGENE MEDER, JR., is professor of mathematics and vice provost and dean of the University at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Dr. Meder graduated from Columbia College, where he was president of the Mathematics Club and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, in 1922. He stayed on at Columbia for four years as a mathematics instructor, earning his M.A. in 1923, and then became an instructor at both Rutgers and Douglass College, where he has taught ever since. In 1932 he became an associate professor, and in 1943 full professor. Since 1932 he has served in various administrative posts, such as acting dean of Douglass College for two years, chairman of the admissions committee for eleven years, secretary of Rutgers University, and his present post. He is the author of numerous articles in and about mathematics, and from January, 1957 to June, 1958 was on leave from Rutgers to serve as executive director of the Commission on Mathematics of the College Entrance Examination Board. During the summer he raises vegetables on a two-acre plot at his country home.



Professor of Mathematics Herbert Robbins

Modern Mathematics and Our Colleges

The nature of the subject, the character of mathematicians, and the pace of research present unusual obstacles to the teaching of mathematics to undergraduates, says one Columbia mathematician

by HERBERT ROBBINS

MUCH HAS BEEN DONE to notify Americans that a long-needed but painful change is taking place in the teaching of mathematics in the secondary schools. It is not generally known that America's universities are going through similar difficulties.

The problem that the colleges confront can be stated simply. During this century, mathematics has made

giant strides forward. A great part of the mathematics which is currently useful in science and advanced technology did not exist, or existed only in rudimentary form, fifty years ago. Mathematical logic, topology, abstract algebra, functional analysis, and the theory of stochastic processes, disciplines which today engage a majority of research mathematicians, have all been developed in the last few dec-

ades. Yet none of these disciplines has been introduced to any significant extent to the vast majority of American undergraduates. Perhaps 99 per cent of present college graduates have no acquaintance with so much as the outlines of recent mathematics. Even the mathematics required of science majors and engineers at most colleges barely touches on the new work. And this situation exists at a time when

mathematics is recognized as an increasingly important discipline and the basis of modern science and technology.

The problem has its roots partly in the primary and secondary school mathematics curriculum, which is still geared to the surveying, navigation, and simple algebra of the eighteenth century. But the problem derives also from the nature of mathematics, the kind of people mathematicians are, and the pace of mathematical research.

THE NATURE OF MATHEMATICS is to build logical systems with symbols. These symbols may describe physical things, but they have properties independent of the physical objects they describe. It is now generally recognized that mathematics is not just a "tool" subject used to measure the natural world, but a discipline in which men can devise all sorts of logical constructs, many of which happen to be relevant to nature. Mathematics today is as open as music, with which it has some affinity, and the new in mathematics, as in music, is hard on old people. The symbols of mathematics constitute a language just as the letters of the alphabet do. Unfortunately, most people are relatively illiterate in the language of mathematics, and this makes the teaching of mathematics and communication with scholars in verbal disciplines exceedingly difficult. One can explain new poetry, recent archaeological research, or trends in international economics to a group of non-specialists; it is hard to convey *any* idea of algebraic geometry or functional analysis except to professional mathematicians. The very nature of mathematics, therefore, retards the dissemination of its ideas among a wide audience.

Speaking a different language, as it were, mathematicians frequently develop unusual personalities. They have a reputation, somewhat exaggerated, of being diffident and uncommunicative, and unconcerned about such things as politics, religion, history, literature, and art. Their hobbies tend to be lonely ones such as skiing, chess, or mountain climbing. Their personalities and interests do not endear them to students, who prefer exciting teachers, or to their colleagues in other academic disciplines, who usually enjoy lively conversation on a broad variety of

subjects. It is undeniable that some mathematicians often act like visitors from another planet.

Possibly the most important factor behind the difficulties of teaching mathematics in our colleges, however, is the pace of mathematical research. Obviously, if mathematics has become a central study in our time, the United States should have two or three times the small number of pure mathematicians that our universities now turn out, and government and business must continue to support the universities in their efforts to develop new forms and methods in mathematics. But there is a danger present in the increased pressures on our universities for new mathematicians and new mathematics. The training of a small number of research mathematicians conflicts seriously with the imparting of a more modest competence in the traditional skills to the larger group who are not planning to be professional mathematicians. And research mathematicians who are furiously engaged in the pursuit of new mathematical ideas find it annoying to take time out to explain what they are doing to non-mathematicians. The dean of one of the nation's leading colleges recently told me that he has been trying for several years to arrange for a course that would introduce several hundred highly intelligent undergraduates to modern mathematics at a high but non-specialized level, but that it was impossible to find a member of the mathematics department who would consider giving such a course.

The tension between research and teaching is, of course, not peculiar to mathematics. Harvard's President Nathan Pusey noted last October that "the encouragement of research in a university will make it increasingly difficult for a faculty to show proper concern for instruction of undergraduates." (Columbia's Financial Report for 1961-62 shows that government research contracts and grants totaled \$29,648,088 for the period—almost twice the income of tuition and fees and about three times the income from endowment and from gifts to the university. Only \$2,953,101 was for *unrestricted* research purposes.) But the situation in mathematics is intensified because of the pace of discovery, the serious shortage of creative mathematicians, and the special difficulties of teaching a discipline with a different language.

It is essential that a good university have a mathematics department of men who are extraordinarily gifted. But a group of first-rate mathematicians does not necessarily constitute an effective university department of mathematics. Unlike a research institute, a university exists not only to increase but also to transmit what is known, and to impart to students the emotional and intellectual attitudes that make learning possible. And, a college which claims to provide a liberal education also must constantly examine the relevance of the results of specialized research to the whole of life. If, over a period of years, a university succeeds in writing out diplomas for a few more Ph.D.'s but alienates thousands of able students from an essential part of their cultural past and present, its work must be regarded as a failure despite the eminence of its professors and the devotion of its administrators.

PERHAPS A BRIEF dialogue between the dean of the faculties and the chairman of the department of mathematics at an imaginary university will illustrate some of the difficulties of mathematics instruction at the university level.

DEAN: I recently had lunch with young X whom we hired at your urging two years ago at a salary above our usual ceiling for full professors. I was surprised to discover that he is somewhat uninformed about cultural matters, and even about developments in modern mathematics outside his field. I realize that he is quite young, but he appears to me to be unaware that his presence in this university has meaning other than to bring him a good income and give him the leisure to engage in his extra-academic pursuits.

CHAIRMAN: X is one of the most brilliant sigma theorists in the world. We were very lucky to get him. His coming here has definitely put us ahead of Harvard and Chicago and second only to Princeton. It also gives us the finest collection of sigma theorists in the nation.

DEAN: What is sigma theory?

CHAIRMAN: It is the application of the classical category methods of cohomology theory to the domain of functors on a non-commutative semigroup. X has just answered a celebrated conjecture of Pasquier in the negative by proving that they do not

exist. His proof was exceedingly elegant.

DEAN: You will recall that 50 per cent of X's class in advanced calculus last year failed the course, and that 22 of our most promising undergraduates, including several gifted science and mathematics majors, petitioned to be allowed to skip his lectures and to take a final examination set by a board of outside examiners. The dean of the college was besieged by angry parents. I had a difficult time keeping the Engineering School from setting up its own calculus sequence, and I learned last week that the physics department actually did so two years ago under camouflaged titles.

CHAIRMAN: As you probably know, the truly good mathematics students learn the subject by themselves; they are primarily self-taught. It is unbecoming to a man of X's stature in his field to expect him to teach mathematics as a tool subject for scientists and engineers. Calculus is merely a portion of analysis, which is a much more powerful study; calculus is the study of approximating functions on a linear basis. Given the state of modern science and technology, students should be learning the most general, abstract, and powerful, not the more limited mathematics. In any case, we have reorganized our calculus sequence again, and the situation should improve.

DEAN: You say that it is unbecoming for a man of scholarly eminence to teach?

CHAIRMAN: Of course, our scholars must teach. Where would the next generation of mathematicians come from if they didn't? But when you have great men on your faculty, shouldn't you give them every chance to create as only they can? I needn't remind you how important research is to the reputation of a university, and to its financial position.

DEAN: I fully realize how difficult your job is, trying to keep a top-notch department at a time when mathematics scholars are in such pitifully short supply. But isn't there some way of informing our students, some of whom, our admissions officers say, are among the best in America, about the developments in modern mathematics at a level which they can understand, teaching calculus to those who need it, and still providing a good basis for prospective graduate students in mathematics? Perhaps we could bring

someone in. After all, your colleagues are helping to transform our world as surely as religion did in the first few centuries or nationalism did in the past two centuries. To be educated today, a person must be familiar with



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mathematics and its effects on our civilization.

CHAIRMAN: I rely on you to keep unqualified persons from teaching mathematics in this university.

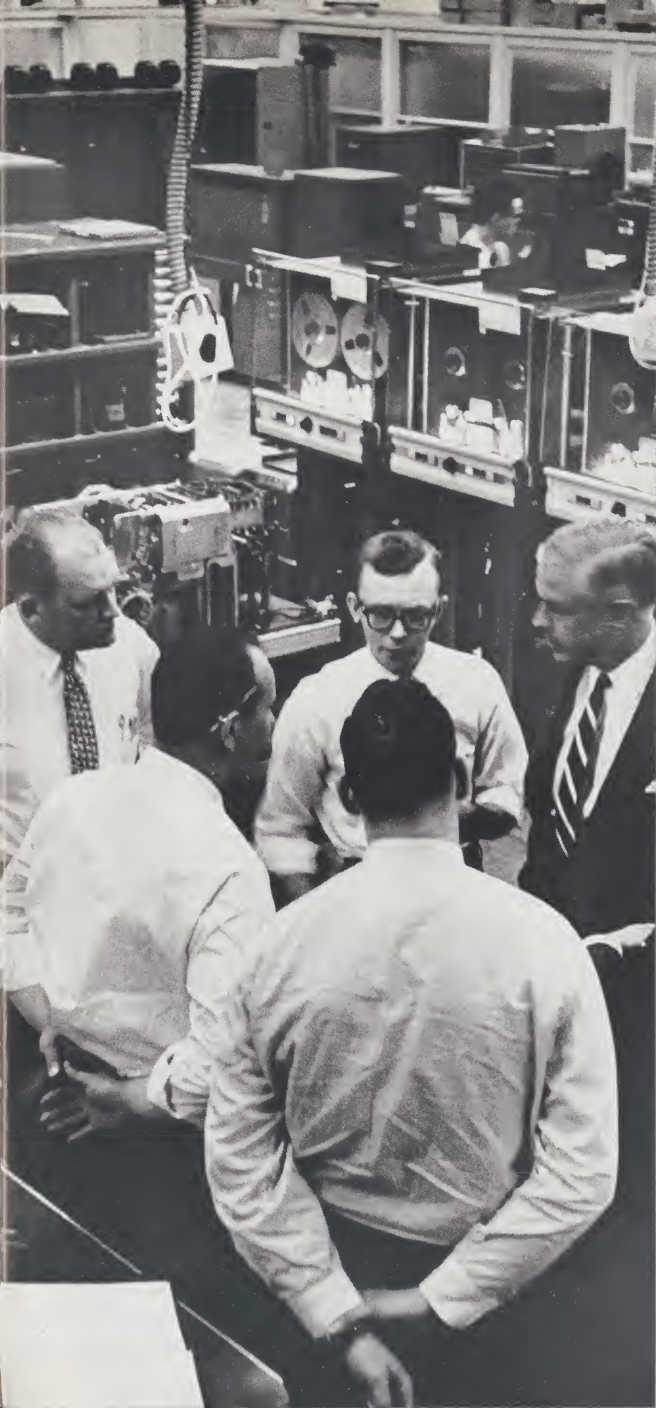
DEAN: I am trying to.

IT IS CLEAR, I hope, that both the dean and the department chairman are trying to do what is best as they see it. The situation is a tortuously difficult one. If the university officials and deans encourage with force the teaching of undergraduate mathematics, they will gain some decent and important instruction for their students but risk the loss of some of their most imaginative and productive mathematicians. If they allow the mathematicians to pioneer, supplying students with whatever they can, or must, to accommodate other departmental needs, they may gain a highly reputable mathematics staff, but risk the weakening of instruction to the young who need it so desperately. What are our universities to do?

Some sort of balance between research and teaching must be maintained. The ideal, as has been stated innumerable times at Columbia, is a community of teaching scholars. Since the balance is threatened at our best universities chiefly from an exclusive devotion to research, with a consequent neglect and a growing disdain for teaching at the undergraduate level, we must find some way to keep the dissemination of knowledge as lively as its discovery.

If one of our great universities, confident in the intelligence of its students and the ability of its professors, could take the lead in making the brilliant achievements of modern mathematics accessible to undergraduates, it could have a profound effect on our whole culture. And, I predict, the number and quality of Ph.D.'s produced by that university would increase, not decrease.

Meanwhile, it is useless to scold the research wizards for not "doing a good job" of teaching. Their interests and their professional advancement do not lie in that direction; in many cases they have been selected for qualities which make them unsuited to inspire the young. A man who marries a girl solely because she is the prettiest girl in town cannot complain if she is a bad cook.



The Many New Uses of Mathematics

*A noted science editor wonders
if the applied mathematicians
are becoming the real
moral arbiters of
our civilization*

by GEORGE A. W. BOEHM '42

WHILE BROWSING recently through a display of paperback books at the Washington airport, I came across five shelves filled with books on mathematics. Most were elementary or simply amusing; there were many review texts for high school and college students, books of "shop math" for the men who tinker in their basements, and collections of mathematical puzzles. But there, not far from the collected works of Mickey Spillane, was a surprising number of scholarly works on such intricate

mathematical topics as algebraic geometry, number theory, and topology.

Ten years ago no bookseller, no matter how idealistic, would have offered the weary traveler books on Abelian groups and differential equations alongside the books on murder and rapine. In the last decade, however, a remarkable revolution has been going on in our industrial society, and intellectually ambitious people have begun to develop a surprising appetite for mathematics at all levels. The ability to at least talk a good game of mathematics now counts heavily in several areas of business and government. In some quarters mathematics has even begun to rival psychoanalysis as a fashionable topic of discussion.

What is the reason for this surge of interest in mathematics? The underlying reason, I believe, is that our entire society—not just its technology—is being recast in mathematical terms. The day of simple, small-scale enterprises is virtually over in America. Even the three-man barbershop now has fairly elaborate accounting to do, as well as tax problems and credit situations that require substantial calculations. Our society is one of huge-scale and closely-linked enterprises, and to keep things in order to make sense of the elaborate network, an enormous amount of mathematical figuring has become necessary. Our culture has grown so complex, so confusing in all its detail, that people are grasping desperately for fathomable abstractions and comprehensible patterns. As some modern philosophers have recognized, mathematics has become in many ways the door to meaning and direction in our era. An increasing number of people are becoming deeply conscious of the power of mathematical reasoning, and painfully self-conscious about their inadequate knowledge of the subject.

ODDLY, many of the leading mathematicians do not share in the growing enthusiasm for applied mathematics, nor are they interested in helping to apply their findings. Their job, as they see it, is to create mathematical concepts and techniques that will lead to the development of still more mathematics. To them, mathematics is a self-contained discipline, and its appeal is largely aesthetic. As a famous British mathematician, the late G. A. Hardy, wrote in a readable little book enti-

tled *A Mathematician's Apology*, "The mathematician's patterns, like the painter's or the poet's, must be *beautiful*; the ideas, like the colors or the words, must fit together in a harmonious way."

Pure mathematicians have, nevertheless, an almost mystical faith in the ultimate utility of mathematical concepts and techniques that are logically consistent and pleasing to the scholarly mind. History bears them out by countless examples. A century ago in England, Arthur Cayley introduced matrix algebra, remarking at the time that it was a form of mathematics that no one would ever apply. Today, theoretical physicists, engineers, and economists use matrices almost as frequently as slide rules. And much of modern quantum physics is based on Hilbert space, a fantastic generalization of Euclidean geometry into infinitely many dimensions.

There are other mathematicians who are convinced that the proper focus of attention should be on the problems of science and of society. In their minds, mathematics has drawn many of its richest inspirations from the real world. Just as Newton devised the calculus to explain the mechanics of the solar system, many mathematicians today are developing ideas that are immediately applicable to physics, biology, technology, and the social sciences.

However inspired, mathematics has become one of the principal forms of inquiry and understanding, and mathematicians are now among the most sought after and most amply rewarded scholars in America. Twenty years ago a young man with a Ph.D. in mathematics could aspire to an instructorship at perhaps \$1,500 a year. A 1941 report by Thornton Fry concluded that American industry could absorb about 10 mathematicians a year. Now, a mathematician, if he is good, can expect to become a full professor before the age of 35, and he has a wide choice of jobs in industry paying \$10,000 or more. The opportunities for research are plentiful and lucrative; such work is now widely regarded as fundamental for national defense or economic supremacy.

ALTHOUGH MATHEMATICS has been gaining importance steadily since 1800 or so, it was the advent of high

speed electronic computers in the 1940's that directly caused the boom in applied mathematics, and the consequent new interest by many people in mathematics. The machines have contributed little, if anything, to mathematical concepts, but they have made it feasible to analyze many problems that used to be handled by rough approximations and rules of thumb. A chemical process, for example, may involve many interdependent reactions, each of which can be formulated mathematically as a differential equation. With the help of a chemist, a mathematician may be able to write down all the equations. But to analyze the process as a whole he must solve all the equations simultaneously. This often involves so much tedious computation that no one would attempt it with paper and pencil. (The process might easily become obsolete by the time the calculations were finished.) With a computer, however, it is possible to solve a large number of simultaneous differential equations in a matter of minutes. Thus, chemical engineers are now finding it worthwhile to substitute mathematical analysis for handbook lore and trial and error.

It is the business of applied mathematics to create abstract models of things and events in the real world. Ordinarily such models are conceived for particular purposes, but they often turn out to have many additional applications. For instance, topological network analysis, first devised to deal with complex electrical systems, also can be used to analyze the spread of rumor in a town. Information theory, which tells the communications engineer how to design a telephone channel, is also proving useful to biologists trying to determine how inherited characteristics pass down from generation to generation. In short, mathematics is revealing that men and molecules often have similar behavior patterns.

This revelation has led to the increasing use of mathematics in the study of human affairs. Social organization, production scheduling, warehousing and distribution, financial decisions, and military planning, to name just a few areas, are now done with the aid of mathematics. One of the most fascinating developments in applied mathematics is game theory. The theory is basically a mathematical model of competition among people,

or groups of people, such as poker players, corporations, armies, and foreign policy planners. It assumes that each player has a fixed goal he wants to achieve, that he is aware of all his possible strategies and those of his opponents, that each knows all the possible outcomes of the competition and has taken measure of what each outcome is worth to him, and that each participant always behaves rationally. (Mathematicians are not sure how to define "rational" behavior.) Obviously, game theory deals with an abstraction of man, not actual competitors—people are seldom so purposeful and never so well informed. Nevertheless, the theory has suggested many provocative ideas to political and social scientists. It is possible, for example, to apply game theory to the writing of a constitution that accords each member of the controlling legislative body a specified degree of power to influence the passage of the laws.

A new group of mathematical tech-

niques is beginning to revolutionize managerial methods in large companies and mammoth military projects. Consider a missile program, for example, that requires the coordination of thousands of steps in research, development, ordering, manufacture, and shipping of parts, and construction. It is an incredibly complicated task. But it is now possible to assemble all the steps in one network diagram, and then analyze the entire project with a computer. If any part of the program is falling behind schedule, the analysis reveals how much, if at all, the entire program will be delayed. The analysis can also pinpoint areas where the allocation of a little more money or manpower will result in overall economies.

Another method, linear programming, can determine the best use of limited resources. One type of linear program can tell airlines how to schedule flights so as to bring maximum revenue. Another type can tell feed manufacturers what grains, vitamins,

and other food supplements to blend so as to meet nutritional requirements at minimum cost. Still others can tell petroleum companies where to set up new refineries and distribution centers, and even how to operate a refinery to produce the most profitable blend of products.

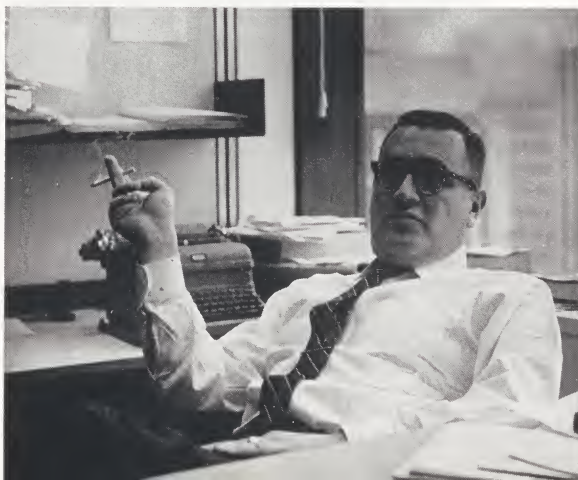
LINEAR PROGRAMMING has had one particularly interesting result: it has brought into the spotlight the factor of human judgment. A linear program can evaluate a number of possible courses and suggest alternatives, but a human mind must select which course is to be pursued. Or, a linear program can furnish an optimum solution to a problem, but only after a human mind has decided what is to be considered optimum. Human judgment, often buried in the complex of operations (Who's in charge here?), is being forced out into the open to an extent we have not seen since the passing of absolute monarchs.

In the past few years, mathematicians working on managerial methods have taken pains to incorporate human judgment into the mathematical techniques. Not surprisingly, many executives and leaders, some of whom prefer yes or no answers or shrink from having to be responsible for decisions of awesome ramifications and possible consequences, have encouraged the blending of numbers and values. Much of America's military planning is now accomplished by computer processing of human judgment. In routine and repetitive matters such as the stockpiling of shoes, where small errors are not of serious consequence, such mathematical processing may be acceptable. But to trust the machines to supply us with answers to perennial human problems, for which only wisdom and prudence can give temporary and proximate solutions, is to establish a new form of social utopianism and to make the applied mathematicians the real moral arbiters of our civilization.

As Sir Solly Zuckerman, one of the fathers of operations research, warned recently: "If one decides wrongly about the use of nuclear weapons, we shall be in a situation which may never repeat itself." And it might be added, there would be few people left to argue whether the error had been human or electronic.

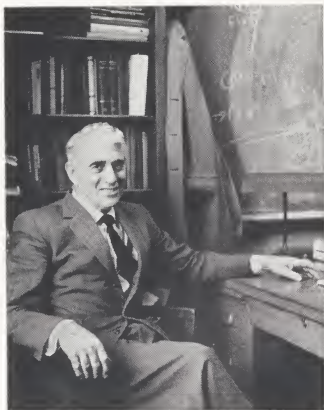
GEORGE AUGUST WESTALL BOEHM is one of the nation's best writers about modern science and mathematics. A native New Yorker, he attended Kent School in Connecticut, then entered Columbia College in 1938 at the age of 16. At the College, he was president of Pi Mu Epsilon, the national undergraduate mathematics society, a member of SAE fraternity, and a player on the chess team. After performing mathematical services on several wartime projects, he held a succession of jobs writing and editing for the American Chemical Society, Newsweek, McGraw-Hill, Scientific American, and, for the last 6 years, for Fortune, where he is presently Science Editor. To gather informa-

tion for his articles he reads innumerable scientific and mathematical journals and travels about 30,000 miles each year to inspect various developments and talk to leading scientists and mathematicians. He is the author of *The New World of Math* (1959) and an enthusiastic player of contract bridge. He is a director of the Cavendish Club, the high temple of bridge in America. He says: "My family consists of my wife Alice, whom I met at Columbia, where she was secretary to the late W. D. Turner of the chemical engineering department, and 5 children. We all live in very few rooms on East 79th Street in Manhattan. Naturally, I work long hours in my office."



DAVID FLOWDEN

COLUMBIA'S MATHEM



BERNARD OSGOOD KOOPMAN

A member of Columbia's department of mathematics since 1927 and now Adrain Professor of Mathematics, Dr. Koopman is one of the nation's leaders in operations research. He has been "passionately interested in phenomena" ever since his family took him to a science exhibition at the age of eight and he saw an electrical device light a cigar. A graduate of Harvard, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1926, he published a paper in 1931 on the application of Hilbert space and spectral theory to the classic Hamiltonian systems, which started the modern movement in dynamics. During World War II, Professor Koopman did operations research for the Navy and is now editor of, and frequent contributor to, *Military Operations Research*. Since the war he has also worked on the stochastic bases of the kinetic theory of matter. Reserved and independent, Professor Koopman dislikes city life. "My family and I live on two acres in Chappaqua, N.Y., and we spend the summers in New Hampshire. I like to work outdoors. I also like climbing mountains, though I'm not an expert."

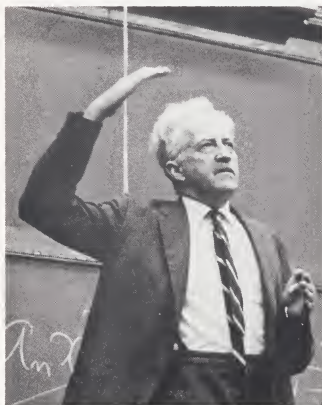
Photographs by DAVID PLOWDEN



SAMUEL EILENBERG

Professor Eilenberg, a renowned algebraic topologist, is the chairman of Columbia's mathematics department. Short, ebullient, and seldom without a cigar, Dr. Eilenberg is one of the most forceful academic administrators on campus and an energetic teacher, who for years taught freshmen calculus as well as advanced courses in abstract algebra and topology. Born in Poland in 1913, he received a Ph.D. from the University of Warsaw in 1936. Forced to flee Europe, he came to the United States and taught at the Universities of Michigan and Indiana before coming to Columbia in 1947. He has contributed numerous articles to mathematical journals and has co-authored two books, one with N. Steenrod, *The Foundations of Algebraic Topology* (1952) and another with Henri Cartan, *Homological Algebra* (1956). Professor Eilenberg, who lives in Greenwich Village, also collects Indian art and is an authority on south Indian bronzes.

ATICIANS



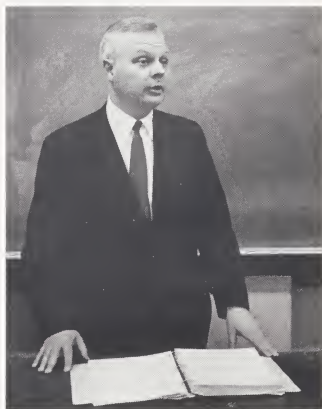
PAUL ALTHAUS SMITH

Professor Smith, Davies Professor of Mathematics, has been teaching on Morningside Heights for 36 years. A Dartmouth graduate who received his M.S. from the University of Kansas and his Ph.D. from Princeton, he began teaching at Barnard in 1927 and moved over to the College in the 1940's. He says, "I got into mathematics because I just liked the stuff." Today he is an outstanding topologist who has published many articles in that field and related fields. He has been a National Research Fellow at Harvard, a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey and is a past chairman of the mathematics section of the National Research Council. Tall, witty, unruffled, Professor Smith has a second love, music. He is married to a celebrated lute player, the daughter of composer Ernest Bloch, and is himself an accomplished recorder player. He lives on Morningside Heights and spends his summers working and relaxing near Stratton Mountain, Vermont. His son Anthony is a senior in Columbia College.



LLEWELLYN HILLETH THOMAS

Dr. Thomas is actually a professor of physics. He says, "I sneaked into mathematics as a theoretical physicist." At Columbia since 1946, he is that increasingly rare person who is knowledgeable in both mathematics and physics—he teaches courses in higher mathematics as well as a physics course in the special and general theories of relativity. He is comfortable in either pure or applied mathematics—he is especially skilled in the use of computers. Born and brought up in London, England, Professor Thomas was educated at Cambridge, where he took the honors course in mathematics. He considers himself primarily a mathematician, specializing in the scientific applications of the subject. The author of many articles on aspects of mathematics and physics, Professor Thomas resides in Leonia, New Jersey, where, he says, he used to design and build radios until they became so cheap that it seemed senseless to continue the hobby.



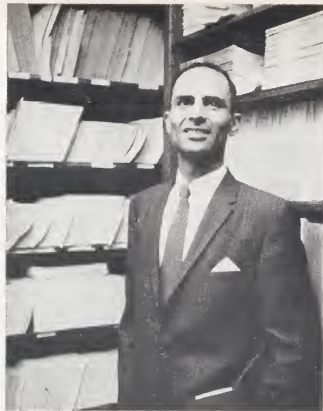
WALTER CHARLES STRODT

Professor Strodt '36 came to Columbia College as a pre-engineering student but switched to mathematics in mid-college. After College, where he was a Pulitzer scholar and a member of the track team, he earned a Ph.D. in mathematics at Columbia, then went to the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey, to do research from 1938 to 1940. In 1940 he joined the Columbia faculty and has been teaching on Morningside since, except for a one-year visit to Washington State University and a year at Harvard as a National Research Fellow. Today he is known for his work in functional equations, about which he has written more than 15 papers. Born in New York City and raised in Deep River, Connecticut, Professor Strodt lives in Larchmont, New York, with his wife and two daughters. His only hobby is hiking. For eight years, 1953 to 1961, he was the mathematics department's representative for the College program. He is a lively teacher whose words pour out swiftly and in spurts.



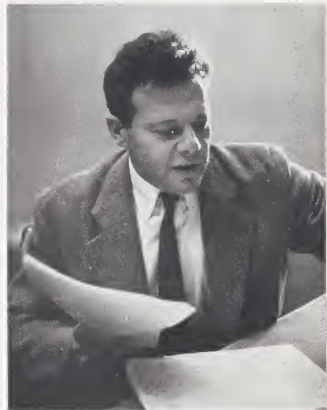
ELLIS ROBERT KOLCHIN

Professor Kolchin '37 is a leading algebraist. At the College, he was a pre-medical student until he studied mathematics with Professor Joseph Ritt, who encouraged him to become a mathematician. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1941, then was appointed a mathematics fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study for a year. He worked for the War Department in 1942, and was a target analyst for the Navy in Washington, Pearl Harbor, and Guam from 1943 until 1946, after which he joined the Columbia faculty. His superb work in algebra, especially differential algebra, won him a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1954-55 and another in 1961-62 and a National Science Foundation grant for research in 1960-61. He has written extensively for mathematical journals. Conscientious and contemplative, Professor Kolchin lives next to the Columbia campus. His son Peter is a member of the Class of 1964 in the College, and is majoring in history.



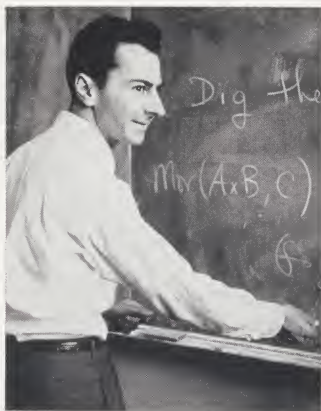
HARISH-CHANDRA

Harish-Chandra is possibly the finest mathematician that India has produced since Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1920). Born in Kamapur in 1923, he was educated at Allahabad University, and the Institute of Science at Bangalore, then studied at England's Cambridge University, from which he received a doctorate in 1947. His field was physics, and he was appointed a fellow in physics at the Institute for Advanced Studies in New Jersey in 1947-48. While at the Institute he grew dissatisfied with physics because "it is basically an empirical science," published his first paper in mathematics, and decided to become a mathematician. In 1950 he came to Columbia and has done pioneering work in harmonic analysis and the theory of algebraic numbers. Tall, lean, and reserved, Professor Harish-Chandra lives on Morningside Heights with his wife and young daughter, is an admirer of Dostoevsky, and a student of painting, which he believes is like mathematics. "In mathematics there is an empty canvas before you which can be filled without reference to external reality. The only value of mathematics lies in its internal structure."



RICHARD VINCENT KADISON

Professor Kadison, whose major field is functional analysis, has been at Columbia since 1952. He is an internationally recognized authority on Hilbert space and operator algebras. Born and raised in New York, he did his undergraduate work and graduate work at the University of Chicago. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1950, he became a research fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study for two years. He was also a Fulbright Scholar at the Institute of Mathematics in Denmark in 1954-55, and is a Sloan Fellowship holder at present. He has published about 30 mathematical papers. Personable, athletic-looking, but occasionally aloof, Professor Kadison has done most of his teaching in the graduate school, although he has taught in the College. He says, "I've been interested in mathematics and science most of my conscious life." He used to perform at gymnastic competitions, and still works out frequently. He lives with his wife and five-year old son in Riverdale.



SERGE LANG

Professor Lang is a versatile young mathematician and the department's most prolific author. He has published four books, *Introduction to Algebraic Geometry* (1958), *Abelian Varieties* (1959), *Diophantine Geometry* (1961), and *Introduction to Differentiable Manifolds* (1962), and 26 papers on a variety of mathematical topics. Born in Paris in 1927, he came to the United States in 1940, graduated from the California Institute of Technology at the age of 19, and then went to Princeton as a graduate student in philosophy. After two years of study in philosophy, he turned to mathematics, completing his doctorate under Emil Artin in 1951. He taught at the University of Chicago, and at France's *College de France* and the *Poincaré Institut*, then joined the Columbia faculty in 1957. Whimsical, self-assured, and outspoken, Professor Lang is a vigorous teacher who demands unflinching rigorous proofs. A bachelor, he lives near the campus. His chief outside interest is playing the piano, especially the works of Bach, Mozart, and Brahms.



STEPHEN SMALE

Dr. Smale is regarded by many as one of the most fertile young mathematical minds in the world. As one of his colleagues at Columbia said, "He doesn't work in any one or two fields; he *creates* fields." Born in 1932 in Flint, Michigan, Professor Smale received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan, the latter in 1956. He began college as a chemistry major, switched to physics, then to mathematics, "because I couldn't stand laboratory work." From 1956 to 1958 he taught at the University of Chicago; the next year he was a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study; and the year after he worked at the University of California at Berkeley. In the summer of 1960 he did research at the Institute of Mathematics in Rio de Janeiro; then spent seven months working in Zurich, Switzerland, where he became an enthusiastic skier. He joined the Columbia faculty in 1961. Much of his early work was done in differential topology but now he finds himself in analysis, the broadest of mathematical fields. Almost boyish and very modest, Professor Smale lives with his wife and two children in Riverdale.



MASATAKE KURANISHI

Born in Tokyo in 1924, Professor Kuranishi is one of the most gifted mathematicians to come out of Japan. He has contributed many articles to mathematical journals, primarily on differential geometry and geometric topology, and is presently working in an area called complex manifolds. Educated at the University of Nagoya, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1952, he taught there and at the Tokyo Institute of Technology until 1954, when he came to the United States as a research fellow in mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study. He stayed two years, then taught for one year each at Chicago and M.I.T. In 1958 he went back to teach in Japan and in India at Bombay's Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, but returned to America in 1960 to accept a professorship at Princeton. In September, 1962, he moved to Columbia. A slight, quiet, good-humored scholar, Professor Kuranishi lives on Morningside Heights, and plans to be married later this year.



WAYNE MILLER—MAGNUM

Underneath Arithmetic

*One of the College's top math students
suggests a better way of teaching
arithmetic to children*

by RICHARD RASALA '63

I AM A SENIOR at Columbia College majoring in mathematics. Since my early childhood I have been fascinated by the subject, but my mathematical awakening came when I entered the College. At Columbia I learned about the general problems being studied in present-day mathematics and about the powerful and beautiful methods which have been developed in the past 150 years, and are still being developed, to solve them.

In the course of growing up mathe-

matically I have often reflected on how my early training in mathematics might have been improved. To test some notions I had developed, I have been teaching arithmetic to elementary school children once a week since my freshman year. This experience, plus my reflections, has led me to certain tentative conclusions about how arithmetic might be better taught to youngsters.

As arithmetic is taught now in most primary schools, it takes 7 or 8 years to be introduced to children. It is

taught largely by rote, and is impressed into youngster's minds by frequent computational drills. Also, it is taught in discrete units: first grade, one-place addition and subtraction; second grade, two-place addition and subtraction; third grade, multiplication tables; fourth grade, multiplication; fifth grade, division; and so on. There is a missing ingredient in the teaching of arithmetic, however, and that is understanding. The children are actually supposed to grasp the logic and reasoning behind their calculations on

their own. Few teachers explain to their pupils why they should learn the processes they do, and fewer still give them a sense of the basic structure and man-made quality of mathematics.

It seems to me that two changes might be made to improve the grade school arithmetic program. One is that the sequence in which topics in arithmetic are taught might be altered to give children a better notion of the structure and uses of mathematics. The other is that, within each part of the arithmetic program, more emphasis might be placed on explaining the whys of arithmetic as well as the hows.

TO GIVE CHILDREN a clearer idea of the structure of arithmetic I think that the curriculum could be divided into three major units which coincide with the three major uses of numbers: to specify the size of collections, the length of lines, and the position of points. We mean different things when we say, for example, "five pencils," "five inches," and "five degrees above zero." These three uses of numbers, interestingly, represent the three important stages in the history of arithmetic. The earliest primitive societies used numbers for specifying the size of their collections of animals, vases, and other things. The more advanced civilizations of the ancient world developed the use of numbers for measuring the length of lines. Finally, in the seventeenth century, Descartes devised a system in which numbers could be used for indicating the position of points.

The three-stage primary school curriculum might have several advantages. One advantage is that children would learn arithmetic in the sequence that mankind did. This could provide pedagogic opportunities for introducing lively historical and biographical material to children, which in turn might encourage them to think that mathematics is like every science, an open, growing subject and not a closed system of magical solutions. The three-stage sequence would also enable children to build upon previously acquired logical ideas, again as mankind did. I have found, for example, that teaching the use of numbers to locate position depends upon their use for measuring size and length. Finally, the three-stage program would force an exposure of the structure and uses of arithmetic.

WITHIN EACH of the three parts of the program—which I think could occupy children from the first to the sixth grades—it is important, in my estimation, that arithmetic teachers emphasize concrete definitions of arithmetic ideas and operations which may be easily understood by children. If you will accept for awhile my division of arithmetic into three parts, let us consider briefly how more precision and understanding might be introduced at each stage.

Children already begin arithmetic with the study of the use of numbers to specify size. But they enter the study by being prompted to memorize the names of the numbers from one to ten. Then they are taught to associate each of the names with collections of objects with a common property. That property is one-ness, two-ness, or five-ness. This may seem to be a simple procedure, but it actually requires that children extract for themselves an exceedingly abstract concept, the idea of, say, five-ness, at the age of three or four. Most children are never told how the idea of "five" is arrived at, or what five is; they are merely shown many examples of "five" things.

Suppose we begin, not with the names of numbers, but with the ideas of equality and inequality. To implant these ideas in a child we might give him two collections of objects and ask him to compare them. We ask him to remove pairs of objects, one from each collection, until one or both of the collections is exhausted. If the collections are exhausted at the same time, we say to the child that they are equal in number; if they are not exhausted at the same time, we say to him that they are unequal in number. By doing this and similar exercises repeatedly, the child achieves a concrete and precise idea of equality and inequality.

Once the child understands these ideas, we can tell him about numbers, which are a way of refining the ideas of equality or inequality. We can present the definitions of numbers at the same time that we present their names. This can be done by showing a child several collections of objects which are *equal in number*, and then explaining to him that the quantity of objects in each collection may be represented by one fixed collection to which each of the collections is equal in number. For instance, several collections of five ob-

jects might be represented by five dots made on some paper. Thus, we may define the number of objects in each of the collections to be one particular collection which is equal in number to each of them and which is chosen as a fixed sample to represent them. This is actually the way that numbers were defined in earliest times, the number five, for instance, being represented by five sticks or five knots on a rope. I find that a particularly good set of sample collections to use is that of points, or dots, on paper because children can easily reproduce them. Next, we can give names to each of the sample collections:

zero =
one = .
two = ..
three = ...

In this way, children not only learn the basic numbers and how they relate to collections of various sizes, but they also learn a precise definition of them.

After children have developed concrete concepts of numbers as collections of dots, and have learned the names of each sample collection, we can teach them the abstract symbols that men in our civilization draw to represent them: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. After drill and practice with the symbols, we can then ask children about naming the numbers greater than nine. Shall we make up new symbols? If so, then what about large numbers such as nine collections of nine? Often children will point out that if we do this there would be too many symbols to memorize. We can then recommend that we make all the other numerical symbols combinations of the ten numbers we already have, which, of course, is precisely what men have done.

When we have explained how numbers are used to specify the size of collections, we may begin to teach children how numbers behave when two or more collections are combined to make a single collection. This leads to the introduction of addition and multiplication. Here again, it would be of great benefit to children's understanding of arithmetic—and hence their eventual love and mastery of the subject—if they are shown how we arrive at the processes of combining collections, or addition and multiplication.

For example, how can we show children how to arrive at addition? Sup-



pose we consider with them two collections, say three books and four books. If we combine the two collections we have seven books. Similarly, if we combine the numbers 3 ($= \dots$) and 4 ($= \dots$), we arrive at the number 7.

$$3(\dots) + 4(\dots) = 7(\dots)$$

By showing children how addition reflects the process of combining collections, they will understand the idea of addition and will have at the same time a simple definition that they can use in learning to solve simple addition problems.

Of course, children will have to commit many arithmetic operations to memory, but it seems to me important that they develop an intuition about arithmetic by being able to visualize the basic operations concretely.

In introducing addition and multiplication, I believe that these two operations should be taught as the primary operations, and subtraction and division, which reflect the *separation* of collections, should be taught as the inversions of the two basic operations. Actually, many problems in subtraction can be more easily understood if they are presented in the form of addition. The problem $7 - 3 = ?$ might, for instance, be presented as $3 + ? = 7$.

I also believe that during instruction and practice in the four operations two important opportunities arise. One is the chance to begin algebraic notation. We can write $3 + x = 7$, or, using a triangle to represent unknown solutions, $3 + 4 = \Delta$. The other is the chance to discover some of the algebraic rules which govern arithmetic operations. The rules often become evident to children in the course of their arithmetic practice. For example, they may note 4×3 yields the same product as 3×4 ; likewise, $3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$, $8 \times 6 = 6 \times 8$, and so on. At this point we can formulate a rule, first in words:

The product of two numbers does not depend on the order in which the numbers are multiplied.

They can see why this is true by representing the products 4×3 and 3×4 with the drawings:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4 \times 3 = & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 \times 4 = & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array}$$

Finally, by letting the letters a and b stand for any numbers, we can teach children the more concise notation of the rule: $a \times b = b \times a$.

AFTER COMPLETING the study of the use of numbers to specify the size of collections, children then may begin the second stage of arithmetic: the study of the use of numbers for specifying the length of lines. One interesting way to move into the new stage is to show a child the following collection of sticks:



If we ask him to tell us how many sticks these are, he will probably reply, "Four," because he has studied numbers only in the sense of specifying the size of collections thus far. But he will readily see that the length of the one stick is different from the others and may wish to express this fact numerically. He is then ready to learn about the second use of numbers: to specify the length of lines.

This study, I believe, should closely parallel the study of the first use of numbers so that the common ideas which underlie both of these ways of using numbers are made clear. We can begin by explaining to children a new meaning of equality, *equality of length*. Then we may introduce the idea of *unit length*, which corresponds to the sample collection with a single object. We explain that unit length is a line which we choose to be a fixed standard with which other lines may be compared in length, and then proceed to construct a collection of lines by forming multiples of the unit length.



The length of any line in this collection may then be defined to be the number of times the unit length was added to obtain that line. Thus, we may describe a line as being "4 units long."

We must explain to children that different peoples in the world have chosen different unit lengths as their basic ones. (What a blessing it would be for American children if we abandoned the oddities of the English sys-

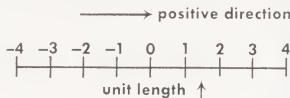
tem for the metric system!) We must also explain that, although one may add lengths of lines much as one adds objects in collections, the multiplication of lengths of line leads to the study of plane areas. This study may be entered into at this point briefly, as most schools presently do later in the seventh grade, or be postponed. A similar decision has to be made about fractions and decimals. Fractional lengths are needed to specify the length of those lines which are not exactly multiples of the unit length. Personally, though, I think that the discussion of fractions and decimals should be reserved until after children have been introduced to the simpler idea of "negative" numbers.

THE LAST STAGE in teaching youngsters arithmetic should be the study of the use of numbers to specify the position of points on a line. Most schools do not take up this study in a basic and methodical way, with the result that many students never fully comprehend the underpinnings of secondary school algebra and geometry and college coordinate geometry and calculus. Neglect of this study also hinders the teaching of secondary school physics, which requires frequent determination of the position of points in physical measurement. I realize that my suggestion to introduce children to this study in the fifth or sixth grades is a radical one, but I believe that it is important that children receive a greater understanding of the third use of numbers.

Again, we should show children the logical rules and ideas that are necessary if they are to use integral numbers to specify the position of points on a line. To determine a point on a line we need three things: a fixed point, which may be called zero or "0" (a Hindu idea introduced by the Arabs about the 9th century); a fixed direction along the line to tell on which side of zero the point is located; and a fixed unit length on the line to tell precisely how far from zero the point is.

With these three ideas we can introduce numbers, using them to specify end points of the unit lengths. Since unit lengths are measured in both directions from zero, we require either some new set of numbers or some distinguishing mark to be used with old

numbers to identify points lying on one of the "sides" of the zero point. We show children that men have chosen to use a distinguishing mark, the minus sign, and have decided to call all numbers labeled with this sign "negative" numbers.



In a similar fashion we can explain to children how we generalize the idea of addition to include *all* points on the line and how we use this idea to arrive at fractions. We may also show children how to apply and use algebraic ideas to study geometric problems in simple two-dimensional coordinate geometry.

SUCH explanations can aid children in understanding the logical foundations and man-made qualities of mathematics. More generally, I would say that by giving children concrete mind-pictures early, wherein they see numbers as representative of collections, portions of lines, and points on a line, they can perform their calculations better and faster; and they can develop that valuable asset in mathematics, intuition. Also, those who go on to higher mathematics will be able to fathom the postulates of different, more modern mathematical systems more thoroughly.

RICHARD ANTHONY RASALA is one of the most outstanding mathematics students in Columbia College. Born and raised in Brooklyn, where he attended Brooklyn Technical High School, he has been taking graduate courses in mathematics since his junior year in the College. His work in this field, as well as in physics, philosophy, and religion, earned him election to junior Phi Beta Kappa. During college, he has taught youngsters arithmetic for three years at the Manhattanville Community Center, and this year is helping elementary school students in Harlem in New York's Higher Horizons Program. His hobbies are bicycle riding and handball. He plans to begin graduate work at Harvard next fall.



Photographs of Richard Rasala
by WILLIAM HUBBELL



The Future of the Private Liberal Arts Colleges

The proportion of America's students attending Columbia and her sister colleges is declining. What special role should the leading private colleges play in the new situation? The College's new dean offers some answers.

*by DAVID BICKNELL TRUMAN
Dean of Columbia College*

I AM PARTICULARLY HAPPY that my first opportunity to meet as dean with a Columbia group should be on Dean's Day, because I think of Dean's Day as symbolizing some of the unique and special qualities of Columbia's alumni and of Columbia College.

This is not a collegiate reunion in the traditional sense. You have come primarily to share in a kind of feast of reason, and in so doing to reaffirm your attachment, not just to Columbia but to the one lasting function of any institution of higher education that deserves the name—the creation, refinement, and sharing of ideas. Good ideas, hopefully, some that properly and inevitably are disturbing or even shocking, but nonetheless ideas that compose the distinctive element of the essentially human heritage.

Such attachment and such reaffirmation are not common among American college alumni. Loyalty and the ties of sentiment are frequent enough, of course, especially in years when football teams are winning, but devotion to the central concerns of a college—to the intellectual activity that higher education is all about—is much more rare. Among Columbia's alumni, however, it is more nearly the rule. They celebrate, as properly they should, the athletic successes of the college, but their deeper concern and their lasting pride are in the kind of intellectual community that exists on Morningside.

You here are thus representative of a far larger body of alumni, scattered over the globe, whom geography and insistent obligation keep from returning to the Heights today. I like to think, and I have some reason to know, that for every graduate of the College here there are twenty or more who share your commitments, your interest, and are in effect with you in spirit. This is

no commonplace occurrence. It is a mark of the distinctiveness of the College and of its alumni.

Because it has taken its intellectual responsibilities seriously, Columbia has fostered that kind of attachment among its graduates. It will continue to do so. In the years ahead I am confident that the College will deserve that discerning loyalty and I am certain that it will have need of the support of its alumni as never before in its history.

FOR THE IMPORTANCE to American society of the privately supported liberal arts college, especially one with Columbia's setting and traditions, will be greater in the years immediately ahead than at any time since the eighteenth century. I do not refer to numbers, of course. The proportion of the country's student population attending Columbia and her sister institutions is steadily declining. Columbia will expand in the next few years, but she will remain, absolutely and to an increasing degree relatively, a small college. Her students and those in comparable institutions, moreover, will be a very small minority of the country's college population.

But it is the very minority position of such institutions that emphasizes their potential contribution. This country, consciously but with little concern for implications, has in effect committed itself to school attendance for everyone from two to four years beyond the high school. I deliberately do not refer to this commitment as "a college education for everyone" because the crucial question is whether such attendance achieves education, whether such institutions are colleges in anything but name. Some of them are of the first quality, but many, perhaps an increasing number, are little more than care centers for young people condemned to excessively prolonged adolescence.

For the commitment to extended schooling has occurred in a period when many crosscurrents in the society have made the goals of higher education uncertain. Forces that we may only dimly understand confuse and shift the priorities that might be expected to give shape and meaning to the college experience. In fact, I often suspect that something is abroad in the land that rejects the open declaration of priorities. What is it that lies

behind the insistent instructions to "Vote for the party of your choice," to "Attend the church of your choice," to "Give to the college of your choice" if it is not the implication that the consequences of choosing are immaterial and that, therefore, the criteria, the priorities, of choice are unimportant? In the realm of education the danger is not only that the choices we make may be unwise or capricious, but more seriously that, once they are made, we cannot evaluate performance because we lack means which only an awareness of priorities can give.

THIS MATTER OF PRIORITIES points to the first major function of the private liberal arts college in the current rush toward mass enrollments. That is to assert firmly and without apology that transmitting to at least a fraction of the next generation a genuine understanding of the culture that constitutes their principal heritage is an enterprise surpassing in importance any other in the educational world.

We all recognize that in and beyond the high school we need different kinds of programs for varying talents and roles within the society. But granting this does not imply that such programs are of equal importance or should have identical claims upon the resources of the society.

In an era of specialization, often excessive and frequently spurious or premature or both, the new barbarism is not going to be brought by invaders crossing the borders but by those already within who have no comprehension of the sacrifice and the struggle that have made the fragile product we call civilization. These barbarians will be unprepared, while tasting the benefits of civilization, to accept the obligations of discipline and discriminating self-denial necessary to sustaining and strengthening what they have inherited.

Genuine specialization, of course, is not the evil. Society could not be conceived without it, and within the liberal college it is admittedly essential, though we may be unsure about matters of timing and degree. But specialization that knows neither its roots nor its margins, that is ignorant of where it fits in the seamless fabric of civilized life, is indeed a danger. In the complexities of contemporary existence the specialist who is trained but un-

Dean Truman's remarks were delivered at the College's Dean's Day, February 9, 1963. Ever since 1947 College alumni have returned annually to Columbia for Dean's Day to hear some of the leading members of the faculty discuss important intellectual issues and artistic endeavors, as well as the chief contemporary problems, for an entire day on the campus. The event, which this year was attended by 1300 alumni, is sponsored by the College's Alumni Association.

educated, technically skilled but culturally incompetent, is a menace. For he does not know or ignorantly rejects the threats to society that lie behind actions he proposes and causes he is tempted to embrace.

Against these dangers there is no certain guarantee, but if confidence can be found anywhere it will be in assuring that the primary commitment of education, and especially higher education, is to transmit a discerning appreciation of the central elements of human culture in its whole range from the sciences to the fine arts. I do not mean to imply that a proper program of liberal education should not aim at equipping students to face and hopefully to come to grips with the realities of today's world and of the impending tomorrows. Quite the contrary, it is precisely the critical urgency of courageous and constructive confrontation of these problems that dictates the priority I have suggested. For without a deep and critical awareness of what is at stake, of the components of the civilization for which we are inescapably the trustees, the present cannot be true to the past and to the future.

Free of the compulsion to be all things to all men, the privately supported liberal arts college, if it is strong, can insist on this priority commitment. If the insistence is equaled in practice, it will invite, if not compel, institutions functioning in a politically influenced setting to follow the lead at least in part. The private college that cannot play this role but merely follows will have little aside from sentiment to justify its continued existence.

I HAVE SPOKEN sweepingly of transmitting a discriminating awareness of the culture as if the means were fully known and only will were lacking. This is not quite the case. We know a good deal of the means, and at Columbia in particular our experience is extensive, but the problem of how is far from solved. This is partly because the culture is not static, and yesterday's procedures inevitably are not wholly adequate to today's educational problems. Science, for example, has been in some sense a part of American collegiate education for over a century, but one can safely say that satisfactory ways of making modern science an effective part of the intellectual

"In a student population where active engagement is deliberately encouraged by the design of the curriculum, the likelihood that undergraduate norms will subvert the institution's educational goals will be greatly reduced if not wholly eliminated."



equipment of the non-scientist have not been established. And science is only the most conspicuous case. I venture to suggest that in a number of other areas, the fine arts, for example, methods of training the judgment and understanding of the non-professional are also less than wholly satisfactory.

Teachers in all fields would do well to note that in the past thirty years the decline of the classics—happily now showing signs of revived strength—was not merely a consequence of changing fashion and ill-considered emphasis upon the contemporary. It reflected as well a failure of pedagogy—an adherence to outmoded means of instruction at the cost of losing sight of the central function, opening doors to the thought of the Graeco-Roman world. In the circumstances of the times, the classicists were peculiarly exposed to this danger, but it is one to which no discipline is immune.

The persistent problem of means inevitably calls for experimentation, and the private college can more than compensate for its minority position in the educational structure. With its com-

parative flexibility and its freedom from extraneous restrictions, the strong college that is not dependent upon governmental support can take the lead in developing means of dealing with problems common to all institutions of higher education. In fact, I would argue that in the days ahead the private college that is not also in a significant sense an experimental college will have outlived its usefulness.

In experimentation I do not include, of course, irresponsible ventures in novelty for its own sake or the common device of putting new labels on old practices in order to attract money. That precaution is perhaps unnecessary before an audience whose members are aware that for more than forty years the experiments collectively known as general education have been among the informed population virtually synonymous with Columbia. Responsible innovation in that spirit continues to occur in the college, for example, in the physics course for non-majors developed by Professor Polykarp Kusch, who brings his distinction as a scientist to the conviction that



this is the second great area in which teaching science to non-scientists is not a second-class chore but a first-rank challenge.

THIS KIND OF EXPERIMENTATION must continue, and not alone in the sciences. It should not, in fact, be confined narrowly to programs of study. For example, the character of a curriculum and the quality of the college community—a very special kind of social grouping—are related in subtle but highly significant ways. All too often on the American scene they operate at cross-purposes. Especially, perhaps, in colleges that are not located in the sophisticated environment of a great metropolis, the dominant values and standards of the student population are at best inconsistent with those of the educational enterprise and at worst openly hostile to them.

Direct efforts to shape the college community are hazardous, however. They run the risk, among others, of failing to treat students to the fullest possible extent as responsible young adults. Such failure is in itself educa-

tionally unwise. And yet an institution legitimately can be charged with abdicating its responsibilities if it confines its concerns for the college community to such essentially negative functions as compelling attendance at classes or examinations and imposing punishments for infringements of the moral code.

The causes of the non-educational norms of many American student communities are complex, and few of them are subject to college control. One that is both critical and manageable, however, is the tendency for education to become a kind of spectator sport, with all but the most energetic and mature students restricted to the essentially passive role of listening and reading without ever having the active, creative experience that is at the heart of learning. In a student population where active engagement is deliberately encouraged by the design of the curriculum, the likelihood that undergraduate norms will subvert the institution's educational goals will be greatly reduced if not wholly eliminated.

Such active learning, however, requires preparation. To be effective it must reflect a reasonable mastery of some significant subject-matter. Superficiality, after all, breeds the illusion of learning, not its reality. Mastery, however, assumes specialization, which means that one encounters once again, and in a somewhat different context, the problem of an effective balance between breadth and concentration in the program of the liberal college. It is a perennial problem, but its reappearance in connection with analyzing the peculiarities of the college community underscores again the necessity of dealing with it carefully and explicitly, once more in a spirit of constructive experimentation.

I HAVE RAISED these problems of educational strategy in order to emphasize what seems to me the crucial role of the private liberal arts colleges in the years ahead. For unless they function as pace-setters in areas such as these and not as mere elite academies, the whole society will suffer.

I have also intended to imply very clearly that no college in the country has done more than Columbia to grapple with these questions and to move them toward solution. During the more than twelve years that I have been a

member of the faculty I have watched with admiration as my two predecessors, Lawrence Chamberlain and John Palfrey, guided the College in a time of rapid and impressive development. Thanks largely to them, and to the indispensable aid of John Alexander, I take over the supervision of an enterprise that is healthy, prepared by its traditions and its present potentialities to perform the creative functions that are called for by the times.

A glorious past, however, is no guarantee of a brilliant future. The College faces some difficult problems—probably many more than I am aware of at the moment. If we are to continue as a strong liberal arts college and not become just another “good” college, we shall need help, especially your help. Financial strength will not assure educational strength, but it is still an indispensable pre-condition.

Most immediately, if the long-held dream of a proper College gymnasium is to become a reality, we are dependent upon your assistance. This is not the appropriate time for me to explain why I am persuaded that the realization of that dream is essential to Columbia's strength and to its continued ability to play its creative role in American life. I am so persuaded, however, and I hope that you will be led to the same conclusion, if in fact you have not already reached it.

In the longer term, if we are to provide the conditions in which the faculty can continue their creative work and if we are to make sure that no young man who should be at Columbia is unable to come for lack of funds, we shall have to rely on your continued loyalty and increased generosity.

But I would ask for more than continued financial support from the alumni. As we tackle the problems that confront us we shall need your informed understanding of what we are trying to do. We shall need your missionary efforts with young men who should be interested in Columbia and with others who should be among our friends.

I hope that I am correct in interpreting the spirit that accounts for your presence here today as assurance of that kind of support. I know that I speak for the faculty as well as for myself when I say that we shall honor your loyalty and do our utmost to continue to deserve it.



ROAR LION ROAR

No Greater Cause

THE MOST IMPORTANT sports story of this and every forthcoming issue of *CCT* for some time to come is, of course, the progress of the New Gymnasium Fund Drive. Columbia's intercollegiate program, the College's physical education program, the intramural competitions, as well as student and faculty recreation and the admissions effort, will all continue to be hampered until the Fund is completed successfully. Many prominent Columbians—faculty, alumni, and administrators—have spoken pleadingly of the desperate need for decent facilities that has existed for more than a half century. Immediately upon assuming office, Dean David Truman voiced his vigorous endorsement of the efforts to erect the long-overdue building.

The campaign is now in its Advance Gifts stage. That is, dozens of distinguished loyal Columbians have volunteered to speak personally to those alumni who are in a position to help substantially in the drive for the new gym. Later this year, the community appeal and the general appeal to all alumni will begin. Hopefully, not too many more years will go by before

the foundation can be laid for this important building.

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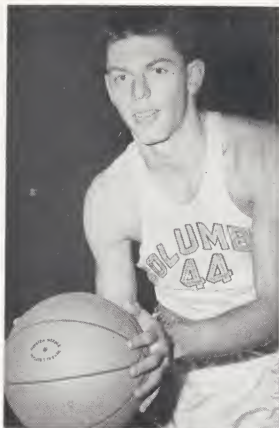
The Short and the Tall of It

THE BASKETBALL SQUAD did better than anyone at the College expected. The astute and gentlemanly coach Jack Rohan '53, was able to

shape a green and not too agile group of willing players into a spirited club that got better with every game and finished with a 10-12 record. In their last two Ivy contests, the Columbia hoopsters administered a stunning upset to Penn, favored in pre-season to win the title, and the next night almost upended Princeton, who, led by 6'5"

COACH JACK ROHAN '53 AND THE TEAM
Better than anyone expected





SOPHOMORE NEIL FARBER
A superb year

Bill Bradley, Ivy basketball's Archie Roberts, went on to win this year's championship.

The team was staffed with seniors and sophomores. The seniors supplied urgently needed strength and steadiness. Captain James Cleven was the team's second highest scorer and played outstanding ball; forwards James Brogan, a 6'5" rebounder, and Steven Hartman were uneven but at times dazzling; and guard James Glynn was a cool playmaker and a good shot. The sophomores brought hustle and speed. Texan Garland Wood and New Yorker Kenneth McCulloch were fleet back-court men, while Neil Farber and Arthur Klink proved to be the stalwarts of the squad. Farber had a superb season; he was the team's high scorer, averaging 17.6 points per game, with a field goal percentage of 49.3 percent, the highest ever recorded at Morningside. Klink, the 6'5" center, added speed and scoring ability to his great rebounding skill as the season wore on. Interestingly, the Blue and White broke an Ivy record by making a remarkable 43.4 percent of their shots. Princeton, however, sank 44 percent.

The freshmen had a so-so 8-11 record. They would have been better if they had possessed either a good center or a tall, talented forward. Two intellectuals, Kenneth Benoit, 5'9" valedictorian from Massachusetts, and Stanley Felsing, a 6' Brooklyn lad

with a 164 IQ, led the frosh squad in scoring.

Hence, next year, Columbia will have a floor full of fast, sharp-eyed guards, one good center, and a dangerous dearth of tall, driving forwards.

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Help from Above?

IT WAS THE WORST season that swimming fans have seen in many years. The Blue and White splashers failed to win a single Ivy meet and were 4-15 for the season. Only one competitor, splendid junior Robert Nash, was able to win with some regularity, achieving victories in the 100 and 200 yard freestyle events. A powerful swimmer, Nash has broken the all-time Columbia records for the 100 and 200 yard distances formerly held by Eugene Rogers '46. Gary Nyman, the hard-working captain, finished directly behind Nash. Sophomore freestylers William Tempest and Edward Faeder and divers Paul Novograd and Richard Lansing showed some promise, but need polish.

The prospects for next year are, sadly, not brighter. Only frosh freestyler Thomas Michaels of Huntington, Indiana, who has broken the 100 and 200 yard Columbia freshmen records, has real potential. Desperately needed backstrokers and breaststrokers are nowhere in sight.

However, there is one encouraging sign. The swimmers have a new assist-

ant coach, who is one of the best we have seen in years, John Peter Mayers. A native of New Rochelle, New York, and a 1953 graduate of Springfield (Mass.) College, "Jack" Mayers is a former All-American swimmer who once held the national record for the 120 yard medley. He spent four years as assistant coach at Illinois before coming to Morningside. He just may reverse the course of recent swimming history at Columbia.

Incidentally, beginning this season all NCAA 220 and 440 yard races have been discontinued to eliminate the awkward mid-pool finishes in those races. The new standard distances are 200 and 500 yards.

NOTE: As this magazine went to press news was received of the resignation of the swimming coach, Richard Steadman, effective at the end of the semester. Assistant coach Mayers will succeed him.

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To the Victors, Other Victors

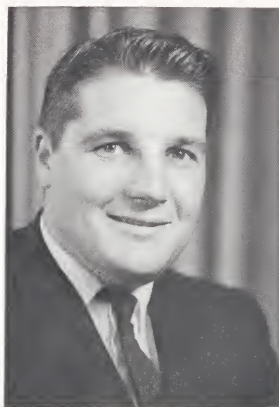
THE FENCERS ROLL ON. Unvanquished in Ivy competition, they lost only to rival N.Y.U. (a bad day) and to Navy, one of the two best teams in the nation this year. And proving the aphorism, "them that has, gets," the freshmen squad went undefeated. Dr. Irving DeKoff, who has coached some good College men, says unblushingly, "It's the best freshman team I've ever seen."

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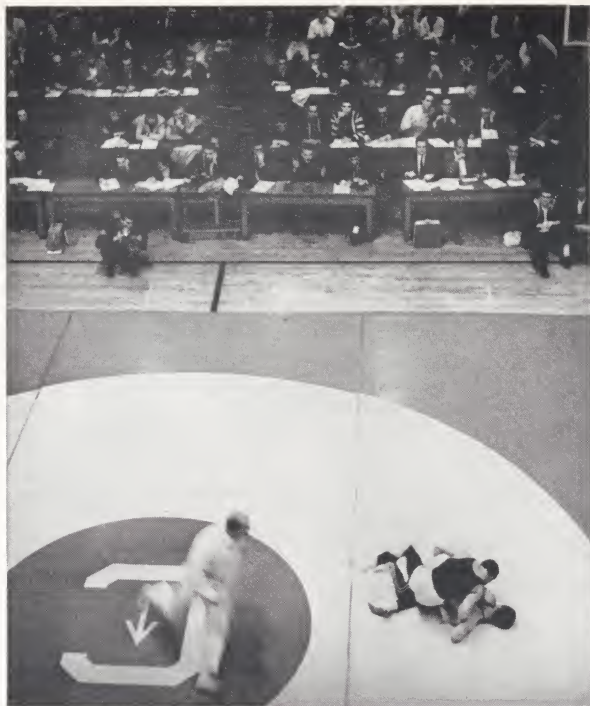
First-string Quartet

THINGS ARE IMPROVING in Columbia's track picture, although few students or alumni would be willing to get jubilant. The best development is the three straight victories of the Lion mile relay—at the New York A.C. Games, the Polar Bear Meet against Penn and Princeton, and the Philadelphia Enquirer Meet. The foursome are sprinter John O'Grady '64, track captain Kenneth Stiles '63, and middle distance runners Allen Plotkin '65 and John Sullivan '65. Sophomore Al Collins has also done well this winter in his specialty, the 60-yard dash.

The spring season will bring outdoors the hard-working collection of weight men at the College. Senior Paul Mahler will be joined by sophomores Paul Brantingham, Steven Danenberg, and Roger Holloway. Along with high



NEW SWIMMING COACH MAYERS
New hope at the pool's edge



WRESTLING MEET AT THE COLUMBIA GYM
A medal for hard luck

juniper John Bashaar and pole vaulter Fred Mundorff, they could help the Light Blue track picture continue to improve.

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Gunmen on Campus

YOU NEVER THINK of Columbia College men as crack rifle shots, we bet. Yet, a group of Morningside scholars have been picking up most of the medals for sharpshooting in the East this winter. Columbia's rifle team won the Long Island Tournament, the Ivy League championship by outshooting Yale, the defending champions and perennial marksmen, and then topped all members in the Metropolitan Inter-collegiate League. The leading sharpshooter is captain Joseph Kaczmarik '63 of Island Park, New York, who is so expert that the National Rifle Association just promoted him to Life Master. Other steady hands are those of

senior Paul Schwartz, junior John Martin of Minneapolis, and freshman Fred Mettler. The Lion riflemen may surprise at the National Collegiate Tournament this year.

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In Sickness and in Health

COACH STAN THORNTON will easily win the hard luck medal of the year. The winter wrestling season was replete with injuries, illnesses, an accident or two, and even poor officiating at two meets. Thus, a fair-to-good sophomore-dominated team with at least one outstanding wrestler, captain Stanley Yancovitz, had a 5-7 record overall and a disappointing 1-5 record in Ivy competition. However, the team was young and inexperienced—only Yancovitz and heavyweight Louis Asack were seniors—so next year should be a better one.

The sophomores grappled unevenly,

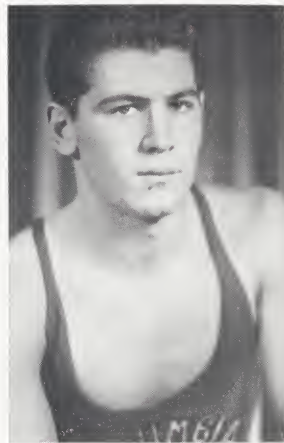
but seldom badly. Arnold Lesser at 123 lbs. looked knowledgeable but lacking in strength; Robert Mayer at 137 lbs. was very aggressive, but needed skill with his legs; Michael Marcantano at 147 lbs., despite his illness, displayed real poise and strength, though he shares the Columbia reluctance about take-downs; Steven Leverich and Richard Nichols, both injured part of the season, showed promise at 157 lbs.; and Louis Roumagoux, the quick, powerful, 167 lb. sensation from Oregon, wrestled expertly after the torn tendon in his thumb improved. Junior John Velonis, a solid competitor, also will be back next year.

To support the returning lettermen will be hard-working freshmen, one of whom is being hailed as a potential national title challenger if he continues to develop at the present rate. He is 177 lb. Peter Salzer of Merrick, Long Island, who had a 9-0 record this winter, allowing only 3 points to be scored against him. His wrestling is a thing of beauty and a joy to the College. You shouldn't miss seeing him next season.

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Eye on the Ball, Feet on the Ground

SUCCESS IN BASEBALL this spring depends on a group of sophomores up from last year's freshman team, which had an impressive 10-1 record. Coach



FRESHMAN PETER SALZER
An undefeated season

John Balquist '32 has fielded a first division team for four straight years, and expects to do so again this spring. In 1961, Columbia finished second to Navy, a perennially strong nine which has an amazing 43-4 record over the past two seasons. Navy won the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship last year with a 19-2 overall record.

The Lions, 12-9 last year, have lost a number of outstanding players, including three EIL All-Stars: ace shortstop Thomas Vasell, Robert Koehler, the team's top pitcher, and slugger Douglas Bohaboy, the powerful cleanup man who batted .345 last year. Also gone are pitcher Robert Kaplan (5-2), second baseman John O'Brien, catcher John Roche, and outfielder Russell Warren.

Despite his losses, Balquist doesn't consider this a rebuilding year. "If some of these promising sophomores can fill the gaps caused by graduation, we should have a fairly good ball club," he said. In addition, some fine veterans are returning, including Jerry Erlénbach, an EIL All-Star third baseman, pitcher Roy Bohaboy (brother of Doug) who was 4-2 last year, outfielders John Ognibene, Michael Oliphant, and captain Allison Butts, who is also captain of the football team.

Joining the veterans are a number of remarkably good prospects from the Frosh team, many of whom have already played another varsity sport. They are Neil Farber, a pitcher (3-0) and outfielder who batted .364 in 44 times at bat, Eugene Chwerczak, an explosively powerful first baseman who led the team with a .467 average, pitchers John Strauch (3-0) and Ken McCulloch (3-1), and shortstop Archie Roberts. Roberts, as most Columbia football buffs know, set three Ivy League and three Columbia passing records as a sophomore quarterback this past fall. But few know that he led the freshman baseball team in hits (23 in 53 at bats), home runs (6), total bases (45), and stolen bases (6). His .434 batting average was the team's second highest. Coach Balquist claims "he's at least as good a baseball player as a football player." Balquist says that Navy, which lost very few players, will be the favorites in this year's race. Columbia opens its season against Manhattan at Baker Field on April 1. The Lion's first league

opponent is Harvard, which took second place in the league last year, at Baker Field on April 19.

Due to the construction of Uris Hall, the team was unable to work out in the auxiliary gymnasium this year. Instead, the College was able to obtain the use of Squadron "A" Armory at 94th and Madison. The armory is the site of weekly polo matches, and for the first time in recent years the team has been on an equal footing—dirt floor, in this case—with other Ivy teams who hold pre-season practice in field houses.

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Underway Again

THIS SPRING Columbia will launch what appears to be its best heavyweight crew in the past five years. Coach Carl Ullrich, a dedicated perfectionist, has revamped the crew's training methods and has continued to foster a winning attitude in the process. Ullrich is calm and confident, although properly cautious, about the prospects for this season, which opens on the Harlem against Rollins College of Florida on April 6.

Four returning oarsmen from last year's squad include Captain Herb Soroca, a fierce competitor and the stroke; Armin Buchter, a 6'3", 205 lb. senior; Henry Hamilton, a 6'1", 170 lb. junior; and Hasso Molineux, 6'3", 175 lbs., from Boston's Concordia High School. Joel Gratwick, who rowed for The Gunnery, is a 6'2", 185 lb. junior who will be a strong contender for a seat in the varsity boat, as will Hanis

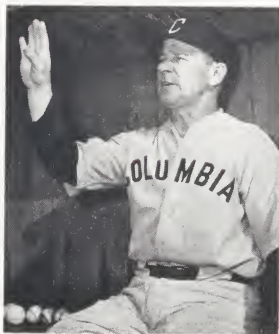
Lusins, a 6'5", 215 lb. senior.

Several strong sophomore prospects competing for the remaining positions will be a factor in the crew's success. Patrick Sheehan, of Williston Academy, is a 6', 190 lb. varsity football player, who Ullrich says is "one of the strongest oarsmen I've ever seen." James Carifio, of New Hampton Prep, is the same height and weight as Sheehan, and also played varsity football last fall. Other highly promising sophomores are Peter Fudge, 6'1", 180 lbs., from Albuquerque, N.M.; Pierre Vautravers, 6'5", who has whittled his weight down from a massive 245 lbs. to a more seaworthy 205; and David Meinertz, 6'1", 190 lbs., who was stroke on last year's Freshman crew.

The first major race will be on April 13 against a strong Navy crew that edged last year's College shell by barely a quarter-length. The single major home contest this year will be against Rutgers and Syracuse on May 11.

The crew followed a rugged routine of workouts in the Low Library tanks this winter, in addition to regular work with weights and isometrics and a daily two-mile run. Practice on the river began in early March, as soon as the ice on the Harlem had broken. Senior Richard Eisenberg will probably be first choice for the coxswain's seat, Ullrich says, but sophomore Robert Henn could also be picked.

Columbia's crew chances in future years may also be good. This year's Freshman heavyweight boat coached by William Cox, a Cornell '61 protege of Coach Ullrich's, contains a number of tall, hefty oarsmen. Charles K. Hamilton Jr., the 6'3", 175 lb. stroke, was stroke of the Kent School crew that rowed in the Henley Regatta in 1961. (He is the brother of varsity crewman Henry Hamilton, and they are the sons of Charles K. Hamilton, M.D. '27.) Other freshmen hopefuls are Steve Paulson, of Salem, Oregon, 6'2", 180 lbs.; Thomas Strausbaugh of Cleveland, Ohio, 6'5", 200 lbs.; Daniel Friedman of New York, 6'4", 185 lbs.; Gary Knebel of Rochester, 6'2", 180 lbs.; Paul Sullivan of Holyoke, Massachusetts, 6'3", 175 lbs.; and Rudolph von Bernuth, 6'3", 180 lbs., who rowed for Canterbury and is the son of Anton von Bernuth '17, and the nephew of Rudolph L. von Bernuth '03, one of the College's greatest athletes.



COACH JOHN BALQUIST '32
In contention again

Columbia's Fencing Wizardry



For 65 years fencing has been Columbia's most winning sport, and the College is now recognized as one of the major fencing schools in the nation

IN THE MARCH 10, 1920 edition of the *New York Sun-Herald* there appeared a sports article which contained the sentence "Colleges develop a chronic habit of winning championships in various sports: Cornell, track and crew; Harvard, football; Pennsylvania, basketball; Yale, swimming; Haverford, soccer; and Columbia, fencing." Parts of this sentence are no longer quite true—Cornell, for one, has lost its preeminence in track—but the part about Columbia and fencing still holds to fact. Since the sentence was written, Columbia's fencing squads have had a better overall record and won more national honors than any other team at the College, and have maintained their reputation as one of the nation's best fencing

teams. A look at the records for the past dozen years, for instance, discloses that since 1950 Columbia has won four NCAA championships (also, three second places and three third places), and four Intercollegiate Fencing Association, or Eastern, championships, and has had eight NCAA individual champions and no less than 20 All-American fencers. Since the Ivy League was formed in 1956, Columbia has won the title every year except 1959.

This year the College men are again among the strongest squads in the country. The top three undergraduates, who will represent Columbia in the national championships, are all seniors with experience. Don Margolis, who wields the *épée*, the heaviest of

fencing's three weapons, is the steadiest performer of the three. Gifted with swift reflexes, Margolis has possibly the best defensive and counter offensive moves in collegiate *épée* circles. He is also the team's captain. Stephen Cetrulo, the sabre man, could be the nation's best in that weapon. His tough, aggressive style makes him an exciting fencer to watch. This year Cetrulo has become deeply involved in biochemical research, in which he has shown outstanding promise, but loyal Columbians hope that this pursuit will have no effect on his usual poise and fierce concentration. Jay Lustig was an All-American in foil in his sophomore year. The 6'2" engineering student has powerful hands and superb timing and will be a real contender for the national foil title.

HOW DID COLUMBIA become the home of champion fencers? Three of the most important factors are the early start that fencing received at the College, Columbia's lo-



cation in New York (a city with strong associations with Europe), and good coaching.

Scarcely any fencing was done in the United States until 1848. The hardy settlers of the New World regarded fencing as a vestigial art, made obsolete by gunpowder and continued only by Europe's effete aristocracy. In America, duels between men of honor were usually fought with pistols or, occasionally, as when Republican Congressman from Wisconsin John Potter challenged Virginia Democrat Roger Pryor in the House in 1860, with bowie knives. However, in 1848 the unsuccessful German revolution caused thousands of well-born Germans to flee to America. A few of them started fencing classes in New York and St. Louis and the sport gained a foothold.

Then, during the Civil War, the military colleges at West Point and Annapolis, and Columbia College which was sending New York gentlemen into the Union Army's officer corps, instituted fencing among their students to

encourage physical fitness among the sons of the plutocracy and to prepare them for dignified combat. Each of the three schools imported instructors from France, then the world's leading nation for fencing. When the Columbia Trustees appropriated money for fencing instruction in October, 1862, it was the first step toward an athletic program for the College men.

Fencing was discontinued at Columbia after the Civil War ended, but the Class of 1873 started a fencing club on their own in 1871 (motto: *In Pace Decus, In Bello Praesidium*). The club dissolved when the '73ers graduated. The Class of 1885 also started a fencing club, only to see it die. Then in 1889 a Fencers Club for all classes at the College was begun by a Dr. B. F. O'Connor, a New York physician who never attended Columbia. It languished for one year, 1892-93, but resumed lively fence-offs in 1894 with Hamilton Fish, Jr. '95 as president.

In the spring of 1896, three members of the Columbia Fencers Club—

Gustavus Kirby '95, '98 Law, Leonidas Lawson, Jr. '95, '99P&S, and Fitzhugh Townsend '96—decided to challenge Annapolis and Harvard, where Boston's young gentlemen had recently formed a dueling club, to participate in America's first Intercollegiate Fencing Competition. The Columbians hired an instructor to refine their maneuvers: Emile Gouspy, *Maitre d'Armes, Ancien Adjutant Maitre d'Armes, 35me Artillerie*. But it was to little avail. The final score of that first competition, held on May 2, 1896, at the Racquet & Tennis Club in New York, was Harvard 10, Columbia 9, Annapolis 8. Intercollegiate fencing had begun.

The next year, 1897, the three teams switched to New York's Hotel Astor, where the Intercollegiate Championships were held, with few exceptions, until 1931. Harvard won again. The following year, 1898, Columbia bested the Harvard fencers and won their first intercollegiate title. The team was Kirby, John Mitchell '98, and S. L.



MILLARD BLOOMER '20



NORMAN ARMITAGE '29



ROBERT NIELSEN '51

The best college fencers of their day

Ware '00 Law. In the 1898 competition, Cornell entered a team. Soon other colleges started fencing teams: Yale in 1900, West Point in 1901, Pennsylvania in 1902, M.I.T. in 1905, and Princeton in 1906.

1898 was not only the year of Columbia's first championship; it was also the year that a 25-year old *Maître d'Armes* named James Murray, Jr., the *Prevôt* of the N.Y.A.C., started helping the College foilsmen. Murray had learned to fence at the Philadelphia Fencing Club under Justine Bonnefaux. He displayed phenomenal skill, won meets with consistency, then studied under the French master Armand Jacoby. After successful competition and a considerable number of exhibitions, he settled in New York. In 1900 he officially became Columbia's fencing coach. It was the beginning of the longest tenure in Columbia's coaching history, for Murray did not retire until 1949, when he was 77 years old.

DURING MURRAY'S REIGN as coach, Columbia grew into a national fencing power. Capitalizing on the talent and eagerness of the College's students, who came mainly from New York, where there was little of the reticence about the European sport of fencing that other areas showed, Murray gradually fashioned teams that were of fairly consistent excellence. Among his top products were: Federico Lage '07, an Intercollegiate fencing champion in his sophomore year; John Northrop '12, who in 1946 won the Nobel Prize for his work in biophysics; Stedford Pitt '14, who led the great 1914 Columbia team to the Intercollegiate Championship and won the individual crown as the best collegiate fencer; Louis Mouquin '15, who was twice captain of the Light Blue team and who remains active to this day in Columbia's Rapier Club; Millard Bloomer '20, the finest collegiate fencer of his day, a choice for the

1920 Olympics despite a wound caused by an épée run through his shoulder, and this year's chairman of the important College Council; Harold Bloomer '24, Millard's brother and a national foils champion; Norman Armitage '29, the great sabre man who represented America on six Olympic teams; Hugh Alessandrini '30, also an Olympic team member and several times the national amateur foils champion; Haakon Gulbrandsen '30, the two-time NCAA sabre champion; Forest Lombard '35, another College sabre champion; and Armand Mascia '42, who led Columbia to the National Championship and won the foils individual crown.

A special strength of the Columbia fencers has been the use of the sabre. Between 1928 and 1931, for instance, the Light Blue sabre men won four consecutive national sabre titles; and in the twelve years between 1928 and 1939 they won 7 national sabre championships. Only N.Y.U., which started a team in 1926 and had the brilliant coaching of Julio Martinez "Papa" Castello, has even threatened Columbia's preeminence in the use of that weapon.

In 1940, when Coach Murray was 67 years old, the College appointed U.S. Olympic coach Georgio Santelli as his assistant. Columbia won the national title in 1942, but despite Santelli's help, the Light Blue teams began an unusual decline into ordinary fencing. Then in 1949, Coach Murray, after 50 years of coaching, retired. Columbia brought in 26-year-old Servando José Velarde to replace Murray.

Velarde was an extraordinary coach. A former N.Y.U. captain who had briefly coached at West Point with startlingly good results, Velarde quickly rounded up 95 candidates for the squad and calmly predicted that Columbia's team would be national champions within three years. His promise was scoffed at by many who were aware of the difficulty of rebuilding morale and technique. But in Velarde's second year, 1950-51, Columbia won the NCAA championship, winning the foils and épée medals, and tying for second in the sabre. The next year, Velarde's team, led by brilliant foilsmen Robert Nielsen '51, won the national title again. Then suddenly, Coach Velarde, a reserve lieutenant in the Army Air Force, was recalled to



STEPHEN CETRULO, sabre



DONALD MARGOLIS, épée



JAY LUSTIG, foil

The best college fencers of today?

active duty. One of America's greatest fencing mentors, he has never returned to Columbia, and is not coaching now. He is professor and chairman of the department of Spanish at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

When Coach Velarde left in 1952, his former assistant coach, Irving De Koff, succeeded him. De Koff, a former Brooklyn College ace, has maintained the high standards that Velarde (who is his best friend) set. In his ten years as the College's coach, De Koff has developed teams that have won so many honors and have had so many superb collegiate fencers in their ranks that Columbia is now widely regarded as one of the great fencing schools in the world. Dr. De Koff (he earned a doctorate from Teachers College last year) is recognized as one of America's top coaches, along with Hugo Castello of N.Y.U., Andre Deladrier of Annapolis, Stan Sieja of Princeton, and Maxwell Garrett of Illinois.

Among the many talented swordsmen who have recently represented the Blue and White on the strips, perhaps four may be called particularly outstanding. All of them were NCAA champions: Steve Sobel '54, sabre, Barry Pariser '55, sabre, Ralph De Marco '56, foil, and James Margolis '58, épée. Probably the finest team that De Koff has assembled was the 1953-54 squad which produced Columbia's first modern undefeated season, 11-0, and won the Easterns in *all three* weapons and the NCAA championship. Fencing buffs among the College's alumni sometimes refer to Columbia's last twelve years under Velarde and De Koff as "The Golden Age of Columbia Fencing." They are quick to add that the age shows no sign whatsoever of coming to an end.

ACCORDING TO COACH De Koff, "Concentration is the key factor in fencing. Everything happens so fast that the slightest lapse in complete attention can result in a touch by your opponent." De Koff, therefore, not only tries to keep the College men in good condition, but emphasizes strict mental focus, or what he likes to call competitive poise—mental and physical agility combined with intense singularity of purpose. He teaches this not by formal lessons so much as by constant drilling and competition among the fencers themselves. Some of the Col-

lege students have dubbed his coaching tactics "the big brother system," because De Koff requires the older and more experienced swordsmen to fence with and instruct the younger ones.

Collegiate fencing suffers, like collegiate wrestling, from an erroneous public conception of the sport. Just as college wrestling is nothing like professional TV wrestling, so college fencing is nothing like the swordplay in the movies. Amateur fencing is more swift and methodical, more fixed in place than that on the screen. Each bout takes place on a long, narrow rubber mat, 50 feet long and 6 feet wide. There is a five-minute time span; the two men fence until one has scored five touches, or hits, on his opponent or until time has run out. Each fencer seems cautious as a deer. Suddenly,



The Three Fencing Weapons:
FOIL, SABRE, ÉPÉE

CASCADE EQUIPMENT CO.

one man attacks or makes a thrust at his opponent. The thrust either results in a touch, or is parried, or deflected. If the thrust is parried, a lightning-fast counterattack may be undertaken, which could again result in a touch or another parry. The entire swish and clink of blades usually takes no more than two or three seconds.

To decide what has happened in each flurry of blades there are three officials: two judges (one to watch each fencer) and a director. After an exchange, the director asks one judge what he saw, then the other judge, and then reconstructs the action for the scoring table and the spectators. Ex-

ample: "Attack came from the left. There was a parry and a riposte (a counterattack), which was parried, then a counter riposte, which arrived on target. Touch against the right." In international competition these resumé are given in French, and some directors in the East also use French, to the delight of Ivy college audiences.

Each of fencing's three weapons has different rules and a different style of fighting. With the foil, which is often considered the basic weapon (it was the *only* weapon in American college competition until the 1920's), touches are counted only if they hit the opponent's body between his neck and his groin, front or back. The arms are not a valid target. Touches must be made with the point of the weapon in a thrusting manner. Fencing in foils tends to be aggressive; the men are usually very adept in their moves and actions; the best are cool and knowledgeable. Experience counts heavily with this weapon.

With the épée, which is a heavier weapon (one and a half pounds), touches can be made with the point only. But every portion of the body is a valid target. Naturally, the fencers tend to be more cautious, there is less in-fighting, and the dueling is less spectacular. Épée men need a fine sense of timing and distance, and, while speed is not so crucial here, great wrist action and accuracy with the point are. The épée is also called the dueling sword because the action with this weapon most clearly resembles the techniques employed in the old duels of honor.

Sabre fencing differs from that of the foil or épée in that touches can be made with the side of the blade, as well as the point. Hits with the blade side are called cuts. A sabre man can touch his opponent anywhere above the groin, including the head and arms. Fencing with this weapon is full of color, movement, and running attacks (*flèches*). Sabre men tend to be more "athletic"—strong, agile, quick.

ONE MAJOR PROBLEM of college fencing is that, as it is now presented, it is a poor spectator sport. This is so because two or three bouts go on at the same time. Each of the three men in each weapon division duel each of the three men in the opposition's same division. Thus, there

are nine bouts in each weapon, 27 bouts in all. To keep the length of the meet within reasonable bounds, several bouts must go on simultaneously. But the spectators become hopelessly frustrated. It is like trying to watch two or three boxing matches at once.

To remedy this situation, Coach De Koff is urging a change in procedure. He believes that there should be one bout at a time, with only three bouts in each weapon division. Instead of 5 touches being required for a bout victory, there would be 10 touches (international competition is already based on 10 hits). This would, in De Koff's opinion, increase the attention, suspense, and enjoyment of fencing as a sport. Columbia actually experimented with such a system in a meet with West Point in 1942, but it was never tried again. Now the College fencers will try De Koff's idea again next year against their traditional rival, N.Y.U. It could revolutionize public interest in fencing.

Both Coach De Koff, and his assistant coach, Hungarian expatriate Lou Bankuti, would like to see interest in fencing grow faster in America. Inter-



JAMES MURRAY, JR.
50 years on the strips

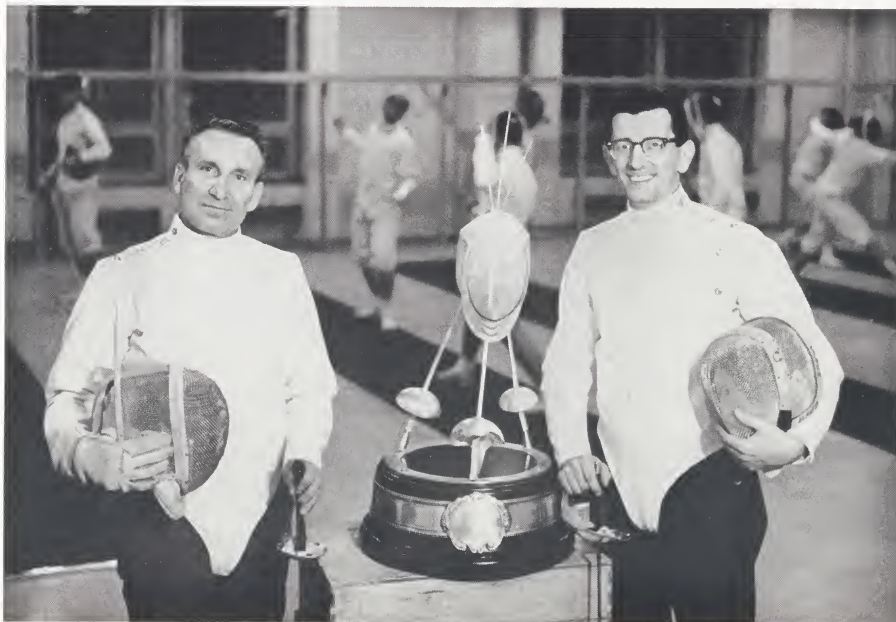


SERVANDO JOSÉ VELARDE
He kept his promise

est is increasing—there are now about 110 colleges with fencing teams, although only 36 to 38 compete nationally, and new high school teams continue to spring up here and there—but not fast enough for the two coaches. Says De Koff, "America is still behind countries like France, Italy, Hungary,

and Russia in fencing. It's an exciting sport, a traditional sport, and, like tennis, one that can be enjoyed throughout life with a minimum of equipment and participants. I'm delighted that enthusiasm for fencing is high at Columbia, and I'm proud that it is the College's most winning sport."

COACHES BANKUTI AND DE KOFF
Bowie knives are out



TALK OF THE ALUMNI



Neither Snow nor Sleet

OUR WINTER MAIL brought two letters of unusual interest. One was from Colonel Willis Lasher, M.D., '14, who told us what the admissions process at the College was like in the anxiety-free old days. Dr. Lasher, a surgeon who has been a professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, former chief of staff at West Point, and an author (of a widely-read text, *Industrial Surgery*), wrote that he came down river to Columbia at the end of one summer after he had helped harvest the pear crop on the family farm in Germantown-on-the-Hudson. His father took Willis directly to the office of Secretary Frank Fackenthal '06 and said, "This is my boy and he wants to become a doctor." The genial Secretary said it would be necessary "to matriculate" and sent them to "the small red house" east of Low Library.

The pair entered the former Alumni House and met with Professor Adam Leroy Jones, chairman of the Admissions Committee, who asked father Lasher all about life in the country. The professor then asked young Willis about his high school record and his aspirations, and sent him and his father to see Dean of the College Frederick Keppel. The Dean suggested that Willis take English, German, Zoology, Botany, Psychology, and Music. Mr. Lasher interrupted, saying, "The boy plays piano pretty well, at least good enough for us." "All right," said the Dean, "we'll skip the Music." Father and son then walked to the Bursar's window and wrote out a check. That's the way it was.

Dr. Lasher says in his letter, "As a square peg in a round hole, I will never forget how my professors patiently guided me and how Dean Keppel befriended a confused farmer boy who wanted to become a surgeon."

The other letter is from Jules Waldman '32, editor and publisher of the Caracas, Venezuela, *Daily Journal*. He wrote us last fall, asking where the Fall issue of *Columbia College Today* was; and we laboriously wrote a reply in faltering Spanish, informing him that we were late as usual. To our delight and dismay, Mr. Waldman wrote back. For those who might like to scrape some rust off their Spanish, here is a piece of his letter:

Ud. no puedo imaginar mi alivio al saber que este número no se había perdido. Pensé que la revista había sido enviada a Leopoldville en lugar de Caracas . . . Ahora todo es alegría en mi hogar. Mi esposa, al saber sus gratas noticias, llegó a la conclusión de que mayor universidad de mundo es Columbia (antes había hablado mucho de la Universidad de Fochow): mi hija Kathy, al leer su carta, decidió inscribirse en Barnard en vez de en Radcliffe; y mi hijo Kenny ahora sí sabe que Columbia es una universidad y no un país vecino.

News from Africa

WE CONFESS that one of our favorite correspondents is Samuel Selkow '58, who was the first of the College's five alumni in the Peace Corps. Mr. Selkow, who teaches English and French in Ghana's new secondary school in Asankrangua, is gradually educating us with his remarkably detailed letters.

This is his second year in Africa. Outside his cottage there are gorillas,

baboons, exotic birds, tarantulas, huge ants, snakes, and countless insects. Mr. Selkow has learned to boil his drinking water, sleep under netting, and keep pet lizards to control the insect population. On his way to his first class each day, which begins at 7:20 a.m., he shoos crows a foot-and-a-half tall from his thriving flower garden.

The school stands on a manually cleared site in the midst of a dense tropical rain forest. Mr. Selkow teaches 30 hours of classes, all of which are in the early morning because of the mid-day heat. He also directs the school's small library (which he started with 200 books of his own), and regularly dines with 25 boys as a master. In addition, he gives French lessons to the local tribal chief, who, he writes, is a "charming, educated man who speaks English quite well."

Mr. Selkow reports that the students, for the most part, are astonishingly diligent. Poorly prepared in primary schools, the students will often memorize entire lessons from their books. The certificate they earn at the end of their five-year course of study is a passport to a good job, middle-class status, and possible study abroad. The headmaster continues to introduce Mr. Selkow as "the young American who has come to help us." This, plus the boys' eagerness to learn, gives him a large part of his deserved reward.

Over the Top and How

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL FUND for Columbia College ended on December 31. What a present for the New Year the College's alumni have

given to the new dean! A total of 8,727 (out of 21,000, or 41 per cent) College graduates generously contributed an all-time high of \$855,480 to the support of the College. The number of donors increased 10 per cent from the Tenth Fund, and the total gift funds increased 38 per cent. Chairman of the Fund Jerome Newman '17 merits the highest praise, as do Alfred Barabas '36, Executive Director of the Annual Fund, and each of the Class Chairmen and their letter-writing, phone-calling committeemen.

One of the chief reasons for the success of this year's drive was the amazing increase in the activity of the John Jay Associates. This group of College alumni contributed nearly one-third of all the money raised to support the College. Formed only two and one-half years ago, in October, 1960, the Associates (Full membership: \$1000 a year, Sustaining: \$250 a year) have grown to 412 members as of this writing. Their aim is to advance generally the cause of privately supported higher education and to expand particularly Columbia College's role as a creative force in the liberal arts. Again, Jerome Newman '17, as chairman of the committee of sponsors, has been an indefatigable leader in this effort. The annual John Jay Dinner, held each fall in the candlelit Low Library Rotunda, has become one of the top intellectual and culinary feasts of the academic year.

Another contributing factor to the success of the 1962 Fund was the busy telethon held at the N.Y. Telephone Company headquarters. The brainchild of Associate Fund Director Howard Falberg '54, the telethon had College committeemen from each of the



PAUL LOCKWOOD '23
The new general chairman

classes—ten classes a night—telephoning classmates all over America during the week of December 3. We observed one of the sessions and witnessed dozens of alumni, amid small pyramids of sandwiches and large pots of coffee, reminding classmates about the needs of the College. One alumnus, Dr. Michael Mulinos '21, singlehandedly gathered 23 pledges totaling \$1085 in two hours, winning the prize bottle of Bollinger champagne.

Then there were those many wonderful aspects of the Eleventh Fund, most of which we have no space to mention. There was the Class of 1913 working hard, under Milton Weill's direction, to present a Fiftieth Anniversary gift of \$100,000 to Columbia, and the \$38,700 endowed scholarship by Macrae Sykes '33 in memory of his mother; and the \$30,000 endowed scholarship established in honor of the late and beloved Ralph Heymsfeld '27 by Schenley Industries, the firm he directed.

This year, 1963, the Twelfth Fund will have a new general chairman, a shorter drive, and higher goals. The new chairman is Paul Lockwood '23, the New York lawyer, Republican politico, distinguished public servant, and businessman. The new effort will concentrate on the fall months, and the new goal will be \$1,000,000 for the College and 50 per cent of the College alumni as contributors.

Three Magi

GIVING IS DONE in many ways. This Christmas three College men

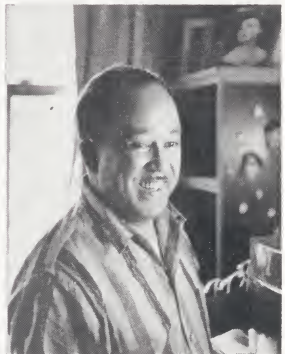
brought the public musical, visual, and literary gifts.

"Make a joyful noise . . ." the psalmist said, and Langston Hughes, the Negro poet, playwright, and essayist of the Class of 1925, did. His gospel song play, *Black Nativity*, was performed during Christmas week at New York's new Philharmonic Hall. Mr. Hughes, whose work will tour the U.S. in the fall of 1963, sang himself in the joyous jazz-and-gospel version of the nativity. Said the droll, usually acerbic British critic, Kenneth Tynan, "I beseech you to share it!"

George Jaffin '24, in the hope of "giving pleasure to many Columbians during the holiday season," loaned from his art collection *La Vierge aux Anges* by painter Eugene Delacroix. The 1826 work was hung in Earl Hall, the campus religious center, where Mr. Jaffin has long been active in interfaith programs, during December. Said Mr. Jaffin, "Perhaps my loan will encourage other alumni to make available their art treasures for those at Columbia."

One of the Christmas gifts which turns up annually in the media is the work of Francis P. Church, Class of 1859. In 1897 Mr. Church, then on the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*, wrote the now-famous response to a little girl's query, "Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?"

Mr. Church answered, "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist." This year, the original Virginia, now a retired school principal,



HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON

LANGSTON HUGHES '25
A joyous, jazzy Nativity.



ALUMNI AT THE TELEPHONES
The prize was champagne

pal, Mrs. Laura Virginia Douglas, 73, holder of an M.A. degree from Columbia, sent a letter about the customs of Christmas in the United States to the foreign students studying at Columbia, along with her warm regards.

Capital Success

DURING THE WINTER holidays, when most of the College's students return home, many Columbia alumni clubs around the nation host a luncheon, dinner, or party for them and their parents, the alumni, and those secondary school students in the area applying to Columbia. This year, we think the best-run affair was that of the Washington, D.C. Columbia College Club luncheon at the Washington Lawyers Club on December 27. Led by Newton Frohlich '56, the Club invited Columbia's zoology professor Teru Hayashi to address them, and heard him tell his 100 listeners in a captivating manner of the scientific work being done in genetics, especially the predictability of inherited characteristics. According to president Frohlich, the phones of alumni were busier than usual with calls from eager applicants to the College.



DEAN ALEXANDER '39, WILLIAM VOELKER '42,
AND ADMISSIONS DIRECTOR COLEMAN '46
The Dean's Award for services

Recruiters Extraordinary

ONE KIND OF ALUMNUS who is seldom recognized by the College is he who annually strives to convince the finest young students in his town to attend Columbia. Outstanding young men, like outstanding teachers and an outstanding library, are necessary for a good college. This winter the Dean's Office of the College has officially notified 32 men and 2 women in 27 cities



HERBERT SCHNEIDER '15, HERBERT HAWKES, JOHN RANDALL '18,
JOHN COSS AT DEAN HAWKES'S SUMMER HOME AT LAKE WILLOUGHBY

Teachers of a great teacher

throughout the nation that they are recipients of the coveted Dean's Award for distinguished service to the College. Each of the recipients has served for three years or more as chairman or behind-the-scenes impresario for recruiting activities in his area.

In some cases, the local publicity resulting from the Dean's Award has made a minor celebrity of the recipient. Said one credited with sending 36 boys to the College during the past 11 years about the publicity, "I am human. I love it." Representative of this dedicated, hard-working kind of alumnus is William F. Voelker '42, president of the College Alumni Club of Denver, pictured here.

Great Evening

"AN OCCASION full of sentiment": that is what philosophy professor James Gutmann '18 called the evening of January 9, the night that he and Professor Lawrence O'Neill '43 received the Great Teachers Award from the Society of Older Graduates at the Columbia University Club. Professor Gutmann, with characteristic modesty, spoke about the fine scholars who taught him, the tradition of educational innovation at the College (he helped plan the Colloquium and the Oriental Studies program, and helped reorganize the Contemporary Civilization A course), and the greatness of Columbia's philosophy department.

"For me . . . there was first and foremost John Jacob Coss," said Professor Gutmann. "To express my debt to him would take," he said, "nothing less than a lifetime." With obviously deep emotion, he mentioned his debt to Dean Herbert Hawkes, to his five undergraduate friends, four of whom have met with him for weekly Friday luncheons for 48 consecutive years—Horace Friess '19, Eddie Gluck '17, Jack Randall '18, Al Redpath '18, and Frank Tannenbaum '21—and to many others, including the College's students. "Through his students a fortunate teacher may magnify many times what he has been able to do, and what in sober fact he knows himself to be."

Professor O'Neill, who is also an associate dean of the School of Engineering, said about undergraduate teaching in his acceptance talk, "Exchange of subject matter is secondary; the shaping of men is the primary task of teachers. In selecting students and professors, I hope we shall always recognize their stature as men as well as their stature as scholars. Far from lowering standards, this recognition would raise them."

"Pop" von Bernuth '03 was, sadly, not on hand to lead the singing of *Sans Souci*. However, he sent a greeting from his bed in St. Luke's Hospital. It was in Greek and was prefaced, "Please ask someone from the College to read this; those engineers can't."

Northwest Territory

DID YOU KNOW that homesteading is still going on? We recently learned that Raymond Menaker '43 has built a log house for himself, his wife, and three children in Haines, Alaska, a town of 900 people. He went to Alaska in the fall of 1954 to teach 24 children in grades 1-8 in a one-room schoolhouse in Pelican, Alaska (pop. 130). In the summer of 1955 he worked on a salmon troller. He moved to Haines, 50 miles north of the state capital, Juneau, in 1956, and now teaches English, French, geography, and history to seventh and eighth grades.

The Haines area is extraordinarily beautiful, he writes. "There are two glaciers in sight from my home. The fishing is good, and the wildlife plentiful. There are literally hundreds of bald eagles; brown, grizzly, and black bear roam the woods; there is a growing moose herd; seals inhabit the waters; we have otter, fox, wolf, and other creatures." In the summer of 1961 Mr. Menaker and his family traveled through France, where they met a farmer in the Basque region at whose home Professor George Hibbitt of Columbia's English department once lived.

Believe it or not, one of Mr. Menaker's close friends in Haines is another

College man, Tresham Gregg, Jr. '39. Mr. Gregg and a few other World War II veterans bought Fort Seward, now abandoned by the Army, the first Army post in Alaska. He is also the agent for the Haines-Juneau Ferry, operator of the Haines Craft Shop, and an extraordinary woodworker. He and Ray Menaker occasionally fish together.

We think that it is a good thing that such people are now in the Union.

De Witt Clinton Revisited

THE FIRST STUDENT in Columbia College (after it changed its name from King's College in 1784) was De Witt Clinton. The Columbia Library holds a large number of his papers, and his name is memorialized in the De Witt Clinton Professorship of History, held by Richard B. Morris. Clinton was mayor of New York City, governor of New York, and a candidate for President. His achievements were many, including the Erie Canal, which first opened the West.

The only biography of this remarkable alumnus is by Dorothea Bobbé, wife of Sidney Bobbé '13. Originally published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, the volume has just been re-issued, with an introduction by former Columbia professor Henry Steele Commager.

Way Off-Broadway

EVERYONE COMPLAINS because the American theatre is so concentrated in New York, but few people do anything about it. One of the few is Robert Schnitzer '27, who has launched a program at the University of Michigan which may change the nature of theatre in America. Mr. Schnitzer, whose background includes experience as an actor, director, and manager, as well as teacher at Vassar, Smith, and Columbia, believes that it is necessary to expand regionally if the reservoir of theatre talent in America is ever to be enlarged. He also recognizes that commercially-backed theatre in the provinces is a risky business. Hence Mr. Schnitzer has suggested that America's universities lead a regional theatre movement.

He has begun the movement by resigning as director of the Theatre Guild American Repertory Company and accepting the post of executive director of a new Professional Theatre Program at the University of Michigan in September, 1961. Mr. Schnitzer immediately assembled a "great star series," bringing Judith Anderson, Helen Hayes, and Maurice Evans, and the late Charles Laughton to Ann Arbor for readings. Judith Anderson's portrayal of Medea electrified the audience.

This fall, Mr. Schnitzer contracted to have a resident company of professional actors at Michigan for 20 weeks for each of the next three years. The company will do Shakespeare, drama classics, and contemporary theatre on campus and on tour around the state. The players opened this fall with a fine production of Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, followed with a new work, Richard Baldrige's adaptation of several Walt Whitman poems for the stage *We Comrades Three*, revived George M. Cohan's period satire *The Tavern*, then brought in Eva Le Gallienne to star in Ibsen's *Ghosts*.

Ticket sales have been brisk, and the indications thus far have been that there is an eager public for adult drama in areas other than New York. Robert Schnitzer '27 says, "American universities have been successful with programs in music and writers-in-residence. There is no reason that they cannot be equally successful in sponsoring regional professional theatres."



RAY MENAKER '43 AND FAMILY
Homesteading in Alaska



EWING GALLOWAY, N.Y.

Three for the Show

A student talks with the three New York drama critics who are College alumni and comes away with some revealing information about their views on the College, modern drama, and the role of criticism

by CAREY WINFREY '63

IT IS FREQUENTLY SAID that the fate of American theatre is controlled by the seven drama critics of New York's daily newspapers who review every play that opens on Broadway. Since most of the important stage productions of the country originate in Manhattan and since the columns written by these seven men are read by

several million readers, it cannot be denied that their influence is great. On the other hand, their opinions are rarely unanimous, and there are plays each season that the public attends in large numbers despite poor notices, and an occasional one that theatregoers are reluctant to see despite laudatory comments by these critics. What-

ever the exact degree of their power, New York's seven drama critics hold a unique position in American culture. The artistic and literary fields other than the theatre have no comparable small panel of reviewers who wield such influence.

For several years I have wondered what quality of men these seven crit-

ics were. What are their credentials and their views about modern drama? What are their work habits? When I learned that three of the seven were Columbia men—John Chapman '23 of the *News*, Robert Coleman '23 of the *Mirror*, and Richard Watts '21 of the *Post*—I decided to meet and talk to the trio. The newspaper strike this winter provided me with the opportunity.

THE FIRST REVIEWER that I visited was John Arthur Chapman, drama critic of the paper with the largest circulation in the country, the *News*. We talked in his office, where he often goes during the day.

"I've been with the *News* since 1920," he said. "I began while I was still attending Columbia." Chapman admitted without regret that he was not a diligent student at the College. "I received fair grades but I didn't do much of the assigned work. I do remember one professor who really grabbed my interest, Harrison Ross Steeves. I took a course in English poetry to hear Steeves and John Erskine, who also conducted the course. Steeves

and Erskine fascinated me but Burns and Coleridge didn't. When I read the final exam my heart sank because I hadn't done most of the readings. I decided to write a mock essay of indignance asking why a clean-living American boy like me should patronize a libertine like Burns and a dope fiend like Coleridge. Steeves gave me an A for the essay."

I asked Chapman whether he did any extracurricular writing at the College. "I wrote a whimsical piece for *Spectator* once, but when the editor saw it in page proofs he demanded that I 'tie up the loose ends.' I immediately left the *Spectator* office and shortly after went to work on a *real* newspaper. You see, I had two advantages. My father was the managing editor of the *Denver Times* and I had worked for him as a reporter before I left Colorado to come East to college. Also, I had a camera and knew how to use it."

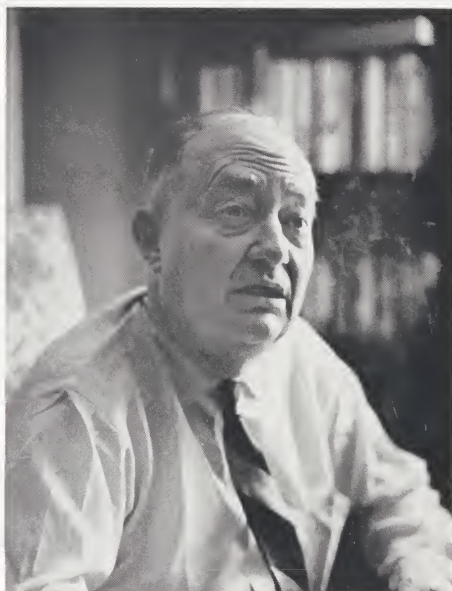
John Chapman left Columbia at the end of his junior year in June, 1922, to work full-time at the *News*. "For seven years I wrote just about every-

thing, except sports. I had always wanted to be a newspaperman and I didn't care what kind. But I have been interested in the theatre all my life—I must have started going to plays at nine or ten—and in 1927, after returning from a two-year stint with the *News's* Paris bureau, I started covering the theatre, more or less on my own. In 1929 I became assistant to Burns Mantle, the *News* drama critic, and in 1943 I succeeded him."

We moved into a discussion of American theatre. Did he think any significant changes had taken place in the theatre since the 1920's? "Yes, two in particular, one good, the other not so good. First, there's been a change in the intelligence of the audience. The cheap and empty-headed shows seldom get produced any more. The audiences won't stand for them. Looking back, the audiences of the twenties probably would not have been up to a show like *West Side Story*. It would have failed then. Second, there's been a change in the language of the theatre. A lot of dirt and unrepeatable dialogue has come in. There's no need



Robert Coleman '23



Richard Watts '21

for it; it's there for shock effect only. Such language is less offensive in a novel, because a novel is a personal thing; there's no one with you when you read a book. Take the new play by Edward Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* Its obscenities are deliberate and unnecessary for the dramatic effect. Albee has the potential to be a strong playwright; he doesn't have to lure his audiences with vulgarity. The same thing might be said of Tennessee Williams. I haven't read much Freud, but most of Williams's stuff seems to come from the psychoanalyst's couch."

I asked Chapman about the state of the American theatre. "Well, what about it? It's the best in the world. American drama has been stronger in the past two decades than anything we have imported. The exception is the English drama, *A Man For All Seasons*, by Robert Bolt. I think that Bolt's play is the best I've seen in ten years." I remembered that it was Chapman who led the 12-year campaign to allow the New York Drama Critics Circle Prize to be awarded not

merely to American drama, but to the best work of the year, regardless of the country of origin.

I WAS ANXIOUS to find out his criteria for "good" drama, and I asked him if he thought there was a set of conventions to which good drama should adhere. "Of course not. The one requirement of good theatre is that it must hold your attention. Good drama leaves the audience feeling different from when they sat down—amused, sympathetic, awed, *something*. A memorable example is Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*. When the audience was leaving, you could see that it had been deeply moved." Did this imply that good drama will have a salutary moral effect on its viewers? "It may, and often does, but it doesn't have to. Myself, I'm a pushover for well-done fantasy—like *On Borrowed Time*, *Harvey*, *The Madwoman of Chaillot*, and the new play, *Tchin-Tchin*. *Tchin-Tchin* is the best play I've seen so far this season. In most fantasy plays you can't relate the characters and plot to your own life, but

that doesn't make it any less good as theatre, does it?"

I inquired what he thought about the growing off-Broadway theatre. Chapman retorted, "Off-Broadway is mostly junk. I'm not against experimental theatre. I think that Samuel Beckett, for example, is groping for a new way of communicating, and any new way of getting ideas across to the audience will benefit the theatre. But so much of off-Broadway is second-rate or sick. You know, avant-garde plays are not that novel. Read Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author*."

We began talking about the role of the drama critic, his power, and his work habits. Chapman said, "Certainly a New York drama critic has great power, too much power, in my estimation. But you see, the American theatre finds itself based on a hit-or-flop economy. Production costs have risen so greatly since the war that if a play doesn't catch on immediately, it has to go off the boards. In the old days, a play could hang on until word-of-mouth recommendations gave it a



John Chapman '23



Author Carey Winfrey '63

steady audience. *Tobacco Road* did just that, and a few years ago *All the Way Home* was able to do so, but that's the only recent exception I know. Ticket prices are now so high that theatre-goers can't afford to explore shows on their own; high prices have killed the audience's spirit of adventure. They are now looking for guides to avoid expensive mistakes. I don't blame them. If I weren't a professional critic, I would be reluctant to buy tickets unless they were endorsed. Incidentally, I believe that the destiny of a new play at the box office is influenced especially by three of the seven papers—the morning papers, the *Times*, *Herald Tribune*, and *News*—and it doesn't matter one bit who the critic is."

Do people resent Chapman's power? "Actually, I receive very few objections from the people in the theatre world. Most of the angry letters come from theatregoers who disagree with my evaluations. I recall one night though, when all seven of us New York drama critics were at one table at Sardi's. An actor who was just put out of work came in, spotted us, came over, and said, 'You know, one machine gun would get you all.'"

I wondered how he preferred to work. He told me that he goes out almost every night of the year. When he doesn't report on an opening (about three a week), he attends the opera or goes to the concert halls. He prefers opera because "it's closer to show business." He doesn't have much time for reading, though he does read several books of biography and history each year. Chapman is rarely seen without his wife, Georgia, to whom he has been married for 39 years. They have one daughter. "My wife enjoys the theatre as much as I do. Occasionally we disagree on a performance, but only occasionally. When I see a new play, I never talk with anyone, even my wife, until after I've written the review." After each opening Chapman sends his wife to their New York apartment (they also have a home in Westport), and goes to his office at the *News*. There, he writes his review, which usually takes about an hour to compose. "No, I don't rewrite. Might be better if I did." He sends his copy through direct and makes up his column himself. "I may change a word or two in the proofs, but not much

more. I'm possibly the only newspaperman in America whose copy is never read by anyone until it hits the stands."

Is there any strong competitive feeling or enmity among the seven critics? "I can't speak for everyone, but there isn't so far as I'm concerned. In fact, my wife and I have been particularly close to the Brooks Atkinsons for years." Is Chapman upset when the reviews of the other critics disagree with his? "Not at all. I seldom ever read all the other reviews. I do try to catch a paragraph or two of Taubman, Kerr, and Watts regularly though."

Before I left I told him that he gave me the impression that he is an old-style hard-boiled newspaperman who knows what he likes and what he doesn't, what is wrong with American theatre and what is right about it. He smiled faintly and told me that his young niece once characterized him in a sentence: "Uncle Jack is stubborn!" "She was probably right," Chapman added.

IMEDIATELY AFTER Stephen Richard Watts, drama critic for the *Post*, admitted me into his large Fifth Avenue apartment he took me on a tour of its rooms. It is furnished with dark, carved wooden pieces and great stuffed chairs and is decorated with such things as medieval tapestries, his nephew's drawings, and a bird cage. He was instantly genial and he gestured freely as he showed off the rooms where he spends a good part of his time. "I inherited this place from my uncle," he said with a broad smile. "It's done in what you might call 'Late Charles Addams.' When my uncle died his estate was divided between me and Catholic charities. Among the items he left behind was a race horse named Harmonica, which for awhile was owned jointly by me and Cardinal Spellman."

After we settled down in his large library, surrounded by thousands of books, Richard Watts told me that he came to Columbia College in 1917 from his home in Parkersburg, West Virginia. His father and uncle ran a very successful contracting business and they urged him to study engineering. Young Watts found mathematics to be an insurmountable obstacle however, and turned instead to literature. "I was quite an ordinary undergradu-

ate. The only professor who thought I was really good was English professor G. C. D. Odell. There was a splendid English faculty at Columbia in those days. Raymond "Buck" Weaver, for example, began the modern re-evaluation of Melville's work, and John Erskine '00 was versatile and dazzling. History professor Carleton Hayes '04 was also excellent, though I lost some respect for Hayes when he became Ambassador to Spain."

Watts went out for crew, but gave it up to become manager of the intercollegiate champion fencing team that Columbia had after World War I. He belonged to Sigma Chi fraternity and wrote an occasional piece for *Jester*, the College's humor magazine. But his main extracurricular interest was writing for *Spectator*, the undergraduate daily. "I wrote a drama column for *Spec* called 'Suburbs of New York.' It wasn't my title. Some fellow the year before me came up with it. I guess he thought it was cute. It was my work as literary editor of *Spectator* that started me on the free ticket habit. It's a hard habit to break, so after my senior year I went to the editor of the *Brooklyn Times* and told him that I would like to cover drama for his paper. He gave me a job. I stayed there a few years, then moved over to the *Herald Tribune* as the movie critic and assistant to drama critic Percy Hammond, the greatest stylist that American drama criticism has known. When World War II started, I left the *Trib* to become a press attaché in Dublin, Ireland, and then in China. That's when I became a China 'buff.' I can't read enough about the country and its history. I spent the last two summers traveling through Asia and parts of China. I love to travel."

"After the war, in 1946, I came to work for the *Post*. In addition to my drama criticism, I write one column a week on just about anything. The column gives me a chance to pontificate a bit and it gives the paper's readers a chance to discover my prejudices. Then they can judge for themselves how much they should follow my advice about what plays to see."

I asked Watts how he thought American drama compared with that in other countries. "I think it stands up quite well. One indication of this is the amazing extent to which our plays are translated and produced abroad."

When I was in Malaya last summer, I just missed a Malayan production of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. I was furious at myself. Can you imagine how the Malaysans could have handled that? Gad, I wish I could have seen it!"

What playwrights do people in other countries mention when they talk about American theatre? "They speak especially of O'Neill, Williams, Miller, and sometimes Inge. O'Neill, of course, towers above all other American playwrights. His *Long Day's Journey* on Broadway was magnificent, and the off-Broadway production of *The Iceman Cometh* was also memorable. However, O'Neill had two handicaps. He lacked a sense of humor and he was unable to rise above a rather earth-bound prose style. What made

him a great master were his titanic conceptions of life. As for Tennessee Williams, many serious critics now feel that he has written only two good plays, *The Glass Menagerie* and *Streetcar Named Desire*. I tend to agree, but I think that Williams is still growing in power. His *Night of the Iguana* displayed many imperfections but to me it represented an enlarged and finer concept of the world than Williams had conceived previously. Many people hope that Williams will cast off the shock effects which detract from his art, and often subvert it. Arthur Miller's reputation is principally based on *Death of a Salesman*, which was a superb play. Before that, you know, Miller hadn't come up with much; *All Our Sons* was only a fair neo-Ibsenian effort. I don't believe that anything he

has written recently approaches the stature of *Death of a Salesman*."

I remembered that Watts had given *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* a favorable review, so I asked for his estimate of young Edward Albee. "He's a terrific writer and shows real promise. I believe the only unfavorable reviews of his new play were written by the other Columbia men, Chapman and Coleman. Albee has a real knack for comic dialogue. As for his use of obscenities, well, can one accurately depict modern life without using some obscenities?"

Richard Watts told me that he, unlike John Chapman, sees many off-Broadway plays. "It's true that many off-Broadway productions are 'vanity plays,' that is, productions by a writer, director, or actor who wants to show



College seniors John Gooch of Nantucket, Mass., Richard Wells of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Robert Johnson of Onawa, Iowa, escorting Barnard gals to the theatre



Jean Anouilh's *Tiger at the Gates*

Theatre at the College is vigorous



Gilbert and Sullivan's *Ruddigore*

off and scrapes up enough money to do so. But the little theatres also provide a place in America where new kinds of expression can be developed."

I asked him for his criteria for good theatre. Watts smiled, blew cigarette smoke across the library, and said, "Well, to be good, theatre must first and foremost be entertaining. But of course there are different levels of entertainment—intellectual, emotional, even sexual. I personally prefer the intellectual. I like to bring something home from a show to let my mind chew on. Let's say that good theatre is a skillful presentation of a playwright's fullest vision of the world, even when it is as corrupt a vision as Genet's."

What is the proper function of New York's drama critics, I inquired. "The critics have two important obligations. Their primary duty is to insist on high standards, to be vigilant so that American theatre keeps reaching for its finest possible level. A second job is to keep up interest and attendance in the theatre, to excite people about the opportunities of drama. Sadly, these two duties sometimes work at cross purposes. Alexander Woolcott was not a particularly good critic, but I admire him greatly for the wonderful interest in theatre he generated."

Did he think the seven critics were very powerful? "It's a curious thing; for years many people connected with theatre have said how wonderful things would be if there were no drama critics. This winter a newspaper strike shut us off at last. But suddenly, all the producers and actors started groaning, and doing everything possible to force us to present our opinions on radio and television. I've never been so busy. They even put together a special four-page paper called *First-Nite*, which printed nothing but the seven reviews, during the 'emergency.'"

On nights when there are no openings Watts likes to stay home and read. He admits to being a voracious reader and he often discusses books in his weekly columns. His large study has books—open, closed, with papers sticking out—everywhere. He has never married. When I asked him how he liked bachelor life, he was surprised. "I'm such a romantic that I never think of myself as a *bachelor*!"

During an opening performance Watts said he likes to make some notes,

but they are "usually written on top of one another." Directly after each play he takes a taxi home and goes to his study to type the review. At 12:45 A.M. a messenger arrives at his apartment and takes his copy to the *Post* offices for typesetting and printing. Watts almost never goes to his newspaper office. "I like the practice of having to write the review in a short time. For one thing, it supplies me with the excuse that my reviews would be better if I had more time. With the cursed new Saturday night openings, I work all day Sunday polishing my ideas and prose. I find it agonizing; it kills the day; and my Monday reviews come out no better than the ones I write in an hour." Watts laughed.

Did his reviews draw much mail? "I get my share of letters. Most of the angry ones are sent by theatregoers who disagree with my praise, not my condemnation, of a play. I guess they get angry when they follow my recommendations, pay hard-earned money, then find the play a bad one. Once a producer threw a punch at me when I panned *Tortilla Flat*, but he later apologized. Some years ago I found out how it feels to be on the other side of the fence. Ward Morehouse was writing a play and asked a few of us to help him with it. We didn't contribute much—just enough to feel on the inside—but I became mad as hell when the reviewers didn't like it."

When I said to Watts that he struck me as a well-read and warm-hearted person who retained boyish enthusiasms and possessed a good sense of humor, and who at bottom was a serious critic, he protested with a laugh. Before I left he told me that he reads the criticisms of each of his six colleagues after every opening and that he saves all his own reviews and columns, as well as many written by the other reviewers. Is he bothered when he finds himself to be the one dissenting voice? "Not really. You get to know the other critics' prejudices and tastes and you can usually predict who's going to like what. Of course," his eyes widened and his mouth corners turned up, "every critic feels that he's the only one who has real sense anyway."

BEFORE I TALKED with Robert Bruce Coleman, the drama critic of the *Mirror*, I looked in the Columbia year-



Bertolt Brecht's *The Exception and the Rule*

... and almost entirely student-run

Photographs by V. SLADON



John Cay's *The Beggar's Opera*

CHAPMAN: "The one requirement of good theatre is that it must hold your attention. Good drama leaves the audience feeling different from when it sat down — amused, sympathetic, awed, *something*."

book for 1923, the year he graduated from the College. I learned that he came to Columbia from Bainbridge, Georgia, that he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and vice president of the Southern Club, and that he was famous around campus for his "Southern gentleman" sideburns and manner. This should have prepared me for my meeting with him at the Algonquin Hotel, but it didn't. When we met in the lobby, I was struck by his silver-grey sideburns halfway down his cheeks, his grey striped suit with broad, sharply cut lapels, his colorful and boldly patterned tie, and the long cigar clenched between his teeth. When he spoke, there was a trace of Southern speech in his carefully formed phrases. When he suggested that we sit down and have a drink, he did so with elaborate courtesy.

I soon discovered that Coleman's memory is a catalog of plays, playwrights, and actors. When he thinks about the theatre, he closes his eyes, smiles, and allows the names, dates, and anecdotes to pour out of him. He said he saw his first road show when he was four, in Bainbridge. At ten he distributed handbills for the minstrel shows that would visit the tiny theatre in his town. As a teenager he sold tickets and did advertising; at fifteen he began writing a column, "mostly local gossip," for the Bainbridge newspaper. After high school, his father insisted that he attend the University of Georgia to study law. "My father and I agreed," Coleman said, "that if, after one year, I didn't like law, he would allow me to study anywhere I wished." Coleman disliked his legal studies, and in the fall of 1919 arrived in New York to study at Columbia.

Coleman said, "You see, I had a

plan. I was going to study literature, become an actor, then a director, and finally a producer. In my sophomore year I was actually offered the second lead in a movie with Norma Talmadge. That night I sent a telegram to my father, informing him that I was leaving college to go into the movies. He wired back the same night saying that unless I changed my mind immediately he was on his way to New York. As you know, I stayed at Columbia four years.

"Columbia was a marvelous place in the 1920's for fellows with literary leanings. There were great teachers who turned out dozens of fine writers, translators, publishers, directors, and professors. Two of the most stimulating teachers were Raymond Weaver and John Erskine. Weaver gave a course called 'Traditions of European Literature from Homer to Dante.' It was in that course that I developed my love for Greek drama. It was a great course, one that gave us a splendid picture of the basis of Western civilization. Weaver's technique was to shame us for our ignorance; he browbeat us into learning. John Erskine was a universal man. He knew a little bit about everything and an awesome lot about many things. He gave a course in writing which was unforgettable. Each student had to write one of everything—one play, one novel, one short story, one poem. I wrote all but the poem, then at Erskine's insistence wrote something called 'Lines to a Fish.' He read it, shook his head, and warned me to stay away from poetry thereafter.

"I also remember Ashley Thorndike on Shakespeare and Brander Matthews. Matthews was the darling of the campus, you *had* to take his course on modern drama. He had a sweet young

COLEMAN: "The best theatre, what I call *intelligent* theatre, introduces you to people who through conversation help to illuminate life."

man helping him named Mark Van Doren. Another young chap named Max Lincoln Schuster '17 taught me feature writing in the School of Journalism. Later he teamed up with another Columbia man, Richard Simon '20 and formed a successful publishing house.

It's an extraordinary thing about college. When you are there, you take it for granted. After you leave, it gradually strikes you how much it contributed to your life and values, and how much you owe to it."

After graduation, Coleman returned to Georgia. His father was a railroad builder, and he wanted young Coleman to succeed him in the business. But a friend of his father, Pat Griffin, owned a newspaper, and when Griffin's son ran off to join the Marines, Coleman went to work for him. "He used to tutor me in local politics. I didn't listen too closely, but his son, who took over my job when he returned from the Marines, did. Pat Griffin's son Marc is now governor of Georgia!"

WATTS: "Let's say that good theatre is a skillful presentation of a playwright's fullest vision of the world."

Coleman again went North to New York, where a Columbia classmate got him a job at McGraw-Hill. "But they had a horrible thing called a time clock, and I just couldn't stand it." He left, and took a job at the *Morning Telegraph*, a paper devoted principally to horse racing and the theatre. "I did everything. One night I would write a column, the next night I would help set type. After locking horns with an old buck there, I moved over to the *Mirror*, which was short-handed in the amusement section. I wrote two columns, reviewed drama, and covered the movies, and was soon made head of the department. So at 24 I was a first-string theatre critic. I have been one ever since."

I didn't have to ask Coleman about the state of American theatre. He went on. "The theatre has had its ups and downs since I was at Columbia. Since its formation in 1919, the Theatre Guild, by producing plays that commercial managers would not put on, has brought many good American plays and the best European plays to Broadway. While I think the two outstanding playwrights of this century are C. B. Shaw and Jean Giraudoux, the American theatre has had one top-drawer playwright too. Against the opinions of some, I hesitate to put Mr. O'Neill in the first rank. Of course, he deserves credit as an experimenter, but he relied far too heavily on trickery. To me, O'Neill's stature diminishes with the years. His plays give the illusion of poetry, but O'Neill was not a poet. Maxwell Anderson was."

I asked Coleman which ingredient he thought modern drama lacked most seriously. "High comedy. It's almost completely missing in the theatre today. Philip Barrie was the American master here. His plays were not only good fun; they also made important points, which the playwright allowed his audiences to discover for themselves. I'm not talking about soap-boxing, sir. Soap-boxing is when the playwright tries to stuff a point or moral down the audience's throat. Soap-boxing may be timely, but good drama should be timeless. The best theatre, what I call *intelligent* theatre, introduces you to people who through conversation help to illuminate life. The intelligent playwright doesn't have to be a stern moralist like Ibsen, but he must stimulate you to think. Shakespeare was decidedly not a soap-boxer. Nor was Maxwell Anderson or Philip Barrie."

Did this mean that modern theatre is going through a weak period? "I'm afraid so, with some exceptions. But we have been subjected to bad times before. The present trend is toward a 'theatre of the absurd,'—a phrase that covers a multitude of sins. It is sparked by the French existentialists, German disillusionists, and angry young Englishmen. Its exponents have a hatred for the human race and seem to take pleasure in cruelty. They rely heavily on dirt and things that shock. But a calm dissection of their work discloses that their thinking is very shallow and mostly negative. The purpose

of theatre is to communicate and they write about the inarticulate who can't communicate. Most of this new theatre takes the form of either leftist propaganda or high brow burlesque. Brecht is an example of the propaganda. He reduces people to puppets for his sermons. It's terrible, but his influence has been enormous. Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* is an example of the burlesque. It may be a brilliant tour de force, but I never enjoyed watching wings being torn off flies. The whole theatre has become sick and filthy! I should add, however, that I think Anouilh is a good playwright, and that Ionesco has done some interesting things, although he usually carries a good idea too far."

Was Coleman including off-Broadway plays in his estimate? "Yes. I am a loud drummer for an off-Broadway renaissance, but they can't seem to find any good plays. Instead they use tricks and raffishness down there. When I want raffishness, I'll read *Tom Jones*." I wondered if he had any solutions for the illness he saw in contemporary theatre. "I have no panaceas. I would like to see more revivals of good plays, but I know that revivals seldom make any money."

I inquired about the power of the drama critics, and he said, "We have no power except what the public wishes to give us. The public knows it doesn't have much to choose from. Even Tennessee Williams is only the best of a poor crop. In such a situation, the public tends to rely on the professionals to let them know when a decent play comes along."

Robert Coleman lives with his wife in Manhattan. They have no children. He tries to read as much as possible about the theatre and is quite knowledgeable about its history, literature, and criticism. "When I want a change, I turn to Anatole France, my old favorite," he told me. Coleman's position at the *Mirror* enables him to review every form of entertainment except the movies, so he attends the opera, symphonies, and dance programs, as well as all the plays, always with his wife. He prides himself on his breadth and versatility. "I review everything. I'm the only critic who does."

When Coleman was a student at Columbia, he had to be hospitalized for three months because he contracted influenza. "In those days, the flu was

something to be greatly feared. There were epidemics and 15 per cent of those who caught the flu died," said Coleman. Since his college days, he has been hospitalized several more times by recurring attacks of influenza. This has caused him to take increasing pains to avoid bacterial contact. Now he usually handles money with a gloved hand or a handkerchief, dislikes shaking hands, and even has his linens done specially.

For my parting question I asked Coleman who his favorite critic was. "In the twentieth century that would be Max Beerbohm. Among the old-timers, I would probably choose Gottfried Lessing, who was probably the only critic who was ever paid by the theatres to knock their brains out. Lessing established the sound ground rules for the modern art of criticism. As for the English critics, I prefer Coleridge over Hazlitt. If this be heresy, make the most of it."

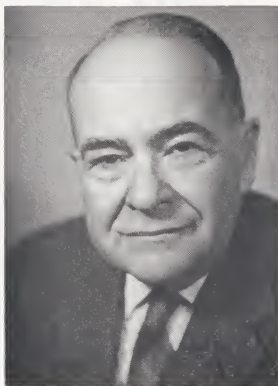


CAREY WELLS WINFREY is an English major at the College who hopes to teach that subject and write, especially about drama, after he completes a three-year tour of duty as a Marine officer following graduation. He is a native of Miami Beach, Florida; his grandfather, who died this fall, and his father are both famous as horse trainers. Carey Winfrey came to Columbia from the McDonogh School in Maryland. He is a former diver on the swimming team and a member of Delta Psi fraternity.

DEATHS

GARRETT MATTINGLY, William R. Shepherd Professor of European History at Columbia, and George Eastman Visiting Professor at Oxford University for the present scholastic year, died suddenly of a heart attack in Oxford, England, on December 19, 1962. He was 62.

A graduate of Harvard, where he formed a life-long friendship with classmate Bernard de Voto, Professor Mattingly was as well known for his literary, linguistic, and lecturing skills as for his scholarship, which won him renown as one of the world's leading historians of the Renaissance. The breadth of his academic accomplishments matched the vitality of his active interests. He served in World War I with the 43rd division and volunteered in World War II as a line officer on a destroyer. His classes and his books displayed a supreme talent for the significant episode, the broad scene, the telling facts and details, and subtle characterization. In his scholarly works, he joined the historian's thoroughness with the artist's perspicience.



PROFESSOR GARRETT MATTINGLY

His three most popular books centered on the Spanish-English conflict of Reformation and Counter-Reformation. *Gatherings of Aragon* was a Literary Guild selection of 1941. *Renaissance Diplomacy*, winner of the Bancroft Prize in 1956, traced the origins and evolution of modern diplomacy. *The Armada*, which received a special Pulitzer Prize citation in 1960, was acclaimed as a work of scholarship and art, embracing the political, diplomatic, religious, military, and naval aspects of the famous encounter.

At the time of his death, Professor Mattingly was working on an interpretative history of the Italian Renaissance. In 1960, he received his third Guggenheim grant which enabled him to do the preliminary research for the work. He had also projected two other books, one of which was a definitive history of the European Renaissance. The other was an historical novel, an ambition of long standing of which Professor Mattingly said: "I'll have to wait until I've retired. Too many of my scholarly friends wouldn't approve."

- 1892 LOUIS A. ANSBACHER
November 1, 1962
THE REVEREND GEORGE R. BRUSH
October 16, 1962
- 1893 STARR TAINTOR
January 23, 1963
- 1895 DR. BURT F. HOWARD
August 20, 1962
- 1898 ARTHUR O. CHOATE
June 18, 1962
WILLIAM H. HARDING
October 1, 1962
- 1900 JAMES J. FINNIGAN
January 15, 1963
- 1902 THE REVEREND JOHN N. ATKINS
September 11, 1962
FLOYD R. WOOSTER
June 9, 1962
- 1905 LLOYD BARRICK
June 12, 1962
DR. FENWICK BECKMAN
ARTHUR E. BLEYER
October 19, 1962
WILLIAM B. SIMONDS
May 3, 1962
LESLIE BREWSTER SMITH
September 17, 1962
- 1906 RUSSELL DE C. GREENE
November 7, 1962
- 1907 MILTON G. BUCHDAHL
August 13, 1962
HERBERT FORSCH
August 22, 1962
HAROLD E. VEHS LAGE
August, 1962

- 1908 EDWARD GOODMAN
October 2, 1962
E. IRVING HUNTINGTON
THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C.
O'MAHONEY
November 28, 1962
- 1910 WILLIAM DE F. PEARSON
June 23, 1962
RICHARD L. SWANTON
- 1911 THE REVEREND SHELTON HALE
BISHOP
August 24, 1962
- 1913 ALBERT R. ULLRICH
- 1915 HARRY BRANDENBURG
July 27, 1962
WILLIAM BROPHY
September 6, 1962
WYCKOFF GARRISON
June 30, 1962
ARTHUR T. ROBB
November 22, 1962
- 1916 ILO L. ORLEANS
September 26, 1962
FRANK PADWE
September 10, 1962
- 1917 GUSTAVE J. DOHRN WEND, JR.
August 14, 1962
BENEDICT A. LEENBURGER
- 1918 EUGENE CLEARY
November 13, 1962
THOMAS J. MACMAHON
August 16, 1962
- 1919 JOHN C. DUNCAN
SANFORD FRIED
- 1920 DR. ERNEST E. ARNHEIM
October 11, 1962
ROBERT EDWIN KNODEL
July 14, 1962

- 1922 GEORGE J. LAWRENCE
September 11, 1962
GILBERT M. SERBER
November 30, 1962
- 1923 MAURICE T. REILLY
June 20, 1962
DR. EDWARD G. SCHLAEFER
January 24, 1963
- 1925 THOMAS H. WENNING
December 1, 1962
WILBUR L. WILLIAMS
January 27, 1963
- 1926 JAMES DAVENPORT
August 26, 1962
FREDERICK J. MCGUIRE
September 17, 1962
THE REVEREND EDICER N.
RODRIGUEZ
October 20, 1962
- 1927 WILLIAM REYNOLDS CONKLIN
October 13, 1962
- 1928 WELLS BROCK
September 9, 1962
EDWARD HYMES, JR.
October 17, 1962
- 1929 DR. HUGH SMITH RICE
November 15, 1962
JEAN P. VAUDRIN
September 1, 1962
- 1930 COLONEL OTTO FREDERICK
SONNEMAN, JR.
December 7, 1962
- 1931 DR. WILLIAM H. BARLOW
September 21, 1962
ROBERT BONTNGE
- 1935 BARTLETT J. SMITH, JR.
July 9, 1962
- 1938 PAUL W. SIMPSON

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY '08 died on December 1, 1962, in Bethesda, Maryland at the age of 78. Mr. O'Mahoney had served as Democratic Senator from Wyoming in every Congress from 1934 until his retirement in 1960.

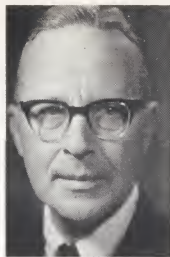
Mr. O'Mahoney, one of 11 children of an Irish immigrant family, displayed an early interest in politics and economics and was active in many campus groups during his College days. The 1908 *Columbian's* quotation for Mr. O'Mahoney read, "The prudent man may lead a state, but it's the enthusiast who regenerates—or ruins it."

Mr. O'Mahoney's career was concerned with regeneration. As chairman of numerous committees and subcommittees investigating big business, Mr. O'Mahoney was a strong opponent of monopolies. He was a Liberal Democrat who aligned himself with the New Deal policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. As vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee under James A. Farley in 1932 and 1936, he served as Mr. Roosevelt's closest adviser on policy regarding the western states. From 1938 to 1941, the Senator served as chairman of the controversial Temporary National Economic Committee.

Described by a fellow Senator as "the most deliberative member of the world's most deliberative body," Mr. O'Mahoney's advocacy of jury trials in civil rights cases was credited with obtaining enough votes to pass civil rights legislation containing this provision in 1957. He also advocated and sponsored bills for the admission of Hawaii and Alaska into the union, and he stayed with these bills until they were accepted.

His last speech on the floor of the house was in favor of the rights of the "little" man and against big business. On August 29, 1960, he introduced a bill to abolish the insurance rate-making body of the District of Columbia because he felt it guaranteed high rates to insurance companies and neglected the public welfare. The Senator reached the Congress in a wheel chair and at the close of his speech, a fellow Congressman said Mr. O'Mahoney would go down in history as the country's leading defender of anti-trust interests. "Thank you, Senator," said Mr. O'Mahoney with head bowed.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY '08



GILBERT M. SERBER '22

GILBERT M. SERBER '22, director of Columbia's Office of New Construction, died at the age of 60 on November 30, 1962 after an extended illness.

At his Columbia post, which he assumed in December, 1961, Mr. Serber was responsible for consolidating activities relating to the construction of Columbia University's new buildings. Mr. Serber, a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, formerly conducted his own Stock Construction Corporation, dealing in heavy construction for local, state, and national agencies. From 1924 to 1930, Mr. Serber served as an engineer and vice president of D. C. Serber, Inc., a firm owned and headed by his father. The affection and loyalty for Columbia which led him to accept the College's request for his talents in 1961, kept Mr. Serber active in a variety of Columbia affairs.

He was a life member of the Society of Older Graduates of Columbia University, a member of the Columbia University Club, and served as president and correspondent for the Class of 1922. In 1949, with his mother, he established the David C. Serber Scholarship at Columbia in memory of his father, an 1896 graduate of the School of Mines.

THOMAS H. WENNING '25, theatre editor and drama critic of *Newsweek* magazine and former president of the New York Drama Critics' Circle, died on December 1, 1962, at the age of 59.

At Columbia, Mr. Wenning was drama critic for *Jester*, the College humor magazine, and worked as an extra in several Broadway productions. After graduation, he continued his experience on the bright side of the footlights with a two-year tour as a member of the cast in *Sunny*.

As a writer, he created both movie scripts and original stories for Hollywood producers. His stories were printed in the *New Yorker* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. He began work for *Newsweek* in 1936 and was named editor and critic in 1946. His work there included interviews with stars, players, writers, and producers.

A member of the Players Club, Mr. Wenning's hobby was the study and performance of old musical comedy songs, "the kind of popular ditties and complaints," he said, "that are now belatedly recognized as authentic and beloved Americana."

WELLS BROCK '28, a teacher at the Wooster School in Danbury, Connecticut, for 14 years, died this fall at his mountain-top summer retreat in Vermont, the home state to which he returned each year.

During his term of service at Wooster School, Mr. Brock taught English and history, was instrumental in drawing up a new school curriculum in 1947, and expanding the school's library after it was transferred to a new home 9 years ago. He also coached sports, organized student forestry crews that improved the school's stand of pine trees, and conducted impromptu classes in felling trees and sawing logs.

In 1958, the Wooster Board of Trustees awarded a citation to Mr. Brock in observance of his 10 years of service and "a keen and devoted mind that has helped build a course of study now the foundation of the knowledge of hundreds of young men and a library of books worth reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting as proper nourishment for that course of study."



WELLS BROCK '28

Wooster's headmaster said at the time of Mr. Brock's death, "He spoke fewer words than most people, but he said more. For each faculty meeting he would have one sharp bit of Vermont wit, and once he assigned *The Education of Henry Adams* and *Boswell's Life of Johnson* for faculty summer reading."



THOMAS H. WENNING '25



CLASS NOTES

02

Henry Field Haviland
80 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, N.J.

The Class held its regular annual reunion at a Columbia Club luncheon on January 28. Sidney *Diamant*, William *Lauson*, Walter *Powers*, Harry *Freund*, and Henry *Haviland* were present. As usual, it was a gabfest which lasted several hours, and we decided to hold the reunion hereafter on the third Monday in April instead of the last Monday in January to be sure of better weather.

If the 60th Reunion year for the Class of 1902 did not bring too many classmates back to Morningside, it did bring us a wonderful sheaf of letters from those unable to attend. Harry *Parr*, former Stevens Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia, wrote that he had an anecdote he wished to spread—from his salad days. Harry was in Paris one day shortly after graduation, wandering about the Louvre, when he suddenly saw Dave Wilson *Smyth* standing in front of the *Mona Lisa* and listening to a little Frenchman who was talking rapidly. "I finally broke Dave away and tried some conversation but he seemed nervous. At last he said, 'Harry, I must go. I am paying this Frenchman five francs an hour to teach me about art.'"

George *Middleton*, our most famous journeymen playwright, is presenting his papers to the Library of Congress, an institution which already lists a host of his plays, dramatized novels, translations, and an autobiography. The Brander Matthews Museum at Columbia also contains a complete set of the 50 or more plays written by George. George claims his marriage to the former Fola La Follette, daughter of the Wisconsin Senator, is "the most valued gift life has brought me." He has been working on that play for 50 years.

As this seems to be an anecdotal report, I have a couple of my own to add to your store. At a chance meeting at the Club with the late George Clinton *Dinsmore* Odell, he remarked: "Can you think of any improvements at the University?" I replied, "Yes, Doctor." And he said, "Such as." And I replied, "A chair of humor." He came right

back. "Don't you think the College is funny enough as it is?" And then John *Erskine* once said, "The American College is the only institution in the world where the customers pay cash and refuse to take the goods off the counter."

05

Ronald F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, New Jersey

Our world traveler, Benjamin M. *Keye* is planning another trip. This one will be to Tahiti, which Ben claims "dures" him when the February winds start to turn colder. Henry *Haas* took a trip to more southern climes last October. Sailing to Bermuda aboard the *Monarch of Bermuda*, Henry marvelled at the colors of the tropical birds and vegetation and the houses built of varied colors of coral.

As your class correspondent, I would like to report that I have been greatly hampered by the lack of information, which has been reduced lately. Although I have an address list of 81 persons and have sent each of them at least two newsletters each year, the responses have been very few. I would like to receive news from all 81, for if the Class of 1905 is not still growing, it is still active in many ways. Since 1914 we have added 19 scholars with our class scholarships. The yearly luncheons at the C.U. Club are still taking place. Let's meet more often, with more news.



RONALD F. RIBLET '05
No news is bad news

07

William Palmer
55 Walworth Avenue
Scarsdale, New York

Charles *Mayer* joined a distinguished group of engineers this January when he received the 1963 Eggleston Medal from the Columbia Engineering School Alumni Association for his achievements not only in engineering, but also in public service and devoted furtherance of engineering education. Charles's citation read in part: "... his influence on a major portion of New York City is reflected in its varied skyline; he is further acknowledged internationally for his engineering leadership; and he is recognized and honored at home ... for the spirits of philanthropy and human understanding which have been exemplified in his private and public affairs." Charles is presently treasurer of the J. H. Taylor Construction Company of New York where he is a specialist in structural steel and foundations. A former Navy ensign during World War I, he is a member of the Business Advisory Council, the Citizens Budget Commission, and is a trustee at large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and a director of the Hebrew Technical Institute.

Robert H. *Haskell*, who recently joined the John Jay Associates, is building a home on the island of Nevis, British West Indies. He has obtained a license to hold land there and is at present engaged in constructing a permanent home where he expects to spend most of his time from now on. Nevis is the birthplace of another Columbia man ... Alexander Hamilton.

09

T. C. Morgan
1175 Bushwick Avenue
Brooklyn 21, New York

Because we have had some interesting speakers, our monthly class luncheons have been meeting with more than usual success this year. In November, Charles *Carroll* spoke of the problems the United States faces in foreign trade. The December luncheon featured problems of trade closer to home. Commissioner *Broido* told of the difficulties New York City has in keeping business in the city and in bringing new business into the area. Other speakers will lead discussions on topics of general interest at future luncheons. The meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Architectural League Club House at 115 East 40 Street, New York City. Justin *Shore* is our chairman and among those usually attending are *Lippmann*, *Melitzer*, *Brainerd*, *Loder*, *Morgan*, *Thompson*, *Rovere*, *Voskamp*, *Streeter*, *Cane*, *Landsman*, *Alterman*, *Simon*, *Cohn*, *Kates*, *Melville*, *Kimble*, *Kennedy*, and *Baum*.

10

V. V. Zips
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Surprising many old friends and pleasing many new ones, Leonard H. Davidow sang for his supper recently. The occasion was the Tenth Annual White Plains Jaycee Achievement Award dinner, held in Leonard's honor last November at the Holiday Inn in White Plains. The songs were two spirited fight tunes he had composed in 1918. One was "When the Columbia Lion Roars," and the other was a World War I marching song called "305 Has the Drive."

Leonard made his impromptu songfest during an evening honoring him for his efforts in raising the level of real estate development in White Plains. He was credited with establishing new aesthetic values in the growth of the Westchester city through his "vision and high personal standards of beauty and good taste."

Joseph Coffee, assistant to President Kirk for alumni affairs, read a greeting from Dr. Kirk conveying his "warm personal congratulation and regard." At the close of the meeting, Leonard was presented with a scroll containing the names of the 300 friends and neighbors present, a plaque honoring his achievement, and honorary membership in the Jaycees.

Albert Epstein's list of New Year's greetings included a name that seems unlikely for such a happy season—Premier Nikita Khrushchev. A frequent contributor of poetry to his hometown newspaper, the *Cape Cod Standard-Times*, Albert wrote a long poem to the Russian leader that emphasized some aspects of the common spiritual heritage of all men.



WALTER M. WEIS '11
Nothing succeeds like
success

11

Walter M. Weis
36 West 44 Street
New York 36, New York

We continue our monthly luncheons at the Columbia University Club on the third Wednesday of each month. We usually have 10 to 12 classmates present and we enjoy talking about old times as well as current affairs. Our regular attendants, Donald Lowe, president, Joseph Murray, secretary, Richard Klugescheid and Walter Weis, vice presidents, look forward to the growth of our monthly gatherings.

Walter Weis was recently elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City Club of New York for the tenth successive year. The City Club is the oldest civic organization in New York.

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
New York 63, New York

26 classmates attended our Christmas Luncheon held on December 19, 1962 in the Columbia University Club. Those present were: Al Nolto, Flip Van Buren, Tom Lathrop, Les Egbert, Hy Masson, William Harvey, Frank Smith, Robert Milbank, William Wurster, Charles Hersey, Phil Baumeister, Monte Maze, Sherman Thursby, Eric Jensen, Jim Stewart, Jim Johnson, Oscar Byron, Corrie Hearn, I. L. Rice, Bo Griffen, Jack Love, William Fatterson, Phil Spence, Frank Montenegro, Stan Smith, and Ernie Slade.

15

Ray N. Spooner
Allen Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York

Sterling E. Graham, who celebrated his 70th birthday last May, retired recently as chief executive of the Forrest Publishing Company, which publishes the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Sterling is making his home in Cleveland at present.

16

Arthur C. Goertlich
110 East End Avenue
New York 28, New York

The Class of 1916 meets on the first Monday of each month for luncheon in the Columbia University Club. We gather at a large table reserved for us by our hostess, Miss Etta Carlan, in the Butler Room. We rarely have less than 10 on any first Monday, and over two score have signed our "Attendance Book" during the year. It is hoped that attendance will increase during 1963. All '16ers are not only welcome, but fraternally urged to come.

17

Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road
Scarsdale, New York

Sunny weather, a good crowd, and high spirits joined to make the Homecoming Game at Baker Field last October 13 a fine event. 48 members of the Class of 1917 enjoyed the cliff-hanger that the Columbia-Yale game developed into. They also enjoyed meeting old friends and reliving happy times.

Dr. Harry Golembe brought the largest family delegation, including Mrs. Golembe, his son John, and two grandchildren.

Colonel Harry W. Caygill of Miami, Florida, took the prize for having travelled the longest distance among the members gathered about the tables for refreshments and the pre-game program of speeches and awards.

Among those in attendance were: Colonel Edward B. Towns, Charles A. Hammarstrom, Milton Winn, Arthur F. McAvo, Porter C. Murphy, Harry W. Caygill, Joseph Levy, Jr., Dr. Harold B. Davidson, Rene Wormser, Isador Silverman, Dr. Frederick A. Warzback, Jr., H. "Kitty" Katz, Maurice Walter, L. R. Mann, and C. W. Sengstacken.



DR. SCHUYLER C.
WALLACE '19
An international affair

18

Carlos B. Smith
136 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York

Edward C. Meagher has retired as vice president of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. Ed was formerly president of '18.

19

John F. Condon
51 East 42 Street
New York 17, New York

Dr. Schuyler C. Wallace, former director and dean of Columbia's School of International Affairs, is now on leave of absence from the University as director of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Of his new duties, Dr. Wallace said: "I will be expected to travel extensively in foreign countries and am looking forward to meeting many of the alumni of the School of International Affairs who hold key positions both in government and industry in more than sixty-five countries overseas."

Dr. Wallace, Ruggles Professor of Public Law and Government since 1950, was one of the men responsible for the creation of the School of International Affairs in 1946. As director of the Naval School of Military Government and Administration, which trained 500 officers for military government duties in the Pacific area during World War II, Dr. Wallace conceived the idea of a school at Columbia to emphasize study of individual areas in the world. His school and its regional institutes devoted to Russia, Eastern Asia, Europe, the Near and Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, have contributed greatly to the increasing need of the United States government for specialists in international affairs.

21

Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, New York

A tribute was paid last June to John M. Chancellor, an unusual man. At their annual conference, the American Library Association granted John honorary membership for his unique and lasting contribution to the philosophy and literature of librarianship. During the 1930's and the early 1940's, John served as adult education specialist on the headquarters staff of the ALA, and wrote extensively and creatively on the ideals and objec-

tives of his profession, helping to give libraries and librarians full voice with other great educational forces in the vast movement which pressed the development of adult learning in post-school years.

Several years ago, John felt that he had contributed all he could at that time to the field of library service, and he left his post of national achievement. He started dairy farming in Mt. Herob, Wisconsin, where he lives and works today.



WILLIAM T.
TAYLOR '21
Industrious informer

William T. Taylor holds two new positions. In late January, Bill was elected a director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., a post for which he is well qualified by his chairmanship of ACF Industries in New York and his many other positions as director of industrial concerns and banks. Another side of Bill's talents includes his membership on the board of supervising trustees of the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law at Columbia. Both his industrial and legal experience recently led to Bill's selection as president for 1963 of the Defense Orientation Conference Association. DOCA is an independent civilian organization cooperating with the Department of Defense in continuing the education of industrialists and professional men in the programs and policies of the Department of Defense and in other national security matters.

George L. Kappes recently moved from San Diego to Carmel, California to live with his mother and sister and to work in the real estate, insurance, and mutual fund business. His new address in Carmel is Route 2, Box 494.

22

Lewis A. Spence
Root, Barrett, Cohen,
Knapp, & Smith
26 Broadway
New York 4, New York

Herbert Matthews, of the editorial board of the *New York Times*, filled in some of his spare moments resulting from the newspaper strike by fascinating more than 30 alumni and their guests as guest speaker at the Alumni Association's Midtown Luncheon on January 10. Herb's topic was Cuba, and Sardi's famous restaurant took on the smoky atmosphere of a top-level conference room.

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

Charles A. Wagner is now book review editor for the *New York Mirror*. On Sundays, Charlie will do a feature entitled "Paperback Parade," which will include a best seller list of paperback books. During the week, Monday through Friday, he will review a book a day, on or opposite the editorial page, under the heading "Mirror on Books."

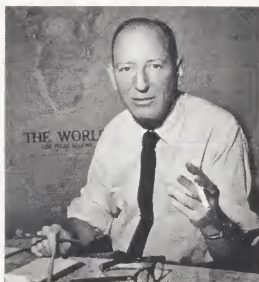
24

James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Building
Brooklyn 1, New York

In accordance with the fine tradition of '24, we are already at work on the 40th Anniversary Reunion to be held at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on the weekend of May 22, 1964, Friday evening dinner until luncheon on Sunday. Co-chairmen of the event are Aaron Berg and Morris Watkins.

From future doings to past: our Homecoming Day Committee under the leadership of John Erlich did an outstanding job, and there were 41 classmates, their wives, children, and guests at Baker Field to enjoy the game. Dick Fairbanks came in his cabin cruiser and docked it nearby—a happy alternative to the car or subway.

Ted Bernstein, assistant managing editor of the *New York Times*, continues his one-man anti-blunder war on the marauders of the English language. Again developed from his style sheet "Winners and Sinners," which has a circulation of 1,600 among the *Times* staff and 3,600 outside, the new book is titled *More Language That Needs Watching*. It is published by Channel Press.



THEODORE BERNSTEIN '24
Still on watch

Dick Griswold and his wife have devoted themselves to a new campaign—the popularization of the ancient Scottish sport of curling. Already widely played in Canada, New York, and Connecticut, curling is a rugged sport with plenty of cold air and a pair of galoshes as necessary equipment. A forty pound "stone" of granite is sent "curling" down a long ice path toward a "tee" about forty yards away. The "skip" or captain stands at the tee and coaches the curlers of his team. The two other teammates, not curling, scurry along before the stone with their brooms to help the heavy missile to its destination. Curling, anyone?

Tom Fluhr is contemplating retirement from his position as Engineering Geologist with the Board of Water Supply in the City of New York. Tom is an expert in rock tunnel construction and the geology associated with it. Upon retirement, Tom will become an engineering consultant.

Milton Norwalk recently unveiled a hidden talent—the composition of songs. We regret that because of the limited space, we can only print excerpts from his lengthy piece of '24 nostalgia entitled "Poem." Part of the final stanza reads:

*Let Memory's embers light the flame
Of Springtime's other day,
And hearts enthral the clarion call
Twenty-four, this way, this way!*



ARTHUR JANSEN '25
Classmate of the Year

25

Henry E. Curtis
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, New York

Arthur Jansen received our classmate of the year award at the annual class dinner on December 6 in the Columbia University Club. Art's outstanding and selfless devotion to the Class of 1925 and to Columbia does honor to our growing list of recipients of this award.

Earlier in the fall, our Homecoming party boasted 90 reservations and another 20 "unreserved" guests. This placed us second in number attending and third in number of reservations. Incidentally, our seats were on the fifty yard line—perhaps this meant more than we know in the happy outcome of Columbia 14, Yale 10.

Looking ahead on our calendar, be sure to reserve the weekend of May 17-19 for our annual Reunion at Arden House. Howie Dockerill and Jerry Lang are preparing an interesting program. Another dynamic and able man is heading our Class Committee for the College Fund. Dan Riesner will call for our assistance during the coming year; our cooperation is a large measure of his and the College's success.

Silas K. Peavy recently terminated 38 years of service with the Macmillan Company. A former manager of special sales for the trade department, Silas was the first to hold the post of eastern regional sales manager created in 1961.



WILLIAM B.
MILLER '26
Million dollar director

26

Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York 5, N.Y.

William Baker Miller, well known as the director and moderator of the radio program "The American Way," was recently elected to the board of directors of International Resources Fund, a Los Angeles-based, 17 million-dollar mutual fund. Bill is also executive vice president of Town Hall in Los Angeles.

27

Lester S. Rounds
One Brick Oven Road
Port Chester, N.Y.

21 members attended the annual dinner held on October 24 in the Columbia University Club. Our president, Bob Curtiss, presided. The final report of the 35th Reunion chairman, John T. Lorch, was presented and warmly accepted, along with color slides of the big event. George French reported on the competition for the Class of 1927 Cup, awarded at the fall regatta.

The most-welcomed participant was Oliver Nicoll, who had recently been seriously ill. Others present included Leo Brown, Joe Crown, Bob Curtiss, C. Crawford Eadie, Herman B. Eckert, George French, George Geisel, John Haas, the Rev. John J. Hawkins, William Helfer, Herbert Jacobi, Stanley Kroll, Don Johnson, Harold F. McGuire, Simon L. Miller, William Ray, Lester Rounds, Archer D. Sargent, Dr. Myron Sest, and the Hon. Phil Thurston.

Gustave von Groschwitz has assumed his duties as director of the Department of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Formerly senior curator and acting director of the Cincinnati Art Museum, Gustave was responsible for assembling and organizing six International Biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary Lithography. In this capacity, Gustave travelled in Europe, Asia, and Japan selecting material and making the acquaintance of artists, dealers, and collectors. He has also served on many art juries here and abroad.

28

Frank H. Bowles
113 Anderson Avenue
Demarest, N.J.

Perce C. Rowe is the new vice president for market development of the United States Rubber Company. Perce was formerly president of the United States Tire Company, a division of U.S. Rubber.

29

Berton J. Deimhorst
115 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

Research Analysis Corporation announced the recent appointment of William Woodworth to the post of operations analyst. Bill, a student of the social sciences, has held a number of major NATO and other governmental posts, and prior to his new appointment had just completed five years as International Relations Officer of ICA/AID.

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn 35, N.Y.

Joseph Keane will head the Class Fund Drive for 1963. Joe looks for our continued cooperation and support as he undertakes his important new duty. Our thanks from the chairman of the 1962 Fund to the active members of the committee including James Morrison, Joseph Keane, Joseph Hagen, John Henry, Joseph Marx, William B. Sanford, and Joseph Smyth, and to all who worked in the field.



DR. ALLYN P.
ROBINSON '31
Newsworthy

31

Irving H. Du Fine
Du Fine & Co., Inc.
232 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

"Religion Makes News" is the name of a widely acclaimed new television program moderated by Dr. Allyn P. Robinson. Heard weekly over WNDT-TV, the program is a survey and commentary of the religious news of the week plus an interview with persons related to the news or qualified to discuss it. Allyn's long-time interest in interreligious problems has led him to lecture and write widely on the subject, conduct several international intercultural seminars in Europe and Asia, and serve since 1955 as director of the Greater New York Area of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He has also devoted a large part of his time to the development of the "dialogue" conversations in which clergy of different faiths confront issues that divide them.

32

John W. Balquist
120 Havemeyer Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Professor Ralph G. Ledley, currently on a year's leave of absence from Queens College in Flushing, New York, where he teaches taxation and business law, has been elected to the Board of Managers of the Queens County Bar Association. Ralph has served in the past as chairman of the Association's Post Admission Legal Education Committee, and the Committees on Taxation, Membership, and Round Table Conferences. He also maintains a private law practice.

33

Richard Ferguson
18 Frances Lane
Massapequa, N.Y.

Former Columbia half-back Manuel Rivero is the head of a new Peace Corps field training center in Puerto Rico. Columbia men will remember Manny as a gridiron ace for three years and as assistant coach under Lou Little when Columbia defeated Stanford 7-0 in the Rose Bowl in 1934. Leaving his post as director of physical education at Lincoln University, where he had served for 20 years, Manny will be responsible for the training of hundreds of American Peace Corps volunteers in language and community development, along with intensive physical conditioning. The new camp which Manny directs is named Camp Crozier for David Crozier, one of two Corps volunteers killed last year in a plane crash in Colombia, S.A. A native of

Cuba, Manny speaks both English and Spanish fluently and holds an M.A. from Teachers College.

Professor William F. Kennedy, currently in the department of economics at the University of California in Santa Barbara, has recently completed two articles on corporation ethics to appear in *Blackfriars*, a monthly review published by English Dominicans in London, and the *Georgia Business Review*. He has also written a piece on the classical school of economics for *The New Catholic Encyclopedia*. Bill's special field of interest is the relationship between English economists and men of letters during the Industrial Revolution, a subject which has also won him a Guggenheim grant.



ROBERT LAWRENCE '34, Spring chairman

Reunions, reunions

JOHN LEONARDO '34, 30th chairman



34

John T. Grady
19 Lee Avenue
Hawthorne, N.J.

A team of '34 College Fund members under the chairmanship of Lewis Goldenheim met on December 4, 1962, to participate in a Fund telethon. The chairman for 1962, Ed Hawthorne, is hoping to surpass the 1961 mark. We hope 1963 may surpass both totals.

Plans for our Spring Reunion and for the 30th Reunion to be held at Holiday House were discussed at the November executive luncheon meeting in the Columbia University Club. Spring chairman Bob Lawrence and 30th chairman John Leonardo will keep us posted on the progress of the big events. Further luncheon meetings are scheduled in January, March and May, on the second Wednesday at 12:30 p.m. in the Columbia Club. Come and eat and chat—all members and friends are welcome.

Here is a footnote on the general achievement of our class. To date 14 men of the Class of 1934 are members of the John Jay Associates (out of a total of 350.)

35

Gerald R. Ferguson
200 East 16 Street
New York 3, N.Y.

Our first newsletter in 27 years has been distributed and the second edition of the paper will appear later in the year. We received 56 responses and hope for even more with the next issue. With the wealth of news on hand, we are selecting members of the teaching profession for this report; we'll catch up with the rest next time.

Frank Lier is back at Columbia as associate professor of botany. George Condoynannis is serving as associate professor of modern languages at St. Peter's College in Jersey City, while John Weeks awakens his French students at the Sleepy Hollow High School in Tarrytown, New York. Henry Fagin is professor of planning at the University of Wisconsin and resides in nearby Madison.

Two men who help keep things "going" in the world are Nicholas Renzetti, who is physicist in space communications at the Jet Propulsion Labs of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, and Dr. Edward Peskin, who is professor of electrical engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N.J.

Again at Columbia, P & S this time, Dr. John Lattimer is professor of urology and Dr. Emanuel Papper is professor and chairman of the department of anesthesiology. Emanuel's brother, Solomon Papper '42, is professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

Our classmates' families are on the other side of the teaching scale. Learning about American life are three adopted Korean war orphans who, along with two more children, call Ed Ruestow "Pop." Alumni sons at Columbia include Jeffrey Kay '66, Tommy Moore, Jr. '64, Michael Schaul '64, and Ken H. Stiles '63.

Here is one note that escaped our last bulletin. Lester O. Naylor, formerly president of General Merchandise Company, is the new vice president and director of catalog sales and operations for the J. C. Penney Company.



LESTER O.
NAYLOR '35
V. P. for Penney's

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, N.J.

Noted American poet John Berryman gave a reading of selections from his work on February 5 at Brown University, where he is visiting professor of English for the current academic year. The author of three books of poems, including the acclaimed *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet*, John is an associate professor of humanities at the University of Minnesota.

John has been the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rockefeller Fellowship, and a Shelley Memorial Award. In addition to his teaching duties at Brown this year, he is continuing to work on a long poem which has occupied his time for the last six years.



LARRY GUSSMAN '37
Chemical explosion

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, N.Y.

Larry Gussman's growing specialty chemicals company, Stein, Hall & Company, is expanding westward with its seventh U.S. plant. Located in Newark, California, the half-million dollar 30,000 square foot plant will manufacture adhesives and resins. Larry is proud of his "diversified chemical company," which ten years ago was a commodity-dominated firm. New plants include an addition to a Swiss affiliate and a refined gum plant in Bhiwani in the Punjab.

Presiding over 14 labs staffed with over 100 chemists (15% of the total employment), engineers, and technicians, Larry says, "We look to foreign operations as an important source of future growth. . . . Spreading our costs over a larger market should give us a better return on our research dollar."

38

Herbert C. Rosenthal
The Penthouse
42 West 39 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Plans for the 25th Reunion are now complete and all we need to insure the success of the big event is your reservation. Arden House, the palatial former Harriman estate, will provide beautiful scenery, swimming, tennis, and fishing. We shall provide six meals, two cocktail parties, a band for the Saturday night dance, and good conversation, warm remembrance, and lively debate. The dates are June 7-9. Dick Colligan is putting together the 25th Anniversary Biographical Directory and has scores of interesting bios from all over the globe. Make sure to get yours in soon, so that your story will be told.

Joe Roberts, Morty Tolchin, Carl Ficken, Dick Colligan, and your correspondent participated recently in several telethons for the Columbia College Fund Drive. In the last one, December 4, we concentrated on our out-of-town members. Among those heard from Alan Kandel is doing community social work in Cleveland, Bob Hewitt is with the CIA in Washington (secretly, he claims it's the Cigar Institute of America), Herb Goldschmidt is the mid-west area fund-raising chairman for Brandeis University, Dan Felix is still accounting things in Chicago, Dick Rolland continues as professor of English at Sweet Briar College in Virginia, Colonel Nat Morganthal has retired from the Marines and is setting up an insurance business, and Ham Barry is still a leader among Denver attorneys. Incidentally, our crew compiled the biggest total of gifts pledged that evening, leading all the classes of the 1930's.

39

Clifford H. Ramsdell, II
535 Longview Road
South Orange, N.J.

"For the man in the street," "for the real beginner"—"for those who are mystified when they see musical notes on a billboard," Howard Shanet is conducting a television program about the technical side of music called "Learn to Read Music." Originally taped and shown once a week during October, 1962, the five-program series is currently being rerun on WNDT-TV, channel 13.

According to Howard, who is professor of music at Columbia and director of the Columbia University Orchestra, "There have been many excellent music appreciation programs, but there has been a reluctance to try anything technical. That's like teaching the pupil literature without first teaching him how to read."

On December 20 and 21, 1962, Howard met peoples and students of another land when he conducted a series of two concerts with the North Holland Philharmonic in Alkmaar and Haarlem. The concerts were received so favorably that Howard will return during the 1963-64 season to Holland and Lausanne, Zurich, Oslo, Copenhagen, and Vienna. Other cities are expected to be added to his itinerary and in accordance with his policy, at least one American work will be programmed for each concert. Howard is also presently engaged in writing a history of the New York Philharmonic for McGraw-Hill.

Do You Own

A College Blazer

Yet?

(If not, write to Mr. Frank Safran, College Alumni Secretary, at 401 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University. The cost is only \$35.)

40

Julius Impellizzeri
6630 Third Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Harry Schwartz, analyst of Soviet affairs for the *New York Times*, and father of William Schwartz '64, was the featured speaker at the College's annual Dad's Day last November. Preceding Harry's speech, there was a tour of the campus, a trip to the Columbia-Cornell football game at Baker Field, and a reception with the deans and faculty.

Edwin F. Shelley is the new chairman of the Committee on Employment and Retirement.

ment of the National Council on the Aging. The council and the committee under Ed's direction are devoted to seeking solutions to the problems raised by an increasing number of aging persons in an industrial society. Representatives of labor, industry, government, and education are members of Ed's team. Ed has wide experience as an engineer associated with the development of automation equipment and educational and retraining techniques.

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Conn.

Hal C. Whittemore, Jr., who has 16 years of service with the Sun Chemical Corporation, is the company's new vice president and general manager of its chemical group. His first position was as a chemist in the central research department. He is now responsible for the activities of four divisions—Ans-bacher-Siegle, Pennsylvania Color & Chemicals, Chemical Coatings, and Warwick Chemical.



MORT WEBER, VIC ZARO,
SANDY BLACK, JACK COAN
Roaring 20th for '42

42

Victor J. Zaro
563 Walker Road
Wayne, Pa.

Our 20th anniversary year is past and we offer at this time a short review of our festivities for those of you who did not reach the reunion at Homecoming on October 12-13. We began with a gala cocktail party on Friday night in Ferris Booth. Over 100 classmates and wives enjoyed the finest of spirits, liquid and otherwise. Comers-from-afar were Thornley Wood, from the Dominican Republic, Bill and Sylvia Voelker, who flew in from England on their way home to Denver, Al and Margaret Rayle from Atlanta, Bob and Janet McMaster from Minneapolis, and Bill Edge from Memphis. Various supper parties were later organized at neighborhood bistros.

On Saturday, we reassembled at Baker Field for the football game, which proved to be a wonderful devouring of the Yale Bulldog by the Columbia Lion. After the game and the mild and sunny weather, we satisfied our appetites at a candle-light dinner in the old Lion's Den. Mort Weber handled the dinner arrangements and Ed Kaleidjian MC'd with wit. Later on, the strains of an understanding dance band recalled the 1938-42 era.

A highlight of our 20th reunion year was the publication of a Class Directory. Sandy

Black was the master collector and editor. To Sandy and to Jack Coan, general chairman of the Reunion, go our thanks for a superb job.

Solomon Papper, M.D., is currently serving as professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of New Mexico's School of Medicine in Albuquerque.

43

Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Conn.

A reminder to keep your eyes open for notices and your calendar free for enjoyment as our 20th Reunion approaches. The day is May 25th and the place is Ferris Booth Hall on the Columbia campus.

Two new appointments in the business world have come to men of '43. Bob Hennessy is now assistant to the chairman of the National Screen Service Corporation. Warren Meeker is the new president of Bender-Moss Company, the San Francisco affiliate of the Lawyer's Co-Operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York. Warren is living in San Francisco with the fog, the bay, the sunshine, the bridge, and his family.

Alvin Lukashok will be in France until September. We expect a report at that time.

The Columbia School of Architecture held its annual alumni Open House recently, and Thomas A. Norton attended in a special capacity. Tom's fellow architecture graduate, Thorne Sherwood, received the 1963 President's Award of the Columbia Architectural Alumni Association. Tom, a partner in Mr. Sherwood's firm of Sherwood, Mills and Smith, accepted the award for him. In connection with the award, a special exhibit of Mr. Sherwood's and the firm's work will be on display in Avery. Both Messrs. Norton and Sherwood have a long record of service to the University and to Stamford, Conn., their home base.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York 25, N.Y.

They're splitting the atom all over the world these days, even "down under." Dr. Albert J. Rothman recently visited the Australian Atomic Energy Commission near Sydney to consult with them on their proposed new atomic reactor. Al is in charge of nuclear ceramics research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Livermore, and visited as part of a small group under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.



JOHN SPOHLER '49
Five-branch general

47

Frank Iaquinata
30 West 60 Street
New York 23, N.Y.

The Class of '47 has a new set of officers. Cyrus J. Bloom is the successor to John G. Bonomi as president, Fred Kleeberg is the new vice-president, and the secretary is Frank Iaquinata.

Legal and political appointments have been conferred on three classmates. Ed Costikyan recently completed his first year as chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee. John Bonomi, former Special Counsel to the United States Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, was appointed Chief Counsel to the Grievance Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on January 1, 1963. Frank E. Karselen, III has been appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York to the Citizens Advisory Committee to the City Rent Administrator of the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Law, and elected associate chairman by the committee members.

49

John W. Kunkel
306 West 92 Street
New York 25, N.Y.

John Spohler is now a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. In his new capacity, John is responsible for retail sales and general supervision of the firm's five branch offices.

Here is a summary report, with brief commentary, on the replies to our questionnaire mailing. We heard from men in the following professions: medicine, 23; teaching and education, 12; law, 10; government, 9; sales, 5; engineering, 4; chemistry, 4; journalism, 4; religion, 3; insurance, 2; advertising, 2; others, 20.

We asked if the reputation of Columbia as a liberal arts college had improved since 1949, and if the classmates personally thought the College had improved. Although the majority said that it had maintained its level of excellence or definitely improved, the opinions and comments indicated a serious lack of specific information upon which to base considerations. Those responding disagreed widely on the change in curriculum and the proposed larger enrollment in regard to student-teacher relations. There seemed a desire for the College to focus more and better light upon itself nationally and to distinguish itself from the University.

We received emphatic and thoughtful answers to our inquiry as to what the members considered our most pressing national problems. Civil rights, segregation, and discrimination headed the list with 23 votes, economic growth drew 18 votes, the size and power of the federal government, 15, the need for more responsible citizenry, 12, and taxes, inflation, unemployment, and the power of labor unions from 5 to 7 each. World problems were most often listed in two different groups of several each, but the greatest number felt that Communism in its many threatening aspects, nuclear war, peace, and economic considerations including underdeveloped nations, Eurocomm, and Latin America were the most pressing issues. A few voted for the population explosion and may be nearer the point of the matter than they realize. To date our respondents have produced 148 boys and 97 girls.

On the Kennedy administration, Congress, and the United Nations, the comments were extensive, seldom entirely of one bias, and often reflecting recognition of the great complexity of the tasks facing the three groups. Praise of Kennedy centered on potential and opposition to too great federal power. Congress's defenders rallied behind its defense against federal executive power and the opposition criticized its inertia, factionalism, and inefficiency. The U.N. was favored on the basis of there being no alternative to trusting in its future possibilities and was rated unfavorably on the grounds of its aspect as a forum for anti-U.S. propaganda.

51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

A Columbia man's thirst for knowledge should be unquenchable and two classmates who are proving that all is as it should be are Claude D. Arnold and Lester Baker, both M.D.'s. Claude is researching in hormone chemistry at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Les is a research fellow at the Children's Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, where he "immensely enjoys" his work on some aspects of lipid metabolism in the newborn period. Les also does some patient care and some first-hand baby care with a "joyful" 20 month old daughter.

While Claude and Les fill the gaps in their own areas, Dr. Warren Nadel fills some gaps in two different fields, one intimate, the other astoundingly public. Warren is a dentist. He is also a song-writer and popular singer. Known as the man who "is drilling his way through show business," Warren is called by disk jockeys "the man who goes from plugging teeth to plugging records."

Along Tin Pan Alley and on his records, Warren is hailed as Randy Starr and is probably the only dentist in New York who has his own fan club and has appeared on a rock 'n' roll show with teen-age notable Frankie Avalon. Under his alias, the good doctor is co-author of some 175 songs, one of which, entitled "The Enchanted Sea," sold 700,000 copies in 1959-60. Other efforts include ballads and folk songs and rock 'n' roll.

A member of Van Am Society and Glee Club in College, Warren started writing songs while he was in dental school at Columbia and taught himself to play the guitar. His first break came in 1957 when he sold a ballad to a record company headed by band-leader Sammy Kaye and Kaye asked him to sing the song. The title was "After School" and it sold 350,000 copies.

With his total sales to date at 2,500,000 copies, Warren yearns to do a Broadway show, but he does not intend to abandon dentistry. "Show business is too uncertain a thing," he says.

In the business world, Thomas E. Powers is the new manager of plastic coating operations of the Polymer Corporation in Santa Ana, California. The firm applies uniform plastic coatings to a wide range of industrial and consumer products.

Dr. George Dosemumia, a native of Greece and a research physicist with RCA Laboratories, has received the Golden Cross of the Company of King George I, one of several New Year's honors and medals bestowed by King Paul of Greece. On leave from RCA since last August, George has been conducting research and lecturing in atomic physics



THOMAS E.
POWERS '51
New coating

at Democritus, the new nuclear research center in Athens designed to enable Greece to compete with other nations in the field of atomic energy.

George's interest in Democritus dates to December, 1958, when Queen Frederika was visiting the U.S. and became interested in an account in the *New York Times* on his work at RCA in observing electrons with possible negative mass. George had a personal interview with the Queen and discussed his ideas and her plans for the advancement of scientific research in Greece. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the American Physical Society, George returned to the Princeton Labs in February.

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Talent and scholarship which have flourished from his student days have led Richard C. Wald to the appointment of executive editor of national news for the *New York Herald Tribune*. After his undergraduate days, when he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, campus reporter for the *Tribune*, and editor of the *Spectator*, Richard joined the *Tribune* as a general assignment reporter and was later assigned to cover City Hall. In 1959 he went to London as the paper's correspondent in that city.

At Columbia, Richard was the first recipient of the \$1,200 Harry J. Carman Fellowship with which he did graduate work in English and comparative literature. He also studied at Clare College, Cambridge University, on a Kellett Fellowship.

Dr. Ralph Richter is a triple-threat asset at Columbia's P & S. In July, 1962, he was appointed to the post of assistant dean of the faculty of medicine at the school. He is also an instructor in neurology and an assistant neurologist at the Presbyterian Hospital staff. As assistant dean, he is responsible for alumni affairs and heads the P & S Fund. In both areas he predicts growth and structural change.

53

David A. Nass
305 Ashland Avenue
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

Tony Robinson received his M.A. in American literature from Columbia in 1960 and in the same year published his first novel, which won him a fellowship to Broad Loaf. His work of the following two years has resulted in the publication of his newest book, *The Easy Way*, by Simon and Schuster.

54

Lawrence A. Korbin
365 West End Avenue
New York 24, N.Y.

The Class of 1954 had an excellent turnout for a recent telethon benefitting the Columbia College Fund and as a result compiled the biggest total in the early fifties group. Our crowd for the February Dean's Day Luncheon was also outstanding.

New appointments for classmates cover many fields. The Reverend Bruce Clements, pastor of the United Church of Christ in Schenectady, New York, is now also an instructor in English at Union College. Bob Watkins, now living in La Jolla, California, was recently appointed manager of applications development for General Dynamics' Neutron Activation Analysis Service. Another space age post went to Bret A. Charlipier, who received his Ph.D. in August and is now working at IBM's Space Guidance Center in Owego, New York, as a research psychologist.

Bruce King has travelled the longest distance of all to accept a new post. From Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Bruce went to the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, where he is in the English department. Quite a change.

55

Calvin B. T. Lee
206 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Men in the medical profession are finishing up their studies and residencies. Two at P & S are Dr. Arnie Schwartz, who is a resident there in radiology, and Norm Roome, who is a senior resident as of January. Marty Dubner is a resident at Brooklyn Hospital until June, when he will enter the Air Force. Dave Befeler is completing his term at St. Vincent's Hospital, and John La Rosa is a senior at Duke Medical School in Durham, North Carolina.

Government positions are involving three men with Lew Mendelson with the S.E.C. in Washington, Dr. Eugene Heller in Nagasaki City, Japan, with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, and Joe Zielezeinski with the Air Force in Washington, D.C.

In the business world, Pete Chase recently joined the First Boston Corporation in New York and is living in New Canaan, Conn. Ronald P. McPhee is now an associate group officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund, non-profit organizations providing retirement and insurance benefits to staff members of colleges and universities.

On the social side in two different aspects, Mark Chalot gave a concert in February at the College of New Rochelle, and Pete Douglas is doing social work in New York.



ANTHONY
ROBINSON '53
The easy way



JOEL SHAPIRO '56
Prize piano

56

Newton Frohlich
737 Woodward Building
Washington 5, D.C.

Joel Shapiro made his debut as a concert pianist in New York at Town Hall on January 27. Joel recently returned from a concert season in Europe where his playing was widely acclaimed. In 1959 he won the *Premier Prix Avec Distinction, Laureat Premier Nomme*; in 1960, he won the first prize in the Darche Competition, and was awarded the Harriet Cohen International Bach Award in 1961. Joel is particularly praised for his technical achievement and his insight into the works he plays, and has been cited for his interpretations of works by Mozart, Bach, and Prokofiev.



RONALD P.
McPHEE '55
Scholastic security

57

Donald E. Clarick
922 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, N.J.

More than eighty persons gathered at Ferris Booth Hall following the Columbia Homecoming events of the past season to celebrate the 5th Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1957. An excellent dinner was highlighted by the presentation of the Class Achievement Award to Malcolm Frager via his Scottish fiancée Morg McPherson. The next Friday evening, Malcolm was married two hours before he gave a concert in Wollman for College students, alumni, and friends.

Our class officers are hopeful that Homecoming will be a big reunion for '57. A cocktail party is being planned for Baker Field next year.

Here are some hellos from classmates overseas. Art Baron is completing his second year at the University of Hamburg's Institute for Organic Chemistry under a Fulbright grant. He hopes to return to the U.S. late in 1963. John Hirsch will be spending the next year in Italy on a Fulbright in Italian History. Al Frommer sends belated New Year's greetings from 149 Bd. Haussmann, Paris 8, France.

Al Anton is a senior investment analyst covering the petroleum industry at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York. Dick Cohen is completing his residency in internal medicine with the U.S. Army at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, while Dave Muskat is a resident physician at the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic in Pittsburgh.

Captain Nat Goren and Claude Benham are both serving as physicians at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Each has his specialty. Nat is the post's periodontist and had the dubious distinction of treating a brigadier general as his first patient. Claude has graduated from a paratroop school and is now '57's jumping medic with the 101st Airborne Division.

Dr. Lawrence A. Guarino, a captain in the Air Force was recently assigned to the hospital at Tyndall AFB in Florida as a physician after completing an orientation course at Gunter AFB in Alabama.

Sam Rosenberg is a lecturer in French and Italian at Indiana University in Bloomington and his wife Nancy is teaching in the same department. *Terrifique, n'est-ce pas?*

Your correspondent looks forward to hearing from you during the coming year.

58

Howard J. Orlin
3950 Blackstone Avenue
New York 71, N.Y.

1963 looms as an impressive year of achievement for the Class of 1958. Marsh Front and Dave Londoner, our College Fund chairmen, have led the Class to a successful defense of its title as the alumni class with the largest number of contributions. This is also the year that most of our 100 or more doctors complete their internships and begin their residencies; many of our scholars receive their Ph.D.'s; and others, already with doctorates, attain assistant professorships. And this is the year for our first five-year reunion for the Class. President Bill Claire is already leading plans to celebrate. Watch for notices.

We have received news on some Navy men of '58. Bob Rosen, a very active man on campus in College, has found life on a submarine hardly confining at all and is considering making the Navy his career. Stu Huntington and his wife are stationed in Ankara, Turkey, and Walt Romancheck is in Paris. Bob Orland is professor of military science at the Rockford, Ill. High School.

Stan Schachne is as concerned with submarine cables under the Atlantic as Bob Rosen is with submarines. Stan, an engineer with Western Electric, is playing an important part in their suboceanic project.

Ted Lynn is clerking for Judge Bruce Forrester of the U.S. Tax Court.



BETTY JANE AND DON CLARICK '57
For Mr. Frager, a Lion's share

59

Louis Kushnick
1 Sylvan Avenue
New Haven 11, Conn.

John Erlich, in the front line of a challenging U.S. activity, is training Peace Corps volunteers going to Latin American urban areas. Training for another front line are Steve Buchman, George Kaufman, and Carl Kaplan, who spend these dreary winter days in cheery Fort Dix after graduating from law school. Jerry Monroe, a 1st lieutenant and intelligence officer in the Marines, has just returned from a Caribbean vacation. Ted Lynn and his wife have wandered a bit farther than the blue Caribbean. They are both working for the Peace Corps in Liberia.

Two men of '59 are working now in the business world. Bob Stone, upon graduation from Harvard Law School, assumed a position on the legal staff of the IBM Corporation. Steve Trachtenberg is with the Atomic Energy Agency in New York.

Academically, we can boast of some fine achievements. Howie Schwartz finished first in his class at Seton Hall Med School last year and received a helpful stipend for his efforts. Robert Giombetti was recently elected to membership in the Albany Medical College chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, a national honorary medical fraternity which recognizes outstanding scholarship and promise of future achievement. Bob is a senior at Albany.

Charles Raab, besides being a Chubb Fellow at Yale graduate school and working toward his Ph.D. in political science, has also become a celebrity via TIME magazine. In the December 14, 1962, issue of the weekly, Charles is pictured with Jesse Unruh, Democratic majority leader in the California House. Charles, as Chubb Fellow, escorts Republicans as well around the Yale campus.



COLUMBIANS & CHRISTMAS COMESTIBLES
'60 Reunion dinner at Leone's

60

Rene Plessner
144 West 86 Street
New York 24, N.Y.

It's official—it's annual—soon it will be a tradition. Our annual Christmas dinner reunion at Leone's Restaurant was just as successful this year as it was last. The highlight of the evening was a talk by Seymour Melman, professor of industrial management at Columbia and author of *The Peace Race*. We look forward to seeing you there next year.

The men of '60 are proving so versatile in the business world that a quick run-down of the activities of a few reads like the Yellow Pages. Don Keller is a product specialist with Texas Instruments and is living in Massachusetts, while down on Wall Street, George

Lawrence is a broker with W. E. Hutton & Co. Up at Columbia, Dick Van Jahnke is a manager at the C.U. Bookstore and is studying for his master's in geography. David Levy is director of admissions for the Parsons School of Design and Steve Solender is a social worker in Chicago for the Southside Jewish Community Center. Jack Paton is a salesman with Masters & Merrick. Bob Heltzer is a research chemist with the Pennsalt Chemical Corporation, and Jeff Stewart is a commercial artist with an ad firm on Madison Avenue. In the news world, Doug Eden is back from England and working for NBC news, and Joe Fried is with the *New York Times*, while Harry Lenhart pounds his reporter's beat for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Continuing their education at Harvard are many classmates in many schools: here's a sampling: Lou Gladstone, business, Norm Hildesheim, architectural history, Mark Chodrow, mathematics, Harvey Goldberg, anthropology, and Karl Donfried, theology. The "big two," medicine and law, include Bruce Ettinger, Jay Jackman, Stan Horowitz, and Art Shapiro, medicine, and Bill Bishin, Barry Augenbraun (after a year in England on a Kellett), Bob Fischer, Al Michaelson, Marty Sterenbuch, and Joe Rubin, law. Joe spent some time recently working for the Independent Research Service at the Helsinki World Youth Festival, preceded and followed by a trip through Europe and a week in the USSR.

Travelling and studying around the globe we find Tom Vargish at Merton College in England and Larry Levin who is a student and teacher in Jerusalem. Bob Mahoney, a platoon commander in the Marines, is in Japan and just married Horiko Yamaka of the University of Okinawa. He writes, "I'm studying Japanese at the University at night, for obvious reasons!" Bill Tannenbaum, vice president of Holiday Travel, Inc., is getting to

know his product first hand. Last summer he went from "surf-riding in Honolulu, to primitive, rainy Fiji and next to New Zealand and Australia . . . Singapore, Manila, and most exciting of all, Japan. There are many contradictions in Japan. Ride on a train that averages 50 miles an hour, and then watch the attendant sweep the station with a broom modeled after those used in 1650." Ben Bennett has returned from his Kellett Fellowship at Oxford and expects to receive a doctorate in German from Columbia next year. Still on active duty with the armed forces is George Morren, after a year in the Mediterranean and six months in the Caribbean.

Around the U.S.—Byron Falk is studying law at SMU in Texas, Karl Mausey is doing work in zoology at the University of Washington and teaching, Ernest Sawin is aiming for a master's in chemical engineering at the University of Colorado, Carl Steinbaum is in chemistry at the University of Delaware, and Sid Feinleib is in physical chemistry at Minnesota.

Back to New York for the wind-up. Cormac Ryan is at NYU business and working with industrial sales for Eastman Kodak. He is also the Yonkers Men's Single Tennis Champion runner-up for the second straight year and winner of the mixed doubles championship.

and Jim Gillespie in the graduate faculties.

Working as graduate assistants in engineering school are Phil Carswell and Juris Pirica, while Les Levine, dorm counselor, is busy in the physics lab. Bob McCool of business and Jack Kirik and Don Sacini of engineering were all assistant coaches to Buff Donelli during the past season.

We've heard about four men at Cambridge. Of their numbers, Jack Samet represented the U.S. in a discussion of "Better Red than Dead" on David Susskind's "Open End" program. Stan Futterman is on *Law Review* and Bruce Shoulson and Jon Shapiro are on the Legal Aid Society.

Peter Mark was one of the youngest members of the orchestra touring Russia with the Robert Shaw Chorale recently. To find the other one, read the '62 Notes. Columbia men must "band" together.

62

Michael Stone
414 West 120 Street
Apt. 212
New York 27, N.Y.

No suspense from the '61 notes—the other member of the Robert Shaw Chorale orchestra touring Russia recently was John Gubernan.

Another musician is Edwin Boatner, who was solo organist at a chamber concert in December at the First Presbyterian Church of East Williamsburgh, Ridgewood, N.Y. Ed is also director of music for the church and included Handel's Organ Concerto in F on his program.

Joseph Romanelli has been appointed a career foreign service officer by President Kennedy. Joe is now a vice consul and secretary in the diplomatic service and is attending the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Va., in preparation for his overseas assignment.

61

Robert Jucaam
810 New Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N.Y.

Some members of the Class are still on campus. Dormitory counselors completing graduate work are Bob Jucaam, Barry Scotch, Pete Giovine, and Doug McCormickdale, all in law school; Ed Auzenberg, Chuck Gutowski, and Don Heise in business school; and Ed Greene

We hope you will attend this year's

ANNUAL ALUMNI BALL

Saturday evening, April 20

in the

Rotunda of Low Library

Fifteen Dollars a Couple (includes refreshments)

Black Tie



ALUMNI AUTHORS

A HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION by *Carlton Hayes '04*, *Marshall Baldwin '24*, and *Charles Cole*, is a thorough authors' revision of a large two volume history of Europe first published in 1949 under the title *A History of Europe*. (Macmillan, \$7.00 per volume)

GREENLAND JOURNAL by *Rockwell Kent '07*, is the first publication of a diary that the author, artist, and adventurer kept during a stay in a Greenland Eskimo village. Written from July, 1931 to September, 1932, the book recounts the author's year spent subsequent to his daring and ill-fated voyage to Greenland told earlier in his book titled *N by E*. Drawings by the author. (Obolensky, \$7.50)

WAYS OF BEING by *Herbert W. Schneider '15*, professor emeritus of philosophy and religion, contains the text of the Woodbridge lectures given at Columbia in November, 1961. (Columbia, \$4.50)

INVESTMENT COMPANIES by *Arthur Wiesenberger '19*, serves as a guide to successful investing in mutual fund companies by annually providing practical ideas and vital statistics on leading firms here and abroad. Useful to the general public and the investment professional. (Arthur Wiesenberger & Co., \$25.00)

TEN KEYS TO LATIN AMERICA by *Frank Tannenbaum '21*, is an analysis of the basic elements in Latin American history and character. (Knopf, \$4.95)

WOOD CUTS by *Rockwell B. Schaefer '22*, is a collection of poems written in Oriental style, including both lyrical and narrative works. (The Christopher Publishing House, \$2.50)

THE GREAT IDEAS TODAY: 1962, edited by *Mortimer J. Adler '23* and *Robert M. Hutchins*, is a report and evaluation of what the significant cultural and political events of the past year have meant in terms of great thinking and writing of the past. (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., \$8.95)

SOLDIERS' BATTLE, GETTYSBURG by *James Warner Bellah '23*, depicts the famous battle from the viewpoint of the common soldiers and minor officers who fought in it. (McKay, \$4.50)

MORE LANGUAGE THAT NEEDS WATCHING by *Theodore Bernstein '24*, is a first-hand second aid for writers and editors from the news room boss of the New York Times. (Channel Press, \$2.50)

PRIMITIVE ART, ITS TRADITIONS AND STYLES by *Paul S. Wingert '29*, discusses the physical, psychological, and sociological backgrounds of primitive art, its physical and artistic qualities, and its aesthetic place in world art. Art from all parts of the globe is included and handsomely illustrated. (Oxford University Press, \$7.50)

A THOMAS MERTON READER edited by *Thomas P. McDonnell*, contains selections from the writings of American Trappist monk *Merton '38*, from 1938 to 1962. (Harcourt, \$5.75)

CAMP CENTURY: CITY UNDER THE ICE by *Walter Wager '44*, is the story of our polar base under the Greenland Ice-caps and the "Ice Worms" who man it, by the first journalist to visit the frozen land. (Chilton, \$3.95)

THE COMMISSIONER by *Richard Dougherty '48*, is a detective story of characterization, suspense, and social commentary, featuring the man "who owns 25,000 policemen . . . the most powerful man in New York . . . and probably the loneliest." (Doubleday, \$4.95)

THE RECONSTRUCTION: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AFTER THE WAR by *James P. Shenton '49*, is a Columbia history professor's collation of the story of the aftermath of the Civil War as told by the people who lived it. Material never before published is included. (Putnam, \$5.95)

EXPERIENCE AND CULTURE, THE PHILOSOPHY OF GEORG SIMMEL by *Rudolph H. Weingartner '50*, is a broad-based introduction to the whole body of Simmel's thought. (Wesleyan University Press, \$6.50)

PRIMITIVE ART by *Douglas Fraser '51*, is a source book on the primitive art of America, Africa, and Asia-Oceania written from the viewpoint of an art historian. One of the Arts of Man Series. (Doubleday, \$7.50)

THE EASY WAY by *Anthony Robinson '53*, is the story of a bright young lawyer in New York and the moral, physical, and legal challenges he meets on the ladder to success. (Simon and Schuster, \$4.95)

LOST CITIES AND VANISHED CIVILIZATIONS by *Robert Silberg '56*, is a Young Adults selection of the Literary Guild and deals with popularized archaeology centering in Pompeii, Babylon, Troy, Knossos, Chichen Itza, and Angkor. (Chilton, \$3.95)

THE BROKEN YEAR by *Richard P. Brickner '57*, is the tale of a young man whose wildness is broken in a near-fatal accident and his year-long struggle to build a new body and a new spirit. (Doubleday, \$3.95)

CONFISCATION OF CONFEDERATE PROPERTY IN THE NORTH by *Henry D. Shapiro '58*, is a study of the bills passed by Congress to confiscate property located in areas loyal to the government but owned by persons in rebellion against its authority during the Civil War. The bills are examined in a new context as "legislative war-waging." (Cornell University Press, \$1.50)

Compiled by *ARNOLD H. SWENSON '25*

ABOUT AMERICAN WINES

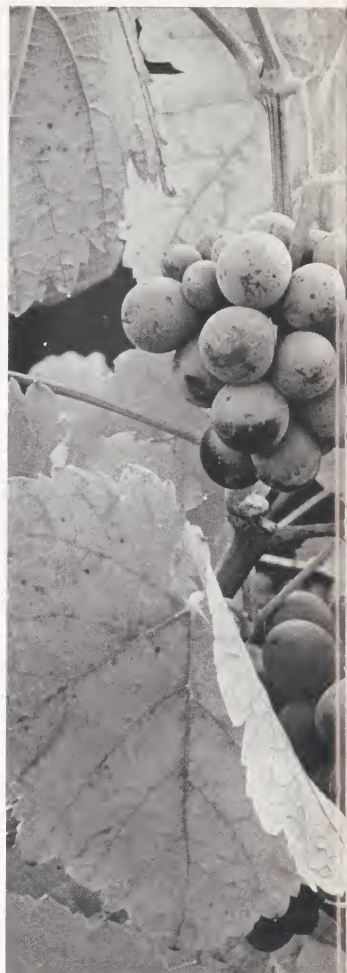
by ROBERT J. MISCH

BEGINNING in the 1940's, and especially in the past ten years, a change has been taking place in the quality of one area of American manufacturing and craftsmanship. Several American winemakers have begun producing wines that give promise of being equal in quality to any in the world. In at least four cases, the *Pinot Chardonnay* of Wente Bros., the *Grenache Rosé* of Almadén, the *Latour Cabernet Sauvignon* Private Reserve of Beaulieu, and the *Champagne Brut* of Korbel, they have almost succeeded, and there are two or three other wines that are approaching the world's best. To those who have long and automatically regarded the fine wines of France and Germany as being without peers this development may come as a

surprise. But to those who stop to consider the variety of American soil, climate, and terrain, the achievements of American science and technology, and the affluence of our economy, there may be wonder about why this development is so late in coming.

Actually, Americans have been trying to make good wine ever since the earliest settlers left their boats. The northeast coast of America was full of wild grapevines (the Norse name for America was Vinland) and the pioneers tried hard to turn the native grapes into acceptable wines. But the native grapes, growing wild, produced a very "grape-y" wine containing too little sugar and too much acid—what is usually called "foxiness." The colonists therefore decided that, al-

though the conditions were excellent, the grape varieties were not, and they sought out Huguenot vignerons who would be willing to immigrate to America and bring with them cuttings of the best European varieties. In 1616 the London Company did send such a skilled group with cuttings to Lord Delaware, but the effort to establish fine vineyards in Virginia failed. Simi-





MAX YAVNO

lar attempts in Massachusetts, Georgia, New York, and Rhode Island also failed. These early attempts failed because they were based on the assumption that the fine wine grapes of Europe would thrive in America as well as the native wild grapes. They didn't.

After two centuries of defeats by disease and pests, a Swiss named Jean

Dufour discovered, about 1800, one grape that survived the "sickness" that ruined his tract in Kentucky. It turned out to be an accidental cross between a wild grape and a European grape; its name was the Alexander. The Alexander grape changed the course of America's viticulture, for American vintners gave up trying to transplant foreign vines and turned their attention to the cultivation of improved *native* varieties, especially the Catawba. By 1850 winemaking was a small but profit-making industry. Vineyards were stretched out in the Hudson River valley, in central New Jersey around Egg Harbor, on the south shore of Lake Erie around Cleveland, in Virginia around Charlottesville, in parts of eastern North Carolina, and in Missouri around Hermann. To this day, several vintners in New York's Finger Lakes region and in northern Ohio still make wine from the native varieties. One winery, Widmer's, with meticulous care and old-world skill, has been able to press some of the native grapes—Delaware, Iowa, Diamond, Elvira, Niagara and Vergennes (Thomas Wolfe used to love saying their names)—into definitely superior wines.

By 1850 it was too late, however; America's drinking habits had been formed. During the two centuries of failure to establish a wine industry, Americans had turned away from grapes and toward their abundant grains for drink. Beer and ale and distilled liquors had become the chief kinds of alcoholic drink rather than wine. Americans had gone the way of their fellow Anglo-Saxons, rather than that of France, Italy, Spain, or Greece.

THE YEAR 1850 also saw the arrival of a colorful, forceful Hungarian count, Ágoston Haraszthy, in California. Haraszthy, after a spell in San Diego business and California state politics, acquired a large tract of land in the Sonoma valley, outside San Francisco, for the purpose of making the finest wines in America. He imported vines from Europe and lectured widely to encourage other farmers to do so, believing that California soil and climate could yield "as noble a wine as any country on the face of the globe." In 1861 he persuaded the state officials to establish a Viticultural Commission and make him chairman. From this post he went to Europe and col-

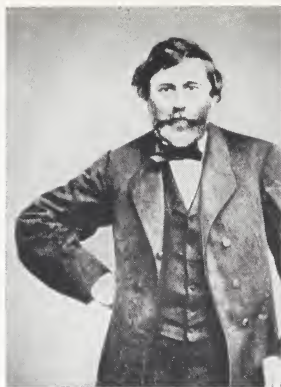
lected over 100,000 cuttings from 300 grape varieties. He distributed the cuttings lavishly, and many of California's wines today have their ancestry in Haraszthy's nursery. Eventually, a fire at his Buena Vista winery, disease among his grapes, and losses on the Stock Market ruined Haraszthy, who vanished one day in July, 1869, in the Nicaraguan jungle.

Sparked by Haraszthy's commanding leadership, the tiny California industry grew from a few hundred thousand gallons to nearly 4,000,000 gallons in 1875 and to 17,000,000 gallons in 1895. The cultivation of the best European grapes in American soil had stuck at last. Before long California was growing 85 to 90 per cent of our wine grapes, which it continues to do to this day.

In 1920 the Eighteenth Amendment enacting Prohibition went into effect. Under the law, wines could be made at home, but not at the vineyards; so the growers merely shipped their grapes east. Contrary to expectations, the production of California grapes doubled under Prohibition. What Prohibition caused, however, was the crippling of *quality* wine-making in America and the neglect of the best wine grapes. Home producers had no need for the superb but unimpressive looking Cabernet of Bordeaux, the rich but undistinguished Pinot of Burgundy, or the fine but sticky Riesling of the Rhine.

In 1933, when Prohibition was repealed, the premium winemakers had to start all over again. Some of them, like Beaulieu, Inglenook, Korb, Krug, and Wente, were old family-run vineyards and retained some of their knowledge and a few of their best craftsmen. Others, like Martini, began virtually from scratch. With diligence, dedication, and care, this handful of vintners soon began producing good wines again.

If Prohibition was a disaster, World War II was a boon for American winemakers. It caused the supply of foreign wines to be shut off, thereby forcing Americans to buy and drink domestic wines. The increased sales put the American wine industry on a fairly sound financial basis. In addition, it allowed Americans to get acquainted with their own wines. Although discriminating drinkers were disappointed with most of their nation's wines, many



COUNT ÁGOSTON HARASZTHY
Vanished in the jungle



BUENA VISTA RANCHO
The winery went up in smoke

of them found to their delight that there were some notable exceptions. (Apparently the discovery of good American wines is continuing. While total table wine consumption rose from 26,000,000 gallons to 58,000,000 gallons, or 123 per cent, between 1940 and 1960, the consumption of U.S. produced *premium* wines rose from 400,000 gallons to 1,770,000 gallons, or 343 per cent, during the same period).

IT WAS DURING the war that a most important development began. America had lacked the equivalent of the European noblemen who sponsored the great chateau vineyards of Europe. But suddenly, a small number of affluent men who loved fine wines decided in the 1940's to try to breed domestic wines that would be the equal of Europe's great wines, and started buying into the California wine industry. In 1941, Louis Benoist, a San Francisco businessman, took over the Almadén vineyards; Jack Taylor, a graduate of England's Cambridge University and former president of Shell Development Company, founded the Mayacamas Vineyards in Napa, California, and devoted himself to producing great vintages; and Chaffee Hall, a San Francisco corporation lawyer, planted acres of the Sauvignon and Riesling grapes to make table wines of the highest elegance. In 1943, Frank Bartholomew, president of United Press International, bought part of the former Haraszthy-owned Buena Vista vineyard to restore it to greatness; busi-

nessman J. Leland Stewart established the Souverain Cellars at St. Helena to combine the best traditions of the European winegrowers with the most modern methods; and Cesare Mondavi and his sons, Robert and Peter, Stanford graduates, bought the historic Charles Krug Winery to make wines of the highest quality.

Probably the most ambitious of all these new undertakings, the one which is being watched anxiously by the best vintners here and abroad, was that begun in 1951 by businessman, financier, and diplomat J. D. Zellerbach. When Zellerbach returned home from two years in Italy as chief of the Marshall Plan, he decided to settle in California's Sonoma Valley and build a model winery to determine once and for all whether California sun and soil, when aided by the latest science, the finest techniques, the best equipment, and the highest skill, could be made to yield wines equal to his beloved French burgundies. He consulted expert oenologists from the University of California at Davis to lay out his 16-acre vineyard, imported special small oak barrels from Burgundy, ordered the most advanced equipment, hired a skilled *Maitre de Chai* and a knowledgeable staff, and erected an efficient laboratory to run elaborate tests at every stage of the wine-making process.

In 1961, Zellerbach's Hanzell Vineyard had a tasting which astounded the other quality producers, so good were the early results. The other vintners, most of whom were working primarily on hope and vision, have now

been sparked to believe that the day of great American wines is only a matter of extra care and science, not a matter of overcoming basic soil or climate deficiencies.

DESPITE THE NEW determination to produce American varietal wines of the highest rank, the California quality winemakers have several obstacles to overcome. For one thing, the climate in California may be, in a sense, *too* good. While European wines must wage a constant war against nature, U.S. wines enjoy an equable climate of constant sunshine, regular fog, and almost predetermined rain. This difference in climate means that California wines have no great discrepancies in quality from year to year, and the years labeled on the U.S. bottles are there primarily to indicate bottle age rather than the peccadillos or beneficences of nature as in France and Germany. But if the California grapes are not subjected to early frosts or torrential rains that remove precious minute organisms from their skins, neither are the grapes privileged to receive occasionally just that perfect combination of elements that brings out their best and which gives European wines their infrequent "great" years.

Another obstacle is the expansion of San Francisco's suburbs, which threatens some of the best wine-growing areas in the state. Still another is the high cost of labor and transportation; it is cheaper to bring wines to New York by sea in slow bottoms from French ports than to bring them by

rail, truck, or airplane from California. Foreign wines usually receive government subsidy and support, as does much of American agriculture, except viticulture.

Some of the California quality wine-makers also have the dilemma of their own twin desires to contend with. They want with all their hearts to make good wines, but they also need to achieve at least a moderate commercial success to pay for their greater care and new equipment. Thus, a few vintners have been reluctant, for commercial reasons, to put vintage years on their bottle labels, even though this often prevents wine-lovers from knowing when the wines are properly aged. Also, a few huge acreage planters have begun merchandising wines like other branded products. They call them brand names like Thunderbird, Paisano, Gypsy Rose or Bali Hai, rather than their varietal names, and use the latest marketing techniques. While this development may change the habits of many Americans who ordinarily never drink wine, and thus benefit the entire industry

eventually, it also adds to the confusion of America's present wine consumers, who are only beginning to learn the important grape names and the names of the high quality vineyards in the country.

Perhaps the most persistent obstacle that the fine vintners face is the refusal of most wine-drinking Americans to believe that good wines, and some near-great ones, are now being produced in their own country. For centuries, American wine-lovers have had to look elsewhere for good drink; they cannot be expected to change their habits—and to learn a whole new string of domestic “chateau” names and grape varieties—in a matter of a few years. However, there is evidence of recognition in a few quarters, which has cheered the vintners. For instance, both Mrs. Kennedy in the White House and Adlai Stevenson at the United Nations have begun serving the best of the American wines and champagnes for some official occasions, and several State Department posts abroad have started to do the same.

Whatever the reception of the fine new American wines, the group of American vintners which is responsible for them plan to continue to strive for greater excellence. As one who has long loved good wine for the civilized discourse that it encourages and the sharpened sensibility it teaches, I think that their efforts represent a noteworthy development in America's history.

ALTHOUGH there is no substitute for testing wines, lots of them, if you wish to find out about them, a certain amount of reading can be very helpful, especially for those who have never had the inclination or opportunity to do much sampling. I would like to suggest, therefore, five books that I think contain some important and useful information.

Harold J. Grossman's volume, *Grossman's Guide to Wines, Spirits and Beer* (rev. ed. 1955, 427 pp.), is the closest thing we have to a classic in the field. It is complete, explicit, encyclopedic.

CANDLING WINE IN CALIFORNIA
Is the climate too good?





INGLENOOK WINERY IN CALIFORNIA
Prohibition brought disaster, World War II a boom

It discusses the wines of all countries, as well those of the United States, and explains about spirits and beers also. It is a splendid reference book, one that should be in the library of all serious connoisseurs of drink.

William Edman Massee's book, called *Massee's Wine Handbook* (1961, 217 pp.), is shorter and less detailed. Designed for the more impatient reader, it still contains a considerable amount of information in easily digestible form. American wines are discussed along with foreign wines under such captions as "The 10 best regional reds." I particularly like Massee's observation: "Drinking wine is an adult pleasure. We Americans are lucky because so few of us drank wines while we were growing up and our tastes aren't dulled by familiarity or life-long prejudices."

Lloyd and Alice Reeve's *Gift of the Grape* (1959, 314 pp.) is clearly marked as a semi-commercial volume by the line on the title page "Based on the Paul Masson Vineyards." But the book should not be disqualified on that score. It contains some colorful and fanciful history and some interesting observations about wines, and is a de-

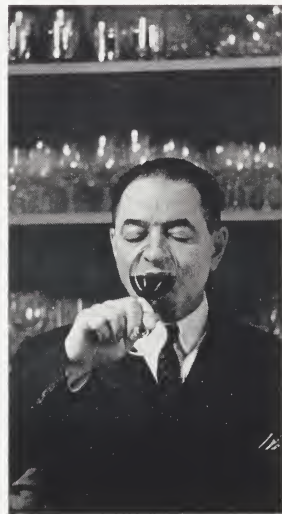
cent introduction to American viticulture. A few of its chapters are "Wine and Religion," "Wine and Medicine," and "The Art of Wine Tasting."

John Melville's *Guide to California Wines* (1960, 235 pp.) is another semi-commercial publication, supported by the industry's Wine Institute. Nonetheless, it contains good detailed descriptions of each kind of wine, each variety of grape, and, best of all, each important winery in California. It omits other American wines and has the slight drawback of trying to offend no one, but it does venture to present a select list of the outstanding California wines. The information about the leading wineries is indispensable to anyone trying to make intelligent choices in California wines.

American Wines and Wine-Making by Philip Wagner (1956, 264 pp.) provides not only several highly readable and informative chapters on the history of wine-making, especially in America, but also the best available set of instructions on how to make wine. The volume is full of delightful and helpful details, including an appendix of excellent comments about wine grapes. In the book Wagner

writes: "For many years the sophisticated Romans would drink none but the famous Grecian wines, even as some Americans today prefer to drink no wine at all if they cannot drink those of France and Germany. But in due time the Romans developed good wines of their own, from varieties of the vinifera species found best adapted to Roman conditions."

ROBERT JAY MISCH is a frequent contributor of articles on wine and food. He has written for the New Yorker, Esquire, and other magazines, and for the New York Times and the Herald Tribune; he is a columnist for Playbill, and the author of two books. Raised on Morningside Heights, where, he says, "I spent almost all of my early days figuring out ways to climb over, under, or through the fence at South Field to watch such immortals as Walter Koppisch play football for Columbia," Mr. Misch entered Columbia College in 1921. After one semester he transferred to Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1925. Following college he toured Europe, then entered the advertising field; today he is vice-president of a firm. He became deeply interested in good wine and food in the 1930's, and remains so to this day. Mr. Misch is chairman of the Wine and Food Society of New York, and a Chevalier du Tastevin.





History Professor Shepard Clough speaking at Dean's Day

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is so admirably adapted to
the objects of reality?*

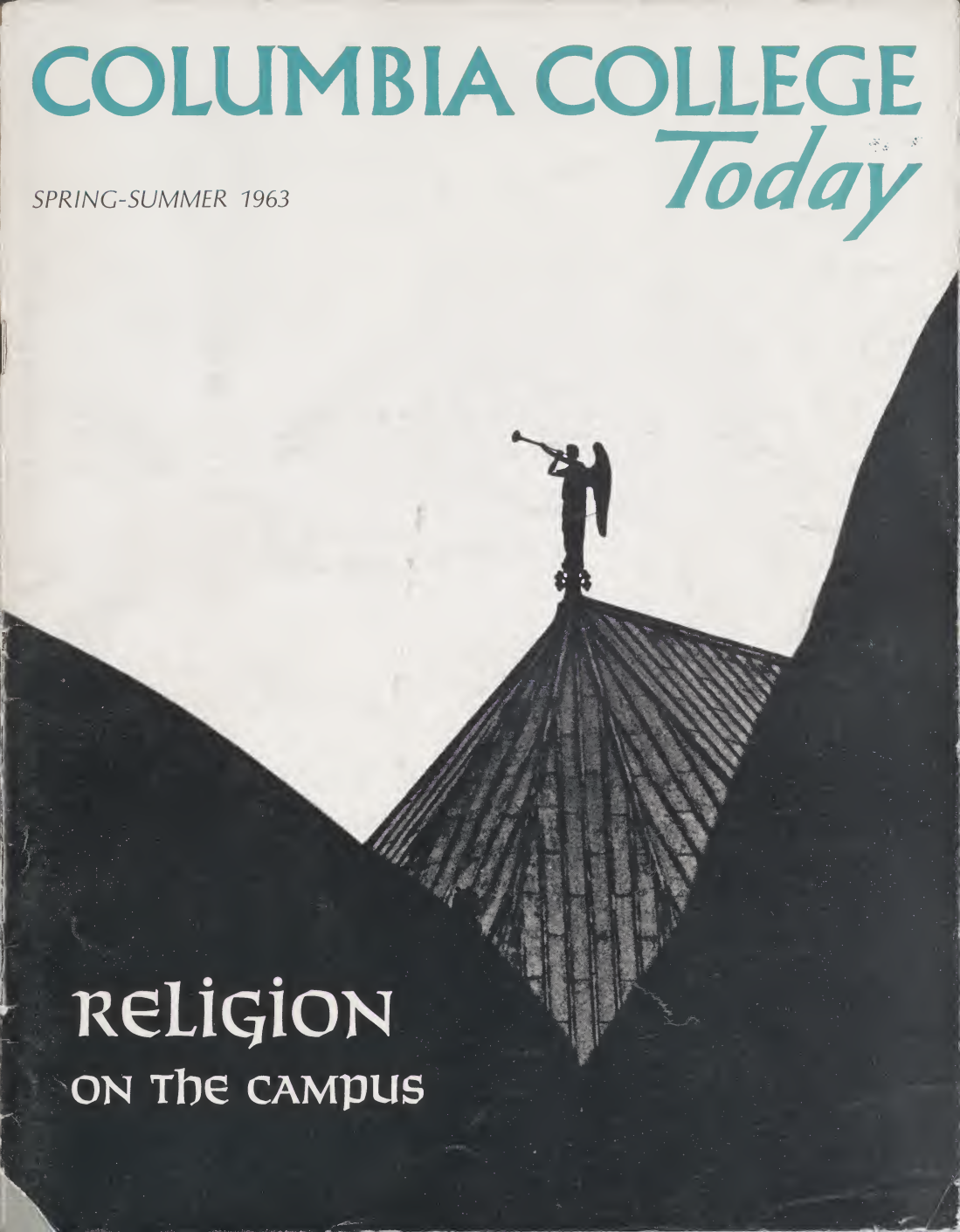
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RELIGION
ON THE CAMPUS

Kirk Accepts UDC Women-in-Dorms Proposal, But Says Doors in Rooms Must Remain Open

Action Votes To Co-Publish Review Issue

By Carleton W. Sterling
The general assembly of Action voted Monday night to condemn the "censorship" of the Columbia Review by the King's Crown Activities Office and to assist the executives to publish the spring issue of the magazine.

The entire issue will be mimeographed and will be distributed to campus after spring vacation. Action has obtained a copy of the Review constitution in order to support its claim that the Department of King's Crown Activities, Calvin Lee, and no right to censor the Review or influence its editorial policy. The constitution was found by Daniel Beagle '64, chairman of Action, in the King's Crown office. While the Review editors were unaware of the existence of a constitution, they had assumed they had complete editorial freedom. According to Beagle the constitution supports their assumption, leaving editorial policy in the editor's hands.



DEAN ON DORMS: Dean Truman speaking yesterday before College assembly on President Kirk's acceptance of the UDC's women-in-the-dorms plan.

Columbia - Barnard Reaction To New Dorm Plan Is Mixed

Women visitors in the dormitories may be the beginning of an era or it may be a new accordance to the most likely...

Warns 'Experiment' May Be Stopped If Students Hold Barnard Raids

By Alan J. Willen
Columbia undergraduates will be allowed to entertain women visitors in their dormitory rooms starting this spring, Dean David B. Truman told an audience of four hundred undergraduates in Wollman Auditorium yesterday. Dean Truman read a letter from President Grayson Kirk which accepted "in principle" the Undergraduate Dormitory Council's proposal for women visitors on alternate Sunday afternoons.

Kirk's Statement

Dear Dean Truman:
Following our recent conversation, I am writing this letter to set forth my own views on the much-discussed matter of authorizing undergraduates to entertain female guests in their dormitory rooms. I have read the proposal of Mr. Roger Fine and his Dormitory Council Committee. I have also taken account of the views expressed by President Emeritus McLean and President...

President Kirk's letter pointed out, however, that the University was not giving across the board approval to the UDC plan. The University added the provision that doors "must be kept open" in rooms where female guests are being entertained.

Also President Kirk brought into question the over-all conduct of Columbia undergraduates. The letter stated that, since...

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...it will be difficult to have privacy, but what is important is that it is a sign that things are beginning to loosen up. Others doubted that the experiment will work. Robert Pinnas '63, who is going steady, remarked, "As an experiment, under the terms specified, it has little chance to survive. There are certain groups in the College that will not take advantage of this system, and they are...

...it will be difficult to have privacy, but what is important is that it is a sign that things are beginning to loosen up. Others doubted that the experiment will work. Robert Pinnas '63, who is going steady, remarked, "As an experiment, under the terms specified, it has little chance to survive. There are certain groups in the College that will not take advantage of this system, and they are...

Former British UN Delegate To Discuss End of Colonialism

Sir Hugh Foot, former chief representative of Great Britain to the United Nations on trusteeship matters, will deliver Columbia's ninth annual Gabriel Silver Lecture Dedicated to International Peace tomorrow at 9 p.m. in Low Rotunda. Sir Hugh, a British colonial official for more than thirty years, will speak on "The End of Colonialism and the Future of New Nations." Attendance is by invitation.

The Silver Lectures are sponsored by the School of International Affairs. Previous speakers were former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden, the late George C. Marshall, Pierre Mendes-France, Willy Brandt, J. William Fulbright, Vice President of India Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The Lectures were established in 1949 by the late Leo Silver in honor of his father. Their purpose is to stimulate public interest "to lead the way over the present barriers of suspicion and distrust between men and nations."

Sir Hugh is now consultant to the managing director of the United Nations Special Fund. He resigned in October from the United Kingdom delegation to the U.N.

...plan is on an experimental basis. Dean Truman noted, however, that its success will not be determined by the number of students participating.

"The test of the experiment is whether those who participate accept the responsibilities and whether the students can act in the right way," he said.

Dean Truman stated that changes can be made in the plan. "There is no reason why it should always be limited to once every two weeks," he commented, "but the present experiment will run at least into the fall term."

Roger Fine, president of the UDC, noted that the provision for open doors was not in the Council's report and said that he registered the administration's inclusion of it.

In response to a question from the floor, Dean Truman stated that President Rosemary Park of Barnard had asked for the open-door provision and that President Kirk had accepted it. He added that personally he felt that "if doors are not shut, the spirit of the regulation..."

(Continued on Page 3)

Name Mayers Varsity Swimming Coach

By Ivan M. Weissman
Freshman coach John P. (Jack) Mayers is Columbia's new varsity swimming coach. Director of Athletics Ralph Furey announced Monday that Mayers would replace Dick Steadman who resigned last Monday for personal reasons.

"We think Mayers is a young man with fine potential," Furey said. "Technically he is an excellent coach, and, as a coach, he has the confidence of the team—we're sure of that."

The new thirty-year-old coach is known to be a good recruiter with many contacts in the nation's mid-



return next season. He is hoping that some of these swimmers will work with him this summer at the Northampton (L.I.) Country Club.

Mayers has a strong background in both eastern and midwestern swimming. He came to Columbia this September after serving as assistant swimming coach at the University of Illinois for four years.

An All-American college swimmer, Mayers was graduated from Springfield College in 1953. The new coach captained the Maroon varsity, and swam the individual medley, the 200 yard backstroke,

Colloquium

'Richard III Opens Tonight at Barnard
Shakespeare's "Richard III," the golden anniversary production of the Barnard Wigs and Cues, will open tonight at 8:30 in Minor Latin Playhouse.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE *Today*

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is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in
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Within the Family

The old religion and the new

Several months ago a Columbia undergraduate asked me what the next issue of *Columbia College Today* would be about. "Religion on the campus," I answered. His face showed both surprise and bewilderment before he stammered, "But, sir, there is none!" Feeling that he should explain his response, he went on to say, sure, there were some students who went to services, others who took religion courses, and still others who belonged to one of the several religious clubs at Columbia. But those who did these things, he claimed, did so out of habit, duty to family, curiosity, or a desire for fellowship, not from a deep sense that they owed reverence to a God who created the world and is still involved in every thing that men do or try to be.

My explorations since our talk have convinced me that much of what this young College man said is true. Religion in the traditional sense of formally offering awe and gratitude to a mysterious, omnipotent being has departed for the most part from the college campuses. Very few students see anything supernatural working behind the Nazi adventures or the Cuban crisis, or even the birth of the state of Israel or Pope John XXIII's Ecumenical Council.

However, religion in a new sense is growing rapidly at American colleges. For examples, religious speakers, writers, and artists are drawing larger student audiences than ever before and the number of religion courses at many colleges, including Columbia, has tripled since World War II. The religion of today's undergraduates is mainly a personal quest by young men for some reasonable guidelines for their own actions and some clues to the meaning of history. At a seminar of Sigma Nu fraternity students last summer, one undergraduate said, "We attend church partly out of curiosity and partly because we're searching for our own personal code." Said another, "There are a lot of students who move from one church one Sunday to another church the next. I think they are searching around for the church which best

meets their personal needs."

It is my feeling that the growing interest in religion in the colleges is due at least in part to the increasing emphasis on the development of specialized intellect at these institutions. While the new rigor is both overdue and necessary, it may have the consequence of squeezing out of the classroom any serious discussions of values. One observer, Michael Novak, noted in an article, "God in the Colleges," in the October, 1961 issue of *Harper's*:

Although the colleges pride themselves on the awakening of young minds, on asking the Big Questions of life, . . . it is soon clear to college students that the Big Questions don't count—either in academic standing, or in later life, or in research grants. . . . The university, on principle, concentrates on statistics, historical facts, historical intellectual positions, logic modeled on the discourse of the physical sciences, and ample documentation. . . . The Anglo-American university has committed itself to all that is "objective," countable, precise, publicly verifiable. Though this commitment suits the middle-class temper capitally, it stifles religion almost to death.

Although this is a striking portrait, and one that might be the concern of more college educators, it is not an accurate description of Columbia College's education. Columbia students still do discuss the Big Questions in their Contemporary Civilization, Humanities, and other classes, many of which are deliberately kept small to foster precisely such discussions. But the College is not free of powerful tugs in the direction Novak describes. One illustration is that some of the younger scholars, reflecting the tendencies in their disciplines, feel there is no "value" in the College's traditional educational concerns.

Some reconciliation between the new rigor and the students' search for meaning in the larger sense is becoming an increasingly important item on the educational agenda of Columbia and its sister colleges. It is with this in mind that we have devoted a portion of this issue to the exploration of various connections between learning and religion.

GCK

The cover photograph, by Robert Lawrence Pastner, is of Gabriel, trumpeter of good tidings, atop Riverside Church. The view is through the eagle's wings at Grant's Tomb.

Letters

The Winter issue of Columbia College Today, devoted in part to the new mathematics, brought so many commendatory letters and requests for extra copies from alumni, teachers, schools, and colleges that we had to dig with some embarrassment into our pockets and ask our printer to run off 2000 more copies. If you would like some extra copies, we still have some available. Pardon us if we don't publish most of the vanity-stroking letters. Hybris can get a man in trouble.

Unexpected Landslide

TO THE EDITOR:

When I received my copy of the Winter issue of CCT, I was immediately attracted to your series of articles on mathematics, which I regard as astonishing in concept. Although my personal acquaintance with mathematics is 35 years behind me I truly enjoyed the series, and expect to read the articles again.

May I have another copy? My own copy will go to the local high school and its mathematics teachers.

ALVA K. GREGORY '32
Johnstonburg, Pennsylvania

TO THE EDITOR:

As a far-distant alumnus, I would like to add my voice to the chorus of well-deserved praise for the outstanding quality of your publication. The Winter issue on mathematics continues the tradition of excellence—at once serious and informative—established in your earlier editions. May I add that I have a connection through graduate degrees with two other institutions (Yale and Harvard), and I find CCT superior to the publications I receive from them.

Incidentally, there is a nucleus of a Columbia College club here, with Arthur Banman '52 and Lawrence Garufi '53. . .

RICHARD ELLIOTT BENEDEK '55
Karachi, Pakistan

TO THE EDITOR:

From a borrowed copy of your Winter issue of CCT I was able to read some of the material which you have put together on the subject of mathematics, and I would greatly appreciate having a copy of this material for my retention.

On a number of other occasions my attention has been called to your magazine. It is one of the finest alumni publications I have seen. As a graduate of M.I.T. and Pennsylvania, I regularly receive their magazines, but I think that yours takes the prize.

EDWARD F. LEONARD
Associate Professor of
Chemical Engineering
Columbia University

TO THE EDITOR:

I find the article by Professor Herbert Robbins in the latest issue of CCT so offensive that I wish to make the following comments. I shall select the first paragraph of his "imaginary conversation" as a typical example of the false statements made in his article.

1. "[Mathematician] X is somewhat uninformed about cultural matters, and even about developments in modern mathematics outside his field."

Selecting at random in the biographical sketches of the professors in CCT, I find interests in Indian bronzes, lute and recorder music, Dostoevsky, and piano. Mathematicians are notorious for their interest in music. All the ones I know are also quite well read and traveled.

2. "X [is] unaware that his presence at this university has meaning other than to bring him a good income and give him leisure. . ."

An examination of the teaching schedules for the elementary calculus courses at Columbia reveals the presence of eminent research mathematicians, contradicting Robbins' statement. Also, many of the graduate courses are attended by the better College undergraduates, who are frequently the best in the class. . .

As for the great mass of undergraduates, it is true that a number of complaints arose two years ago because of an experiment in teaching linear algebra. No complaints have arisen since this experiment ceased. The experiment was a natural one to try (it was tried at Johns Hopkins, equally unsuccessfully), and it is absurd to take a single limited failure as a spring board for a blanket indictment of a research faculty. Furthermore, before trying the experiment, no one knew for certain whether it would work or not. In fact, Professor Emil Artin tried the same experiment eight or nine years ago at Princeton, but with selected groups of brighter students, and was able to carry it out successfully.

It is healthy to discuss methods and curricula for teaching. It is distressing to find such distortions of the truth as are contained in Professor Robbins' article.

SERGE LANG
Professor of Mathematics
Columbia University

TO THE EDITOR:

The Winter issue was especially interesting to me because it contained several articles on the problem of mathematics education, a subject in which I am deeply interested. All of the authors agree that mathematics education has not been successful and that the problem has become more aggravated with the passage of time. I concur in this view. But I should like to point out, first of all, that insofar as the high schools are concerned, the reason for the failure is not that given by Prof. John Kemeny. His explanation is that the subject matter of the high school curriculum is outdated and so is no longer relevant to modern life. This may be true of one or two minor topics; however, almost all of the subject matter is still not only entirely pertinent but indispensable.

The chief trouble is that the mathematics we have been teaching has not been moti-

vated nor has it been related to more meaningful bodies of knowledge and the problems and activities of modern life. The best evidence for my contention is supplied by the School Mathematics Study Group, the most reasonable of the unreasonable new curriculum-makers. The subject matter of the SMSG curriculum is elementary algebra, Euclidean geometry, intermediate algebra, trigonometry, and more algebra (called elementary functions). Only one subject, matrices, departs from the conventional high school material and this is recommended as an alternative for the twelfth year.

On the college level the poor results are due in part to the reason just cited, but an additional factor is the inordinate emphasis on research at the expense of undergraduate education. This latter factor was very well presented by your Professor Herbert Robbins in his article.

Several of the articles give the impression that the solution to our troubles is at hand in the form of new curricula which are popularly labeled "modern mathematics." It seems possible to separate out two distinct proposals.

Some evidently advocate that we should eliminate a great deal of the mathematics previously taught and replace this mathematics by more recently created material. For example, some recommend that we should throw out Euclidean geometry and replace it by analytic geometry, or going a step further, replace synthetic and analytic geometry by linear algebra, that we should teach matrices to high school students, that abstract algebra should be the introduction to arithmetic and that real variable theory should replace the calculus. This type of change will not do, as the experience at Columbia itself shows.

Logically, a more advanced branch of mathematics may embrace a more elementary one, but the concreteness of the elementary material is essential to understand the comprehensive abstraction. Indeed, the very professors who now recommend jumping over several stages of proper mathematics education did themselves progress slowly through the necessary intermediate material and would never have grasped the more advanced material if they had been asked to learn it in the manner they now advocate.

The second proposal of the "modern mathematics" seems to be that we can now teach the older ideas more effectively and faster by giving modern formulations to algebra, plane geometry, trigonometry and other high school subjects. The most potent agent, purportedly, in the modern formulation of the older mathematics is the "magical" theory of sets. It supplies, Dean Meder claims, the freeway to advanced mathematics. The particular set-theoretic thesis is a myth of our times, and can appeal only to those who focus their mathematical interests on the theory of sets.

There are two principal arguments against the currently advocated reformulation of elementary mathematics. This formulation stresses deductive structure, rigor, precision, sophisticated concepts and abstractions. Such an approach to mathematics will not yield understanding. In fact, these modern features complicate and obscure relatively simple ideas and overwhelm the students. Descartes phrased aptly the objection to polished



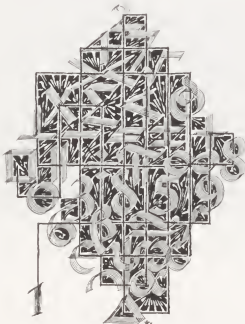
rigorous mathematics as the road to understanding; logic is of use in communicating only what we already know.

Understanding can be achieved by traversing the very same road which the great mathematicians followed. Students must have the experience of building up the mathematics for themselves from concrete and intuitively clear situations. The successive levels of abstraction can be attained only gradually and as a matter of fact are more readily grasped when the proper intuitive foundations and background are already absorbed. Mr. Richard Rasala makes this point in his article. This intuitive preparation, barely detectable in the older presentations, is completely ignored in the newer curricula where, in the polished, abstract formulations are handed down *ex cathedra*. Good pedagogy requires more than this. It requires that we motivate the study of mathematics and that we present the import of mathematics for the many aspects of human life on which the material impinges.

The second argument against trying to speed up the learning of mathematics is that there is far too much concern with keeping pace with the supposed progress in mathematics. This progress is not at all measurable by the number of people doing research or the number of articles published. With the spread of education many more people have entered research and the average quality of the mathematics produced has sunk enormously. In our age it is imperative to distinguish between significant and insignificant mathematics. Anyone who has read in the history of mathematics knows that at least 75 percent of the mathematics created in earlier times—and created by men who were a select group—has been wisely forgotten. It is a fairly safe prediction that 98 percent of the mathematics being created today will not warrant a place in the future mathematics books.

One must not confuse progress in mathematics proper with the more widespread uses of mathematics in our civilization. Much of what is called new mathematics, for example, operations research, linear programming, and game theory, amounts to no more than new uses of old mathematics. It is pertinent to note that Mr. George Boethius, who discusses these subjects in his article, describes them as new uses. The needs of modern society could be met to a large extent by mathematicians who could apply what was known by 1800 or 1850. And if we succeed in making mathematics understandable we will attract thousands of young people who now reject the barren, seemingly meaningless material they are asked to learn.

MORRIS KLINE
Chairman, Mathematics Department
New York University



Fencing memories

TO THE EDITOR:

The picture story about my youngest son, Raymond '43, in the Winter issue is delightful. You should know that his log cabin in Alaska contains an electric clothes washer and dryer, a dishwashing machine, and a telephone. He is "homesteading" with more appliances than many New Yorkers. I haven't been to Alaska. I'm not the pioneer type. Thoughts of bears in the woods, seals in the water, and eagles in the sky terrify me even in Fenching.

What a coincidence that you have an article on Columbia fencing in the same issue! It is fine writing. You see, my three boys all fenced in high school and two of them fenced on Columbia's team, so I had first-hand experiences during part of the Jimmy Murray era, and some of the highlights in your story brought out nostalgic memories. I vividly remember the intercollegiate meets at the Hotel Astor, where I had my first glimpse of Cornel Wilde '33 and other College men who have since gained fame.

The peak of excitement for me was the Columbia-N.Y.U. match when my oldest son George of N.Y.U. fenced my son Edward of the Columbia team. I sat stiff with apprehension, eyes closed, and hands clenched while I heard shouts of "Get him, George" and "Get him, Ed." Finally, there was applause and cheers, and I cautiously opened my eyes to see who won. It was N.Y.U.; they often did in those days.

Edward, Columbia '38, now lives in Waynesboro, Virginia and still fences, advises teens at nearby private schools, and judges meets. George, of N.Y.U., fences and judges meets on Long Island, occasionally adding color to a meet with his balloon puncturing routine. I suppose Alaskans don't fence much, but I don't know whether Raymond still fences or not.

I didn't mean to get so nostalgic. But memories of a dozen fencers in our basement recreation room, the shouts and the clanking of foils, the lunges that made the furniture shake two floors above, and the serious arguments of teen-age fencers, occasionally stark naked after a shower, about how to "get a leftie," are things that a mother never forgets.

SARA G. MENAKER
Flushing, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

Coach Irving De Koff was thoughtful enough to send me a copy of the Winter issue of OCT containing the unsigned article, "Columbia's Fencing Wizardry." Please thank the author for me. I have never read a better account, nor has anyone ever been so kind to me a retired old fencing coach.

May I add, to keep the record straight, that much of the little that I was able to accomplish was due to the extraordinary people who were, and still are, on the Columbia campus. . . . During my brief but magnificent three years as part of Columbia's family, I was elevated to whatever I am today credited with in accomplishments by the wonderful company of men it was my privilege to keep. A lot more will go on me.

One last point. I have never left Columbia. Can't you tell?

SERVANDO J. VELARDE, JR.
Major, U.S.A.F.
Associate Professor and
Director of Hispanic Studies
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Wine article criticized

TO THE EDITOR:

Your Winter issue maintains the usual high standards of your publication, with one exception. The article by Robert J. Misch on American wines was an entirely superfluous and irrelevant addition to a fine issue. Why weaken the substance of the College's publication with such questionable admixtures? Yours is a special interest magazine and its success must be judged on the thoroughness of its coverage of Columbia affairs. All other material is a liability.

As a positive suggestion, I think that many younger alumni would appreciate a summary listing of all sports results. This information is not easily available to us, and it need not occupy a great deal of space.

ANTHONY S. V. SRBA '62
New Haven, Connecticut

TO THE EDITOR:

Robert Misch's article "About American Wines" was a pleasant and informative oasis in your issue devoted to mathematics. I am an enthusiastic adherent of the thesis that the better American wines are well worth drinking.

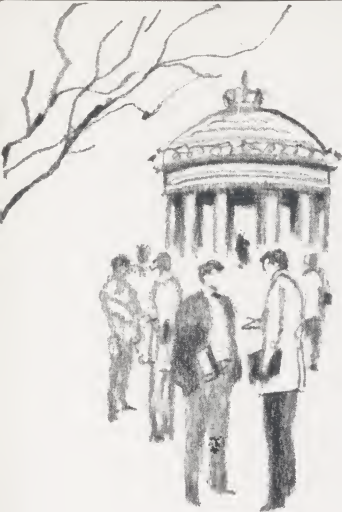
As an amateur grape grower and wine maker (I have 60 vines in my backyard in Rockland County, N.Y., and make a quite acceptable white wine), I find an urge to make a few comments about Mr. Misch's article. Let me begin with a minor disagreement. Mr. Misch attributes "foxiness" in wines made from native grapes to "too little sugar and too much acid." He is in error on this point. In a good year native grapes can be ripened to proper sugar and acid levels, but will still yield a "foxy" wine. "Foxiness" is a characteristic of native American grapes, which are different species (*Vitis labrusca* and *Vitis riparia*) from the European *Vitis vinifera*. The characteristic is caused by minor organic constituents of the grape, other than sugar and acid, which are responsible for the aromatic and flavor imparted to the wine. These trace constituents, which account for less than one percent of the ripe grape, are what determine a fine or a "foxy" wine.

Mr. Misch does briefly mention hybrid vines (obtained by crossing the native species with the European *vinifera*) but neglects to comment on the most promising aspect of such vines—the culture of the French hybrid varieties in the eastern U.S. For many years the French have been crossing their *vinifera* varieties with American species in order to develop hybrids that will resist the devastating disease *phylloxera* and still produce a fine wine. They have succeeded to a considerable extent. More important for us, these hybrids have been found to do well in the eastern U.S. where the *vinifera* has been a failure.

California wines can be very good, but how much more exciting to find a good wine made 25 miles from New York City, or better yet, to grow your own grapes and make your own wine. The French hybrids make this possible. To those who find the idea enticing, the best guide is the last reference mentioned by Mr. Misch, Philip Wagner's *American Wines and Wine-Making*.

Wine-making is not a black art or unusually difficult. Just follow a few simple directions, have patience, then enjoy the result.

HERBERT H. KELLOOG '41
Professor of Mineral Engineering
Columbia University



Around the Quads

The Difficulty with Fame

YOU WILL NEVER GUESS what's happened. Our bespectacled and crew-cut editor, George Charles Keller '51, came back from the Golden Jubilee Conference of the American Alumni Council in Atlantic City on July 10 with the Robert Sibley Award for "the most distinguished alumni magazine in the nation."

At first, the rest of us were embarrassed and uneasy, because editor Keller returned to his Hamilton Hall office two days before the official end of the conference, furtively trying to conceal the large mahogany plaque under his seersucker jacket. "I'm sure there's been some mistake," he said, "I only hope that this situation can be cleared up to everyone's satisfaction." It seems too late to rectify matters this year, since the name of *Columbia College Today* is already engraved on the plaque as the recipient for 1963.

That isn't all, though. We watched in amazed silence as the boss unpacked his brief case. Out came a light blue toothbrush, a madras bow tie, a damp bathing suit, two pieces of salt-water taffy, and five citations: First Place Award for photographic content; First Place Award for overall magazine appearance; First Place Award for alumni articles and features; Third Place Award for reporting about the institution; and

a special citation "in recognition of all-around editorial excellence and professional standards."

Frankly, we're perplexed. We knew he was a good editor, all right, and he's easy to work with. But we don't know how to react to all this. We still sit trying to write good prose and get all the facts straight, but suddenly we find ourselves glancing surreptitiously from time to time at the editor's corner. You'd be surprised how awkward it can be to work with fame in the room.

Privacy with Women

AFTER MORE THAN 11 years of proposals, petitions, letters, and announcements by students and College officials, Columbia College men were allowed to entertain ladies in their dormitory rooms this spring.

The new plan, which was instituted on a trial basis, permitted the College's undergraduates to have female visitors in their rooms from two until five o'clock on three alternate Sunday afternoons in April and May. Each resident registered his guest in the residence hall lobbies and signed her out at the end of the visit. The doors of the rooms had to be kept open "the width of a book" during the visiting period.

The trial plan was announced by Dean of the College David Truman at

a special All-College assembly on March 20. He said that he had recommended that the scheme be tried and that President Grayson Kirk had consented to it on a test basis. Dr. Kirk emphasized that the College students would be expected to display their more mature sides, which they so vehemently claim they have, and to cease their annual spring "panty raids" on the Barnard women and other traditional forms of quasi-destructive frolic.

Reaction to the plan has been mixed. Some students felt that it was too little too late, and strongly objected to the open door provisions; others thought the idea a fair one; a few objected that women would be allowed in the halls on Sunday, a day they like to study and loaf in various degrees of undress. A number of College alumni worried that the idea of a men's college would be compromised and that there might be scandals, as has happened at Yale and Princeton recently; others believed that it would help relieve "tension" from studies and aid in the development of student maturity. Some faculty members said that the change was overdue, since the College should no longer be supervising student morality; a few expressed a concern that too frequent visiting might hinder student concentration and emphasize the social rather than intellectual life at Columbia. The

deans, especially Associate Dean John Alexander, who is responsible for student affairs, are both relieved and still apprehensive.

The "women in the dorms" controversy has been one of the most heated and complex ones that the College has had to face since World War II. Huge questions about the relation of the intellectual to the social life, the College's responsibility to parents, and the purpose and design of student housing underlie the seemingly trivial provision.

Actually, women in groups of two or more were allowed to visit the dorms for a period before World War I, and Barnard College has held open house occasionally since 1959. Student grumbling at the College in the early '50's led the Student Dormitory Council to submit a proposal that would allow the students to entertain women visitors on week-ends. The proposal was rejected by the Dean's office. Other proposals were submitted by undergraduates in 1955 and 1959, with the same results.

The College men argued that they were being treated like teenagers (which half of them are), that they had no "privacy" at Columbia, that the College should encourage social as well as academic development, and that the Dean's Office had a "dual standard" of discipline. The latter charge stemmed from the fact that the College has al-

lowed about 35 percent of the students to live outside the dorms (15 percent commuters and 20 percent in fraternities and off-campus housing) with virtually no restrictions but has enforced "outmoded puritan" regulations on those in the residence halls.

The deans and residence halls officials said that the residence halls, with community baths and other drawbacks, were not suitable for entertaining women properly, that student rooms were "mainly bedrooms," that New York City, unlike Hanover, New Hampshire, or Princeton, New Jersey, has a more varied population of women, that students who did not have visitors would have their work disrupted, that the College had an obligation to check, not conform to, the growing hedonism of high school society and the week-end abandonment of many other colleges, that the University and New York provided ample opportunities for both privacy and socializing, and that after his freshman year any College student may establish private residence off-campus to secure the independence and privacy that some young men seem to desire.

In September, 1962, a five-student committee of the Undergraduate Dormitory Council, headed by Roger Seth Fine '63, prepared another proposal. Unlike the others, it recognized the

many possible difficulties of women in the dorms, and said frankly that it would probably lead to occasional acts of immaturity and irresponsibility, but that these drawbacks were outweighed by the advantages of challenging Columbia men to act as adults and of giving them a greater chance to develop socially. Dean Truman called it a "reasoned, statesmanlike, and mature proposal," and forwarded it to President Kirk with the recommendation that it be approved. Three weeks later the experiment began, exactly as the proposal suggested, except for the open door stipulation, which has been used by Barnard's plan successfully and was suggested by the deans of that college, whose girls would often be in Columbia men's rooms.

The trial plan will continue through next year.

War and Peace

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS for peace took on a more warlike form this spring. A small minority of College men and Barnard women, who have been protesting nuclear testing, civil defense measures, and the growing armament budgets by picketing and petitions, began "lie-downs" and organized vandalism to make their points more effectively. In April four students lay on College Walk in front of the oncoming Navy R.O.T.C. battalion, who veered their formation to avoid trampling them. The following week, at the R.O.T.C.'s top brass annual review and awards ceremony, about 40 students stood in orderly ranks on the steps of Low Library, behind the reviewing stand, with signs reading "Study Peace, Not War," and "End R.O.T.C. at Columbia."

When University officials gave permission to the Civil Defense authorities to post yellow-and-black "Fallout Shelter" signs at various places on the Columbia campus, students tore some down and sprayed others with black paint, defacing several walls. Similar occurrences took place at other Eastern colleges; at Pennsylvania, for example, student peace demonstrators were discovered to have mimeographed "battle plans." Like the aggressive "Committee of 100" in England, the undergraduates are protestors almost pure and simple; they have no ideology or alternative proposals, but they have definite ideas



STUDENTS PICKETING THE R.O.T.C. REVIEW
Lots of slogans, no alternatives



GENERAL MACARTHUR AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
A chair in history for a great figure in history

—and lots of slogans—about what they don't like.

Old Soldier, New Chair

A CHAIR IN HISTORY to honor General Douglas MacArthur will soon be established at Columbia College. In April a committee of sponsors headed by President Kennedy and including former presidents Eisenhower and Hoover gave a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the General, at which time the proposed new chair was announced. General MacArthur has served as chairman of the Parents Committee of Columbia College since his son Arthur graduated from the College in 1961.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller, a member of the committee of sponsors, Dean Truman, and Mr. Arnold Saltzman '36, president of the Seagrave Corporation, spoke at the luncheon. Mr. Saltzman is chairman of the General MacArthur committee for the College. In the General's acceptance speech, delivered with considerable dramatic style, he said, "It is my earnest hope that he who occupies this chair will diligently guide those under his tutelage through the man-made labyrinth of confusion and uncertainty with which the facts of history are so often enshrouded."

In Defense of Women

ON APRIL 22ND Dr. Rosemary Park, the diminutive, fifty-six-year-old ex-president of Connecticut College, was formally inaugurated as the new president of Barnard College. No more will College men see the square face or hear the bold thoughts of vigorous and well-loved Millicent McIntosh, who retired this year to rest at her home near Northampton, Massachusetts, do some writing, and continue speech-making whenever she can. She retired this year after 16 years as head of the 1400-student women's college across Broadway. "But," Mrs. Mac said last June, "I have not one fear, not one, for the College." Her unqualified confidence was due to the choice of her successor.

Dr. Park has already shown promise of being as courageous, warm-hearted, and mentally tough as her predecessor. Her inaugural address left scholars and alumnae who heard it in Riverside Church with a stunned sense that they had encountered one of the most intellectually audacious women in America. She placed the private liberal arts college firmly at the head of any attempts at important social change in the nation, calling it "the indoctrination center of a generation."

When we called upon her this spring she impressed us as being both efficient

and engaging. Her speech, and her smile, are quick. There is wit, but no persiflage. She is one of the most purposeful women we have ever met. President Park said she came to Barnard because she felt that she had done all she could for Connecticut College and because she had become interested in the special problems of an urban college. She told us, too, her well-honed views about educating women, the mood of the young today, and the changing role of the liberal arts college, among other things.

About women's education: Dr. Park is a strong believer in the need of women to receive an "independent" education. She appreciates the resources that Barnard shares with Columbia University but has no intention of yielding to the growing social interest of many coeds or to the increasing pressures for merger by budget-minded administrators and trustees. She said, "In the background of a woman's mind there is traditionally the thought that someone will take care of her, that some man will supply her answers. Therefore, a classroom where there are girls only is valuable because there the bead is on *them*, they have to give the answers themselves." To her, separate women's colleges are essential if women are to develop as independent, intelligent individuals.

About the mood of the young: Dr. Park believes, unlike many educators and parents, that today's students are not complacent. She says that she finds students are extremely thoughtful about most things they encounter. In fact, they think *too* much. This frequently results in a loss of energy and strong effort and a sense of frustration before the complexity of their world.

About a liberal arts education: "The key to our age is wanting to live in spite of all its bafflement and uncertainty." A liberal arts college, Dr. Park feels, can play a leading role in providing that "key." According to her, it demands that a student ask "why" things are done rather than just "how." It leads them to study answers to the basic questions which have been raised by men in the past, and encourages a continuing reappraisal of the sufficiency of the responses. With an inclination to use her knowledge and an appreciation of the reasons for doing so, the young person is in the best position to benefit her society rather than retreating from it.

Rosemary Park is a 1928 graduate of Radcliffe College. She earned her Ph.D. degree *magna cum laude* at the University of Cologne, and has received several honorary doctorates from other institutions, among them Mount Holyoke, Yale, and Columbia. She comes from a family of educators; her father was president of Wheaton College, her brother is now president of Simmons College. A former professor of German, she was dean before she was president of Connecticut College.

Barnard's women—and everyone at Columbia—are fortunate to have such a thoughtful, dedicated person among them.

Much Ado About Review

THERE WAS A HULLABALOO on campus this spring about the *Columbia Review*, the College students' literary magazine. The quarterly, which has printed some outstanding undergraduate pieces since its founding in 1893, has been printing issues of inferior quality in recent years. One junior quipped, "The *Review's* motto must be *epater les lecteurs!*" Fewer and fewer undergraduates have contributed to the magazine, claiming that their manuscripts were rudely unread and that the quarterly was run by a tiny coterie of self-styled literary "experts."

This fall and winter things got worse. When the cover of the Winter issue carried a full-page photograph of one of the editors in beatnik garb, without the title of the magazine printed on it, three patrons withdrew their advertising, totaling \$120 an issue. Then, when the Spring issue was in printer's galley, business manager Robert Kolodny '65 brought the proofs to Assistant Dean Calvin Lee and his assistant Alan Brody on March 7. Kolodny was worried that two poems on excretion and fornication by non-Columbia students, which certain staff members felt were of low quality and in bad taste, might result in a further loss of advertising revenue and the *Review's* demise. Dean Lee noticed that of the eight pieces in the forthcoming issue, four were not by Columbia students, and only one was written by a College student not on the editorial board. Dean Lee asked the editors—Richard Tristman '63, Jonathan Cott '64, Mitchell Hall '64, and Ronald Padgett '64—to reconsider the contents of the Spring issue. The editors asked what they should remove, but Dean Lee refused to specify, asserting that to do so would be censorship. The editors decided to print the issue as it was in proofs. Dean Lee then withdrew University support for the issue, feeling that the *Review* was no longer a publication representing the literary work of the College's students. The four editors resigned, crying "censorship."

Then the noise began. Editor Tristman, exhibiting disdain for all Authority, financial necessities, and the *Review's* readers, said, "If there is any inhibition at all from the Administration, it doesn't pay [*sic*] to put out a magazine." Said Dean Lee, "The *Re-*

view is an educational instrument, supported in large part (\$1200 a year) by student tuition, to encourage the development of new writing talent at the College. The editors were entirely free to publish whatever they thought was best so long as they fully recognized the responsibilities of publication that go along with freedom."

The students on campus took sides. The newspapers and television stations picked up the story. The English faculty, many of whom have been remarkably uninterested in the magazine in recent years, suddenly asked Dean Lee to explain his decision, which was fully supported by Dean of the College David Truman, to them at a special meeting. Dean Truman called an All-College Assembly to explain the action and the long-mounting concern that the College has had about the increasingly unrepresentative nature of the *Review* in quality, subject matter, and breadth of student contributions.

Three weeks after the four editors resigned, the remaining members of the *Review* staff, headed by Kolodny, formed a new board to put out the Spring issue and elected Phillip Lopate '64 editor-in-chief. The Boar's Head Poetry Contest was reactivated and a short story contest begun. The last issue of the semester came out, somewhat better in prose and verse than its immediate predecessors, and there is much talk—and much hope—that the *Review* will once again reflect the extraordinary talents of the College's students.

A Stir for Biology

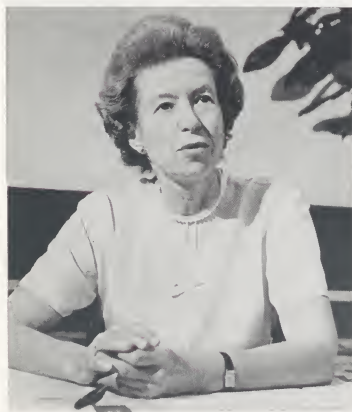
BARNARD PROFESSOR John Alexander Moore '36, a prominent zoologist, has just concluded a four-year study that may improve the teaching of biology in America's secondary schools. A scientific group known as the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study (BSCS), of which Professor Moore was chairman, is publishing three new textbooks which should be ready for courses in secondary school biology this fall.

Dr. Moore, a witty Virginian who came to Columbia College in 1932, told us that there are presently more new words to learn in a high school biology course than there are in a one-year course in a foreign language. His study group has tried to remove the emphasis on memorization of words and facts



Betty McKenna

RETIRING PRESIDENT MCINTOSH
Not one fear



Jack Mitchell

NEW PRESIDENT PARK
A woman's education must be separate

from the science course and direct attention to the basic concepts and problems of modern biology. The reason that *three* textbooks (written jointly by high school teachers and university professors) are being published is that the BSCS felt that there was no exclusive method of teaching biology. The three versions, which have been tested with students, will emphasize biochemistry, ecology, and evolution and genetics.

The results of the BSCS's study-experiment indicate that present college-level biology can be successfully taught to average tenth grade students. The group's findings have caused great interest both in the United States and abroad, and next year similar new texts will be introduced in the Netherlands, Iran, India, Israel, England, Japan, and a few countries in Africa and Latin America. By teaching teen-age students to grasp the basic concepts of biology, to hypothesize about data, and to experiment to test hypotheses, the new BSCS textbooks conceivably could revolutionize the teaching of biology around the world. Says Professor John Moore, "We think we may have stirred things up a little."

Rainwater & Son

COLUMBIA'S PHYSICS department, already one of the world's most distinguished, has had another one of its members honored. Dr. L. James Rainwater, professor of physics at Columbia, has been selected as one of five American scientists to receive the 1963 Lawrence Memorial Award for "meritorious contributions in the field of atomic energy." He received a medal, a citation, and \$5,000 at a ceremony on April 25 at the National Academy of Science building in Washington. He was singled out for his outstanding experimental work, especially the "determination of

many important neutron cross-sections and our understanding of complex nuclei."

Dr. Rainwater came to Columbia as a graduate student in 1940, the year he graduated from Cal Tech, and has been at Morningside ever since. In addition to his teaching and research, he is the director of Columbia's Nevis Cyclotron Laboratory at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. He is married to the former Emme Louise Smith, Barnard '39, and his oldest son, James Carleton, will enter the College this fall. Young James was valedictorian, editor and sports writer of his school paper, trumpeter and vice-president of the school's concert band, and winner of a national mathematics contest at Hastings High School. A real chip off the block, he plans to major in physics.

Faculty Salaries Boosted

THE INCREASE in Columbia's tuition to \$1710 this year has enabled the University to raise faculty salaries again. The raise, effective July 1, will make Columbia professors among the best paid in the nation, though not among the very top. Last year, Columbia was rated 11th best in the nation in the American Association of University Professors salary ratings, behind Harvard, Cal Tech, Duke, Princeton, M.I.T., Yale, Wesleyan, Amherst, Haverford, and Rochester. The Columbia faculty members also were given another fringe benefit. Beginning this year, the University will pay one-half the tuition, up to \$750, for the children of faculty who wish to attend other undergraduate institutions. Previously, faculty sons and daughters were allowed full tuition exemption at any of Columbia's schools only.

By the way, some American colleges have become quite liberal about fringe benefits. Among those noted in the lat-

est AAUP survey are: free baby-sitting, free hot breakfasts, membership in the local country club, subsidized laundry, discounts on furniture and appliances, use of a ski lodge and rope tow, and burial plots (for professors only, not members of their families).

A Funny Thing Happened

JESTER, the College's humor magazine, has not been among the better student productions in recent years. Once nationally famous for its parodies of mass magazines (*Lif*, *Reader's Digest*, *Sanitary Review*, *Laddie's Home Journal*, et al), the Jester editors have not issued one since 1958, and there have been occasional rumors that the magazine would, even suggestions that it should, cease publishing. This year the staff was tiny and the issues were not memorable.

However, there was one good writer on the staff named Jack Auspitz '64 of Philadelphia. Auspitz was named editor this spring, and immediately some



GUY CASTLE '56 & HIS FROG
A great leap forward

FACULTY SALARIES

	Former Range	New Range
Instructor	\$5,500-\$6,500	\$6,500-\$8,000
Assistant Professor	\$6,500-\$8,000	\$8,000-\$9,000
Associate Professor	\$8,000-	\$9,500-
Professor	\$12,000-	\$13,000-

decent humor began to be written again. The first issue under his direction, in April, was without polish but did produce some chuckles. Next, the *Jester* staff sponsored a "First Annual All-College Frog Jump" on May 3, the winner to compete in the national championship in Calaveras County, California. (Alumnus Cuy Castle '56 of Angel's Camp, California, now working at Columbia's Pegram Laboratories, won with a giant frog that leaped 6'10".)

Lastly, just before final exams, the *Jester* men published a witty parody of *Playbill* that doubled as a program for *Elisnorel*, the 1963 Varsity Show. It demonstrated a return to old form. Possibly the best thing about *Playbile*, however, was that 12 undergraduates contributed to its pages. This should help develop new talent at the College.

Editor Auspitz, an economics major, is also trying to produce a monthly humor show for campus station WKCR and to plan a giant parody for next year. His chief handicap is a lack of artists. "We have a small book of cartoon ideas, but no one to execute them," laments the quiet, whimsical editor.

Commencement

GRADUATION CEREMONIES this year were distinguished by an indelible address by Dean David Truman on Class Day and by multiple awards to two seniors. The 652 graduating seniors and about 900 parents and friends heard Dean Truman remind each College man that he has "an inescapable role as a participant in the continuing course of human development," and that, after being baptized at the College in the intellectual process that has made civilization what it is, he has "now to accept the responsibility to society that education demands." Said Dean Truman, "Civilized life often is no more than a small piece of land that is barely visible above a stormy and irrational sea. If in these four years you have taken what was here, you belong to that land. You can ignore it, but as long as you live you can never really leave it. It is yours—and your responsibility." The seniors, obviously touched, gave the new dean making his first Class Day address an ovation instead of the customary commencement-level applause.

After Richard Rasala, a mathematics major, gave the valedictory address, and Carl Chungming Chi, a psychology major, gave the salutatory speech, Daniel Reidy '29, president of the College Alumni Association, presented the Alumni Achievement Award to Herbert Soroca, stroke of the varsity crew, "for qualities of mind, character, and service to the College," and gave *both* the Alumni Prize and the Alumni Relations Award to Robert Kenneth Kraft of Brookline, Massachusetts, president of the senior class. It was the first time in memory that a senior had received two alumni awards. (Three weeks earlier another senior, Thomas Albert Bailey of White Plains, N.Y., had received *five* of the sixteen awards at the Navy's R.O.T.C. concluding ceremony. Ensign Bailey will go to flight school at Pensacola, then medical school, and become a flight surgeon.)

The New Look

BEGINNING NEXT YEAR, all graduates from any school at Columbia University may have a distinctive—and remarkably handsome—set of academic dress to wear. Under the personal direction of President Grayson Kirk and Dean of Faculties and Provost Jacques Barzun '27, Columbia has designed and adopted a new robe, hat, and hood for its degree recipients.

The new robe is slate-grey with a faint light blue cast; the new hat is black velvet with a gold tassel and squarish like the common mortarboard, but semi-soft; the hood is now flat instead of baggy, but still bright blue and white. Columbia's distinctive academic dress is a departure from an American policy held since 1894, when Columbia was host for an Intercollegiate Commission which standardized style and color in academic dress. Previously, only Harvard and Yale Universities had altered their gowns somewhat, Harvard to eye-blinding crimson and Yale to a royal blue.

The idea for new attire was born at a Commencement in 1961 when Dr. Kirk, who has honorary doctorates from several universities in Europe, saw the new crimson gown of former dean John Gorham Palfrey, Harvard '40, and remarked that perhaps Columbia ought to take a close look at its outfit for the purpose of possible improvement. The Provost's office consulted several man-

Parents at Graduation

David Plawden



ufacturing companies and studied designs dating back to the 12th century, when a warm black gown was adopted by clergymen and scholars who had to study in unheated stone buildings. The result was the new design, which was approved by the Trustees this spring, and worn by a few officials and faculty this June, even though a few details are still being improved.

How to Succeed

THE COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB's 90th Anniversary National Tour this spring was a huge success, even financially. After their 10 concerts in cities between Boston and Manhattan, Kansas, the College songsters also had a large and appreciative audience when they appeared at Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall, the first college glee club to do so. Much credit must go to the Club's director, Bailey Harvey, and assistant director Gerald Weale '57, for polishing the tone and smoothing the harmony of the men, who seldom sounded better than this year. But the undergraduates themselves did most of their own arranging and promotion under the gentle but insistent leadership of Joseph Silien '63 of Rochester, N.Y., the Glee Club's president. The College men, for instance, wrote hundreds of letters of request and thanks to their hosts across the nation.

Especially contributory to the success of the tour was the hospitality of the College's alumni in the cities the chorists visited. It was the alumni who did all the local legwork and ticket-selling and who put the College men up by two's and three's in their homes overnight.

Visiting Firemen

THERE WAS THE USUAL group of distinguished visitors and speakers at the Columbia campus this spring. Among those that we heard was Henry R. Luce, head of Time, Inc., who gave the series of three Columbia-McKinsey Foundation Lectures on "Management in an Editorial Enterprise." He said that to attract talented people businesses must, above all, provide "fun and excitement" for creative persons who seek fulfillment in their work.

We also heard Theodore "Ted" Sorensen, President Kennedy's speech writer and special assistant, deliver the



DIRECTOR BAILEY HARVEY



ASSISTANT GERALD WEALE '57

They keep polishing and smoothing



GLEE CLUB MEN WITH THE PARBURY SCHMIDTS IN DETROIT

The songsters stayed in many alumni homes

two Gino Speranza lectures. His talks, which he said were "the very first . . . of my career," were about "Decision Making in the White House." Before overflowing audiences, the youthful Presidential adviser spoke cautiously but not without wisdom on the enormous difficulties, range, and too frequent haste of executive decisions. Said Sorensen, "A President's authority is not as great as his responsibility—and what is desirable is always limited by what is possible or permissible." Quipped one College listener, "The guy is a Niebuhr-ian! All he talked about was 'limits,' 'available resources,' 'complexities,' 'shortages,' and 'dangers.'"

Five days after Sorensen's "very

first" lecture, his Washington colleague, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., delivered the Harcourt-Brace Memorial Lecture in Harkness Theatre on the subject "The Historian as Artist." The ex-professor said that in writing history, "impartiality is a dream," and that, although the historian must be a relentless pursuer of facts, he needs the knowledge of human nature and the techniques of the creative writer.

Our favorite address this spring was by James B. Reston, chief Washington correspondent of *The New York Times* and a leading American humorist. He was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on April 15 as part of an academic convocation in

Low Library Rotunda celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Columbia's renowned graduate School of Journalism. Said Reston,

Columbia has been kind to our profession . . . Just when we reach porky middle-age and begin to wonder what it all means, Columbia comes along and gives us a degree or a Pulitzer Prize. It is very pleasant for us, and handy for the obit-writers, who have a hard life.

More seriously, Mr. Reston told his listeners,

Change is the biggest story in the world today, and we are not covering it adequately . . . We are very good at reporting change when it is violent. When the bulldozers start to roll on the new highways, or the guns produce change in Cuba or Viet-Nam, we are there. But we were not very good about reporting the economic and social conditions in Cuba that produced Castro, and we're remarkably indifferent to the unemployed in Pittsburgh and the social and economic conditions in Harlan County and the Appalachian South. . . .

It is not the earthquakes but the tides of history that are bothering us. It is the slow, quieter changes of the family, the scientific laboratory, and the electronic computer that are changing the fabric of the world, and it is the reporting of these changes that leaves so much to be desired.

As budding scholar-journalists in a world of great but barely visible changes, we left the Rotunda feeling that Reston was probably the wisest man who ever lived.

Varsity Show Again

LAST YEAR THERE WAS NO Varsity Show for lack of good scripts. This year, there were several good scripts, and two of them were quite good. Both musical comedies were written by one team, lyricist Alan Greengrass '63 and musician Rory Butler '63. *Elsinore!*, about an impresario trying to make a musical of *Hamlet*, was chosen as the Varsity Show, but *No Happy Endings*, a revue, was judged to be so acceptable that it too was produced, in mid-March.

For *No Happy Endings*, Wollman Auditorium was decorated as a cafe with the audience sitting at round tables with red-checked tablecloths. The revue was loosely held together by the standard "boy-meets-loses-gets-girl" theme, but had especially amusing spoofs of the Peace Corps and "Last Year at Marienbad," and a hilarious take-off on concert readings in which three players in formal dress read dramatically from a first grade reader.



A. LAMBERT WOODS '64 APPLYING MAKE-UP
A good year for the Columbia Players

Like *No Happy Endings*, *Elsinore!* (with book by Howard Kissel '64) was more successful in individual scenes and sketches than in the development of plot, but some of those, admirably led by Robert Argand '65 as Hamlet and Judy Saffer of Barnard as Ophelia, were entertaining indeed. Nicholas Rudd '64 was memorable as Fortinbras, as was a cheerful band of Bessarabian gypsies, with Kenneth Haas '64 as their king.

The director of *Elsinore!* was David Robinson '63, who was also general manager of the Columbia Players this year. Under his energetic goading, the Players had a fine year. Their late winter production of John Gay's *Beggar's Opera* was outstanding; one faculty member called it "amazingly appropriate and as good as most things off-Broadway." The early March presentation of J. P. Donleavy's *Fairy Tales of New York* was the American premiere of that play, which is less than a good one.

A New Woman

OUR TALL, POETIC editorial assistant, Astrid Beaumont Bramhall Schoonmaker, had a baby boy named Eben this June and had to depart, sadly, from our office. After considerable searching, we were fortunate to find another highly capable assistant. Her name is Barbara Currier. A graduate of St. Timothy's School and Vassar—*magna cum laude* this June—she ap-

pears to be an energetic, highly intelligent, good-humored, and—God be praised—forthright young lady. At Poughkeepsie, she was a student leader and a tireless athlete, and majored in English, with mathematics and philosophy as her minor interests. As a reviewer for the college paper she wrote, in unfrilled prose, on a daring variety of subjects. When she applied for the position, we sent her several copies of *CCT* to show her our minds' work. Three days later we got back a two-page letter containing a witty critique of what we were doing. That's the kind of girl she is.

BARBARA CURRIER
A magna assistant





RELIGION

ON THE CAMPUS

BOTH THE RELIGIOUS and the athletic interests of students, which affect their behavior in such different ways, have so far not been adequately correlated into the programs of our colleges; and there is yet to be discovered natural and satisfactory means of fitting them into our American scheme of education." So wrote an anonymous author in the *Columbia Alumni News* in April 1925. Nearly four decades later, most colleges have found a satisfactory means of incorporating the athletic interests of undergraduates into their programs. But the religious interests of college students, which are changing rapidly, have still not been successfully incorporated into the total life of many American colleges.

This spring, at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, President Al-

bert Jacobs recommended to the Board of Trustees that an *ad hoc* committee be formed to study religious observance on campus after a student committee urged the abolition of the religious requirement that each student attend nine Sabbath services a semester. On the other hand, N.Y.U., which abolished compulsory religious observances nearly a century ago, had a ground-breaking this February for a new \$1,300,000 Catholic Student Center. At Brown, the religion department has increased from two full-time faculty members in 1957 to eight in 1962. Some colleges are emphasizing the unity of all faiths, others the distinctiveness of each faith. A few colleges are still trying to keep religion an extracurricular activity, but many others are rushing to make it a solid academic discipline on a par with their other

curricular offerings. Evidently, religion on the campus is a subject of considerable movement, concern, and dispute, but the direction of the movement is not yet entirely clear.

At Columbia, after fifty-four years as an interdepartmental study, religion has recently been officially designated a separate discipline. In February, 1962, University officials announced the establishment of an independent Department of Religion, and have begun a search for the most qualified religion scholars to supplement, and in some cases succeed, the faculty members from the departments of philosophy, history, sociology, and Oriental studies, and from Union and Jewish Theological Seminaries, who have long given part of their time to teaching aspects of religion to Columbia College's undergraduates. Coupled with

Columbia's already stimulating extra-curricular religion programs and with the plentiful institutions for religious worship on Morningside Heights, the reorganized religion department could give the Columbia College students an even greater opportunity to pursue their religious interests.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of an independent Department of Religion at Columbia is an important step in its academic history, but it is merely another

move in the ceaseless process of trying to accommodate the demands of the faithful at an intellectual institution. Columbia College began in 1754 with a pervasive emphasis on religious matters, the first American college to do so on a nonsectarian basis. Gradually, during the 19th century, faculty and student interest in religion declined, until in 1891, the College abandoned compulsory chapel. Around the turn of the century, when Columbia was driving hard to become a no-nonsense

German-type university, religion reached its nadir as an official concern.

In 1900 William Earl Dodge, Jr. donated funds for the building of Earl Hall as a center for campus religious activities. Inscribed over the door of the completed building was the phrase "Erected for the students that religion and learning may go hand in hand and character grow with knowledge." The University, however, turned it over to the Y.M.C.A. to run until 1922. In 1905 St. Paul's Chapel, the handsome, domed university chapel, was completed, but the services were conducted by ministers available from New York's Episcopal churches. Then, in 1908, a bright young Columbia College graduate of the Class of 1903 who had received his Bachelor of Divinity degree *magna cum laude* from neighboring Union Seminary in 1907 was asked to be Columbia's first university chaplain. His name was Raymond Collyer Knox, and he agreed to accept the post if President Butler would allow him to teach a course in the Bible. Butler asked the faculty, who approved, provided that the course was free of denominational bias and was of the highest scholarly nature. Knox promised it would be. A question arose: under what department should the course be listed? Knox fought for a new one-course "department," and won. His peculiar department, separate from other disciplines but administered by a committee of faculty members from other departments, remained in effect until February, 1962, when it was allowed its own chairman with autonomy to design its offerings.

Teaching the Bible in a scholarly manner, using the most advanced archaeological and linguistic evidence, in a semi-separate department of religion was a pioneering advance in the American college curriculum. For many years, Columbia was the only secular college that gave academic credit for Bible study. When other colleges sought to follow Knox's example at Columbia College, he wrote a textbook based on his course, which went through several editions and was used by many other colleges.

After World War I, Rev. Raymond Knox found that more and more students were coming to him for advice and discussion, so the Chaplain obtained the help of a former student, the Reverend Herbert E. Evans, whose



Timothy Dowling—Catholic News

MSCR. REA WITH SOME NEWMAN CLUB MEMBERS
How do you interpret the Earl Hall inscription?



THE REV. RAYMOND KNOX
1908-1942



THE RT. REV. STEPHEN BAYNE
1942-1949



THE RT. REV. JAMES PIKE
1949-1952



THE REV. JOHN KRUMM
1952-

In 1950, Columbia began paying salaries to the University chaplains.

salary was paid by the Presbyterian Church Board. Evans counseled Christians of all denominations, and in 1927 was designated "Adviser to Student Religious Organizations" by the University. This was the first appointment to the office now known as that of Religious Counselor. Next, Knox tried to convince the University to allow additional counselors for the growing number of Roman Catholic and Jewish students at Columbia.

Actually, Roman Catholic students at the College, led by Thomas Lester Hurley '04, had founded their own Newman Club in 1902, the first one in New York. They met at Earl Hall and worshipped at tiny Corpus Christi Church, built in 1906 at 121st Street. In 1922 Cardinal Hayes of the New

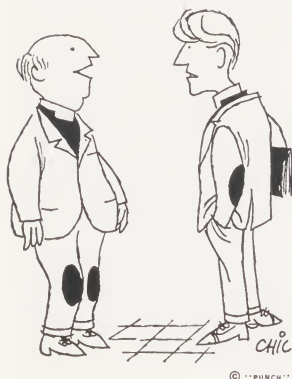
York diocese decided to give some attention to the Catholic students at Columbia and purchased a four-story brick building at 635 West 115th Street, a block from the campus, for a Newman House, to be run by the Paulist fathers. Similarly, the Jewish students, especially those interested in Zionism, had formed several groups prior to Chaplain Knox's attempt to secure a counselor on campus, for each of the three major faiths.

Then, in 1926 Mrs. John Innes Kane, a friend of Chaplain Knox, bequeathed \$500,000 to Columbia for "the religious work of the University." Suddenly, the religious activities at Morningside were enabled to take a leap forward. In 1927, new undergraduate courses were established in the College and Barnard, a series of public lectures by distinguished scholars in the field of religion was inaugurated, and the first full-time professorship of religion was created, the occupant being philosopher Herbert Schneider '15. In 1929, a joint Ph.D. program was begun with Union Seminary, and, later that year, Knox's wish to have a counselor for each major faith was fulfilled when Father George B. Ford was selected as the Catholic counselor and Rabbi Baruch Braunstein as Jewish counselor. The salaries of these men, like that of Herbert Evans, were paid by religious organizations outside Columbia.

During the depression years the religious life at Columbia remained relatively unchanged. Other members of the philosophy department, notably Professors Irwin Edman '16 and Horace Friess '19, gave excellent courses

in the history and sociology of religion and ethics. In 1931 Columbia decided to begin Sunday morning services in the University chapel in place of Sunday evening worship. Previously, students had been directed to nearby churches for Sabbath morning worship. In 1936 Father Ford, who had rapidly become a deeply beloved adviser to College men, was appointed pastor of Corpus Christi Church, and a College alumni committee headed by Joseph P. Grace '94 rebuilt the small chapel so that it could hold large meetings and serve as the official parish of Columbia's Catholic students. Under the direction of the popular Lowell Beveridge, the St. Paul's Chapel Choir, which had begun in the late 1920's, became a showpiece and a source of genuine enjoyment for College and Barnard students. Beveridge believed that participation in the choir should be an *educational* experience, and with the aid of Chaplain Knox, who hoped that the Chapel could become a "famed centre of ecclesiastical music," he had the students singing the finest religious compositions of both past and present.

IN 1942, AT THE AGE OF 66, Raymond Knox retired as Chaplain. Only the year before he attracted national attention by rowing 80 miles up the Hudson River in seven days in his 20-foot shell to visit the Columbia College crew that was training for the Poughkeepsie regatta. (Knox rowed in his single scull about 100 days a year from his youth until three months before his death on January 26, 1952, at



St. Luke's Hospital, next to the campus.) Despite all Knox's efforts and teaching, his successor, the Reverend Stephen F. Bayne, felt compelled to write in 1944 that "a shocking degree of religious illiteracy prevails among college students generally."

Bayne was followed in 1949 by an ex-lawyer with a Ph.D., the Reverend James Albert Pike, a forceful and energetic man who agreed with Bayne's appraisal and decided to do something about it. He immediately expanded the religion department's offerings to over 30 courses, proclaiming in 1951 that Columbia had "the largest undergraduate offering in America." Pike believed that religion could only be understood from inside, and brought in prominent scholars from the main traditions, such as Paul Tillich in Protestantism, Monsignor William O'Connor in Roman Catholicism, Rabbi Robert Gordis in Judaism, Georges Florovsky in Eastern Orthodoxy, and Arthur Jeffery in Islam. He and Father John K. Daly and Rabbi Isador Hoffman '20 worked hard to revitalize the extracurricular programs too, with challenging discussions, leading speakers, active club programs, and expanded counseling.

Perhaps most significant of all was Chaplain Pike's idea to have the University accept fiscal responsibility for the religious counselors to students. In 1950, he persuaded the Trustees to meet the cost of all secretarial help for the clergymen on campus and a "sub-

stantial part" of their salaries, instead of allowing them to be supported entirely by the various religious agencies of the community.

CHAPLAIN PIKE (now Bishop of California) was at Columbia for only three years, but his whirlwind changes still are remembered vividly, especially by many faculty members, eleven years later. Pike's sweeping alterations poked an angry bee's nest of dormant questions about the relation of religion and modern scholarship, many of which have still not been resolved. For example, Columbia professor of ancient history Morton Smith feels that the first scholar who deals accurately, fully, and fairly with Catholic economic, political, and religious history and policy will make a major breakthrough in religious scholarship. How can this be accomplished? Some professors answer, not by studying religions from the inside as a living experience, as Chaplain Pike seemed to want to do. Some other professors wonder whether political, economic, and religious facts can fully tell you what Catholicism is essentially about, and think that perhaps Pike had a point. A few others ask, "If religion is not susceptible to rational analysis, why should it be taught in colleges and universities?"

AT PRESENT, religion on Columbia's campus is in a fairly stable condi-

tion. The many religious clubs are reasonably active, if not always crowded. Talks or lectures by good religious thinkers and artists are usually enthusiastically welcomed on campus. The Chapel Choir, though sometimes lacking a voice or two in one section, performs admirably under the direction of gifted composer-conductor-organist Searle Wright. And the religious counselors are brought a steady load of undergraduate problems.

The exception is the staffing and courses of the Department of Religion. This aspect of religion on campus is a pool of turbulence and constitutes the major problem in the relation of religion to the intellectual life at Columbia currently. The College's students—roughly 40 per cent Protestant, 35 per cent Jewish, and 25 per cent Catholic—are cool about organized worship, but hotly curious about religious questions and answers. Some of these students regard the religion department as "the weakest on campus," even though it is among the nation's stronger ones. This is the department's challenge: to provide an academic program and teachers of a quality and comprehensiveness that will satisfy the students' new desire for knowledge—not indoctrination—in this area.

The religion faculty, chaired by Professor Horace Friess, and most of the rest of the Columbia professors, are acutely aware of the department's present strengths and weaknesses. Although it has a few outstanding scholars, the newly independent department still has to draw heavily upon faculty members whose chief interests lie elsewhere. In the course offerings there are troublesome holes, most conspicuously in the history of religion. (This is an area as desperately undermanned as any in America. Retired religious historians Goodenough of Yale and Nock of Harvard have still not been replaced by those schools.) Also, there are some overlaps (three courses in religion and contemporary society were offered this year), as well as some classes as solid and exciting as any in America.

It will be instructive to watch what the now autonomous Department of Religion at Columbia is able to achieve in the years ahead, given the shortage of first-rate scholars in the field and the enormous complexity of incorporating religion in the American college program.



PROFESSOR OF OLD TESTAMENT JAMES MULLENBERG AFTER CLASS
The students want knowledge, not indoctrination



College Students and Religious Belief

*Columbia's chaplain describes the faith of today's undergraduates,
the attitudes of the college professors, and the
new approaches of clergymen*

by JOHN KRUMM

IT HAS BECOME fashionable to call our present Western society "post-Christian." By this is meant that we in it have inherited a considerable body of assumptions, attitudes, and values from many centuries of disciplined thinking and action within a Christian, or at least Biblical, context, but the context no longer serves to determine commitments, decisions, and

courses of action. Men no longer possess any strong and commonly held system of values; yet they feel a half-conscious compulsion or attraction toward certain kinds of behavior and outlooks which have traditionally been thought of as Christian.

A sample statement from the old context in which Americans agreed upon certain religious principles is part of

the advertisement announcing the establishment of King's College, as Columbia College was called before the American Revolution, in the *New York Mercury* of June 3, 1754:

As to religion, there is no intention to impose on the scholars the peculiar tenets of any particular Sect of Christians, but to inculcate upon their tender minds the great principles of Christianity and morality in which the Christians of each



CHRISTMAS CANDLELIGHT SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Today's undergraduates see little use in ritual worship

denomination are agreed. . . . The chief thing that is aimed at in this college is to teach and engage the children to know God in Jesus Christ, and to love and serve him in all sobriety, godliness, and righteousness of life with a perfect heart and a willing mind.

And, more than a century later, when Mrs. Leland Stanford made provision for the religious life of the new univer-

sity bearing her son's name, she specified that no sectarian religion was to be promoted, but only the four great principles upon which, she believed, all religions agree: the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the moral supremacy of Jesus, and the immortality of the soul.

Such statements sound curious to the modern ear. There is little disposition

these days to draw up any list of religious principles which could be expected to command common consent. About as close as Americans come to religious agreement today is the faith in "faith itself", which has been described convincingly by Professor Will Herberg of Drew University in his book *Protestant-Catholic-Jew*. That is, most Americans concur that people should be "religious" by having "faith" and "values," but the content and form of these tenets is usually undefined. To the credit of most undergraduates, this formless and intellectually innocuous religion exerts little influence on the modern campus.

WHATEVER RELIGIOUS CONCERNS are felt by college students today are felt within an atmosphere of a fairly profound disillusionment with society as a whole and with religious institutions in particular. All ideologies, large-scale theories, and coherent systems are suspect. If I were to point to the one piece of modern writing which comes closest to expressing the religious viewpoint of the average college student, I would say it is Albert Camus' address at the Dominican monastery of Latour-Maubourg, translated by Columbia professor Justin O'Brien in his collection of Camus' writings, *Resistance, Rebellion, and Death*, under the title of "The Unbeliever and Christians." Camus said, "If Christianity is pessimistic as to man, it is optimistic as to human destiny. Well, I can say that, pessimistic as to human destiny, I am optimistic as to man."

Although I cannot share Camus' point of view, it does seem to me to be evidence that, even amidst the ruins of an era, some kind of religious faith remains. For obviously, Camus' optimism is not strictly demonstrable in life, and insofar as it serves as a pervasive attitude and a guiding conviction, it is for him a "religious" faith. Of course, whether one can maintain an immediate confidence in man in combination with a profound despair about human destiny is a perplexing question. It is, however, a widely admired combination among contemporary college students.

Although undergraduates are reluctant to draw from the reservoir of Biblical religion, which provided other generations with an understanding of life that made idealism, brotherly love,

humility, and charity seem reasonable, it would be anachronistic to call the present mood among college men a "pagan" one. Many students have a seriousness and intensity about some moral issues—racial equality and international peace are the two most prominent ones—which the word "pagan" does not usually connote. It must be admitted in other moral issues, especially those that threaten the students' independence of personal action, undergraduates feel, rather inconsistently, that these are strictly their "own business" and no one else's. This divorce between social and personal ethics is additional testimony that the traditional framework of religious ideas is in an advanced state of deterioration.

One of the more penetrating descriptions of American college student attitudes was made by President Robert Goheen of Princeton in an interview several years ago. "There's a very high degree of idealism," he insisted, "but they don't like to admit it. You get a combination almost of cynicism and idealism at the same time. Not many want to be heroes because they don't believe in heroes. . . . One can't get them even to admit to themselves that they have patriotic ideas; yet they want to play a meaningful part in building the world and in working for peace."

GIVEN THIS ATMOSPHERE on the college campus, what is a college or university that is concerned about reli-

gious ideas and worship to do? For one thing, it should probably forego any attempts to achieve a bland religious consensus and encourage instead a pluralistic approach to the ministry of religion, involving all major religious groups in American society, as Columbia has wisely done. Inter-faith services, as useful as they may be on occasion, usually contribute to a further loss of religious vigor and integrity at this point in history. At present, the following traditions of worship are now being observed on the Columbia campus: Christian Science, Eastern Orthodox, Episcopal, Freechurch Protestant, Jewish, Lutheran, Moslem, Quaker, and Roman Catholic.

A second matter, whether the college can give any guidance for undergraduates subjected to a bewildering variety of religious and ethical suggestions, is a more complicated and difficult one.

One of the most audacious and courageous proposals about this subject I have heard is that propounded by Dr. Rosemary Park, the new president of Barnard College, at her inauguration in Riverside Church on April 22, this year. She boldly suggested that the liberal arts college become "the indoctrination center of a generation," instead of a way station to specialization. This could be done, she said, by frequently raising "questions of ultimate concern," a task that theologian Paul Tillich claims is the chief function of religion. "In less secular societies than ours the

church and the home were responsible for these discussions," President Park said. "Today both have abdicated; the first unwillingly, the other willingly." What she asked is that the colleges in America become the *primary* institution for the discussion of religious questions and the development of religious interests. President Park's proposal was a breathtaking one to her scholarly listeners. Her challenging idea raises, however, at least two important questions.

DOES NOT THE CONCEPTION of a college as an "indoctrination center," succeeding the family and the church, require a more general consensus about ultimate values among the indoctrinators than is found on university campuses, including Columbia's, at the present time? Most college faculties represent a wide variety of ultimate purposes and ethical values. How could they agree on what to "indoctrinate"? For example, several years ago one of the Columbia College professors, a great scientist, gave an eloquent address to the College men, asking them to forsake limited ambitions, which he described as "a house in Scarsdale, two Cadillacs in the garage, and a five-figure salary check." Undergraduates of Columbia ought to aspire, he urged, to lofty ambitions: to write the great American novel, to strike down a long established injustice, to make the medical discovery which would eliminate



CATHOLIC COUNSELOR JAMES REA



PRESBYTERIAN COUNSELOR HENRY MALCOLM

"The development of religious life on campus ought to be largely an underground activity."

the curse of some crippling disease. Not more than a few months had passed when another eminent member of the College faculty told a different gathering of Columbia undergraduates almost the exact opposite. "What is wrong," he asked, "with settling down in a pleasant suburban house, surrounding oneself with interesting pictures, listening to great music, and reading delightful and important books?" The age of revolutions, he suggested, may well be over; the crusades that attracted previous generations have all been launched. Industrialization allows a new kind of life, urbane, serene, and pleasant, and a liberal arts education now can find its justification in providing men for this human and cultivated atmosphere.

Side by side on today's campus one finds the picket for nuclear disarmament and the advocate of urbane detachment, the narrow specialist burrowing deeper and the restless dilettante spreading wider, the student of Zen Buddhism and the committed Christian humanist. So far as I can see most colleges maintain a majestic impartiality toward all of them, stu-

dents and faculty alike. How can the content for any "indoctrination" be found under these conditions?

The second question that President Park's proposal raises is this. Will college students be any more willing to receive indoctrination about their ultimate concern from a liberal arts college than from the religious institutions? The underlying suspicion, and in some cases hostility, of today's students toward the established institutions of society and the values they try to protect is almost total in its range. I suspect that the liberal arts college, even if it could agree on what to advocate, would have as little appeal as the churches and synagogues have for today's young people. True, an occasional professor, dean, or president can by his evident integrity and understanding help to articulate a concern for the vital questions of life. But occasionally a spokesman for organized religion is able to do the same.

I SUSPECT THAT the fostering of religious life on the American college campus will have to continue to be, for the most part, the work of the repre-

sentatives of the organized religions, but that these representatives will have to take fully into account the contemporary religious atmosphere. Any religious faith that is unwilling to submit its claims to the critical examination of the discriminating intellect and is inclined to emphasize its authoritative character, rather than its capacity to fulfill human possibilities, will probably have a limited appeal to the majority of students and faculty. Also, many contemporary college students and most college professors tend to shy away from the formalities of religion. Therefore, the development of religious life on the campus ought to be largely an underground activity. By this I mean that chaplains and religious counselors at colleges should deal relatively little in the formalities of religious profession and worship and more substantially in the quiet exploration of assumptions and values upon which human life actually proceeds, on the campus and elsewhere. Today's college men may see little use for formal adherence and observances but they are undoubtedly concerned about working out some understanding of the meaning of life and



Walter Sanders

"Any religious faith that is unwilling to submit its claims to the critical examination of the discriminating intellect and is inclined to emphasize its authoritative character, rather than its capacity to fulfill human possibilities, will probably have a limited appeal to the majority of students and faculty."



MOSLEM STUDENTS ON THEIR PRAYER RUG IN EARL HALL
Inter-faith services bring a loss of vigor

of such concepts as morality, self-sacrifice, idealism, integrity, loyalty, and love.

I know that the representatives of organized religion at Columbia are willing to proceed in this way. To develop a better religious life in the University—a two-century old purpose at Columbia—we are ready to forego crowded meetings and statistics on conversions and to talk about meaning and purpose in life wherever and whenever searching minds appear. An example of this approach is the series of informal and provocative discussions that the Religious Counselors of the various faiths have led in the Columbia College and Barnard dormitories for over ten years.

It could be argued that this is a defeatist approach. I prefer to think of it as a realistic one, an appropriate response to the contemporary mood. It represents not despair but a vigorous response to a verifiably new historical situation. History records that Biblical religion, at least, has often leaped ahead during precisely such periods of disillusionment and confusion as we are now in. Israel deepened its religious faith during the exile which, as the prophets testify, was superficially a period of agnosticism and threatened apostasy. Christianity was born after a

crucifixion that brought a collapse of confidence to many of its early adherents.

David Flaxman



JOHN MCGILL KRUMM has been Chaplain of Columbia University since 1952. A native of South Bend, Indiana, he earned his B.A. degree at U.C.L.A. in 1935, before graduating from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1938. After serving as vicar at several parishes in California, he undertook further studies at Yale, where he received a Ph.D. in Church History in 1948. Dr. Krumm then became Dean and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in Los Angeles and a member of the religion department at the University of Southern California, from which posts he was called to Columbia. In

Followers of Biblical religion need not worship and think in forever-fixed forms and categories. Those acquainted with the history of Western religious thought know that they have not done so. Both religious leaders and laymen may have to find new categories and new language again to deal with the modern restlessness, despair, and temptations of hedonism, undertaking boldly to draw from modern knowledge in the arts, psychology, philosophy, literature, and social studies.

It is well to remember that many of the great revivals of Biblical faith have come from university campuses. The names of Augustine, Aquinas, Luther, Wesley, Newman, Niebuhr, Tillich, and Buber, among others, should remind us of the tradition and importance of academic leadership in the task of theological reconstruction and religious renewal. It is not altogether utopian to believe that the liberal arts college of our time could be the setting of some powerful spiritual renaissance. The ingredients for such a reawakening are already present in the intense concerns of our good students and the fresh flexibility, sensitivity, and daring of some of our leaders of religious thought.

addition to his duties as chaplain, he teaches a course in Old and New Testament in the College, is well-known for his sermons at Columbia's St. Paul's Chapel and at other colleges, and is the author of numerous articles and three books: *Roadblocks to Faith* (1954) with Bishop James Pike; *Why I Am an Episcopalian* (1957); and *Modern Heresies* (1961). He is also on the Board of Directors of the Religious Education Association and the Board of Trustees at Mount Holyoke College and Berkeley Divinity School. He lives on Rikerside Drive, next to the campus.



Religion in the Curriculum

A college president and ex-religion professor traces the changing role that religion has played in American undergraduate studies

by WILLIAM GRAHAM COLE '40

THERE HAS BEEN A TIDE in the affairs of religion in the curriculum of the non-Church-related colleges over the past century which has flowed, ebbed, and then flowed again.

In the early years of the American college, the clergy represented the one dependably learned segment of the population and therefore made up the

major portion of college professors and presidents. Virtually all institutions of higher learning were either directly under ecclesiastical control or displayed so much sanctity that they were almost indistinguishable from those under clerical direction. The primary concern of the colleges then was the molding of character, and courses in

Bible, the classics, and philosophy were the core of nearly all curricula. The genuinely cultivated intellect of the devoted scholar played no important part in the purposes of the antebellum American colleges. The students, then as now, manifested a sturdy, and on the whole healthy, resistance to the pious, homiletical ef-

forts of "prexy" and his faculty. But the official posture was clear, as it still is in some Church-related colleges.

In 1862, the Morrill Act encouraged the establishment of land-grant colleges. These new public institutions were bound by the First Amendment to strict religious neutrality. Also, after the Civil War some institutions of higher learning sought to replace their Oxford and Cambridge-like colleges with new forms patterned after the more academically productive continental universities. The ideal of German scholarship began to take the place of the ideal of character molding. Both developments—the Morrill Act and the rise of the great universities—produced a more secular culture on the campus. It was of small import whether the sworded angel barring the entrance of religion were the guise of legal prohibition or intellectual rejection; secularism became fashionable. The tide of religion was at its lowest ebb.

IT IS DIFFICULT to date the precise phase of the twentieth century moon that started the reversal. Perhaps it was the First World War which so cruelly jolted the optimists schooled in the social Darwinism of Huxley and Spencer. Whatever the cause, religion began to trickle back on the campuses of the defrocked colleges, first in the form of extra-curricular organizations, next in the establishment of college chaplains, and then in the resuscitation of departments of religion among the faculties.

Many of the beginnings of the religion departments were modest: one course in the Bible taught by the Chaplain, which was not always known for its intellectual rigor. Then, a few of the colleges and universities inaugurated more serious and full-blown course programs for the undergraduates, and those that were close to good theological schools even began Ph.D. programs in religion. Columbia and Union Theological Seminary instituted such a cooperative venture in the late 1930's. The Columbia joint program has produced across the intervening years an impressive number of graduates, many of whom are now teaching in religion departments at respected colleges across the land. Since the late 1940's the rush to establish departments of religion in the American col-

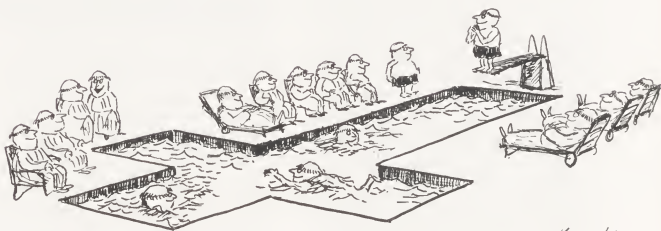
leges has been amazing.

Religion returned to the campus, but in a different form. The goal was no longer the inculcation of piety, or even assistance in the molding of character, but the cultivation of the intellect. Religion became a subject just like any other, and student grades depended not upon acceptance or rejection of the creeds and cults considered, but only upon an understanding and a critical use of knowledge. Most religion professors, including those who were clergymen, demanded of themselves and of one another the same thoroughness of training, the same scholarly competence, and the same intellectual integrity as the faculty in any other discipline. While many of them were deeply committed to one of the world's religions, they worked hard to present other religious systems with as much objectivity as an English professor with a clear addition to eighteenth century literature might display in describing the work of C. S. Lewis or W. H. Auden.

THE FORMATION of departments of religion has raised the question of what courses should be included in the college curricula. Generally, this problem is determined in large part by the size of the department. In a college where there is only one instructor, the catalog will of necessity provide scanty fare, and the menu will usually be

thoroughly Western. There will probably be a course in an introduction to the Bible—Old Testament the first semester, New Testament the second—a course in the History of Christianity or a History of Christian Thought, and a course in the Philosophy of Religion. Frequently, a one-semester course in Christian Ethics or Religion in America or Religion in Contemporary Culture may appear. When a second member is added to the department, at least one course in Oriental Religions often appears, together with courses in Psychology of Religion, or Church History or Jewish History, and Advanced Biblical Studies. Specialized work in non-Western religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, or Islam requires a department of some size and such study is available only at the large universities.

There is a growing interest, in all fields of study, in the non-Western world. This has been true in language and literature, in art and history, as well as religion. With the dramatic shrinkage in the size of the earth produced by modern communication and transportation, college curricula have been broadened to include study of the cultures of Asia, Africa, and Latin-America. No one seriously questions the wisdom or necessity of such a development. Ideally, undergraduates should be exposed to the richest heritage of both East and West, and Co-



Karem '59

lumbia College has pioneered in this enterprise.

But if a choice must be made between the two traditions, because of limited resources and personnel, there seems to be little doubt that a knowledge of Western culture has priority. Ignorance of Asia or Africa is a far less damaging handicap to an American than a basic illiteracy about his own traditions. For this reason, courses in Oriental religions are possible only in the larger religion departments.

The size of any academic department is, of course, largely determined

by the number of students registering for its courses, and heaviness of registration depends in part upon the quality and skill of the professors teaching the subject. There is no important difference, in this respect, between the religion department and other academic departments. But in another respect there is an important distinction. No dean or president of a respectable college would allow a department of history, physics, or English to falter or to be reduced to one faculty member. Even such new and not-too-populated departments as anthropology or Russian would be protected by swift and decisive administrative intervention, designed to strengthen the weakening reed.

However, an inferior or understaffed department of religion, all too frequently, will be allowed to hobble along at minimal speed by a relatively indifferent administration. There remains among many faculties a certain cultural lag, a prejudice against the respectability of religion as an academic subject. This feeling was a valid and understandable reaction against the pietistic mediocrity of the pre-Civil War college, but to continue such an attitude in the second half of the twentieth century, when many of the finest intellects of our times are attracted to the questions, if not the answers, of religion and when our best graduate schools are producing a growing number of excellent scholars in the field, is to be guilty of a blindness unbecoming to the academic profession.



WILLIAM GRAHAM COLE is president of Lake Forest College in Illinois. Before assuming that post in 1960, he was a minister to a Presbyterian Church in Cleveland and Chaplain and lecturer in Biblical literature at Western Reserve University from 1943-46, Counselor to Protestant Students at Columbia from 1946-48, Chaplain and Assistant Professor of Religion at Smith College from 1948-52, Chaplain and Associate Professor of Religion at Williams College from 1952-56, and Cluett Professor of Religion and Dean of Freshman at Williams from 1956-60. A native of Long Island, Dr. Cole came to Columbia College from the Mount Hermon School. After graduation from the College he earned his B.D. degree at Union Theological Seminary and, in 1954, his Ph.D. from Columbia. He is the author of numerous articles and *Sex in Christianity and Psychoanalysis* (1954). His wife, Doris Williams Cole, is a Barnard graduate.

THERE REMAIN here and there stretches of sand where the tide of religion in the curriculum is still out, but these are now the exceptions. Across the United States the tide runs full and deep. This does not mean that there is a Great Awakening among college students; they do not seek conversion. Undergraduates are, however, manifesting a more serious interest in the questions which the world's great religions pose. And although they may not accept them, college men want to know what answers the various religions have given to these questions.

Both the questions and the answers are legitimate objects of study—a thoroughly respectable if indeed not an indispensable part of a liberal arts education.





The Problem of Teaching Religion

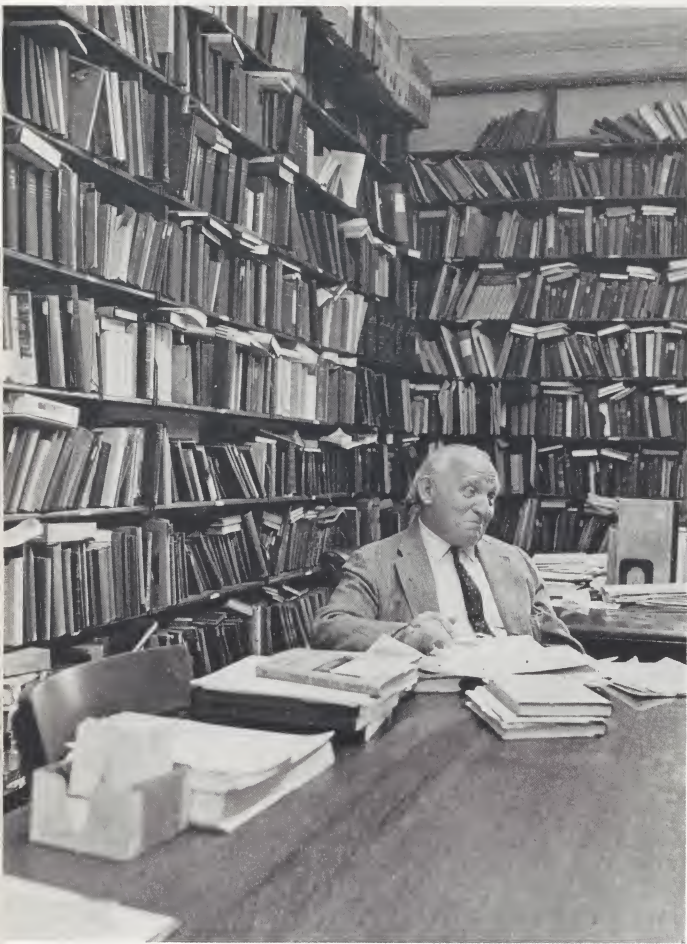
by SALO BARON

*A renowned historian admits to a special difficulty in the field
and offers a proposal for religion scholars*

HOW SHOULD ONE TEACH the history of religion to college students? To answer this question it is necessary to make a basic decision about the relation of religion and history, which in a sense, is one of the basic conflicts of our age.

Most religions derive from certain revealed texts that contain eternal truths. That is, the adherents regard the texts as pronouncements from a source outside of history and believe that the texts themselves contain truths for people regardless of the historical epoch or circumstances. Ordinary proof of the revelation or the timeless verities revealed is not expected. The "truth" of these "facts" is "metahistorical," or beyond history.

History, however, is a discipline that men have devised to look at themselves,



Hugh Rogers

SALO WITTMAYER BARON, one of the world's greatest historians of religion, is retiring this year after 33 years as Professor of Jewish History, Literature, and Institutions at Columbia. He has taught generations of College students and trained many young scholars of religion, some of whom presented a book, *Essays on Jewish Life and Thought*, in his honor in 1959. Born in Tarnow, Austria, Dr. Baron studied at the University of Vienna, where he received a Ph.D. in 1917, a doctorate in political science in 1922, and a doctorate in jurisprudence in 1923. During the same period he earned a rabbinical

degree from Vienna's Jewish Theological Seminary. After teaching in Austria for a while, he came to the United States in 1927 to assume a post at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York. He joined the Columbia faculty in 1930. A member of numerous organizations, a beloved teacher, the author of more than 200 articles, essays, and book reviews, as well as several books, Professor Baron is best known for his monumental work, *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, 8 volumes of which have been published thus far, bringing the chronicle from the earliest times to the 15th century.

past and present. What it regards as "truth" is determined by very high, but human, standards of evidence. What is a scholar of history, with his criterion of historical truth, to do with metahistorical verities?

The question is one that concerns not only the historians of religion, but also the more thoughtful devotees of the various religions. Modern archaeological, linguistic, and historical research has raised doubts which cannot be disregarded about the composition and the absolute reliability of the transmission of several of the most important revealed texts. After a review of the growing literature in this area, Professor C. C. McCown wrote in the July, 1945 issue of the *Harvard Theological Review*, "the relationship of Christianity and its doctrine of revelation to history is one of the most serious problems that the present generation of theologians has to face. Paul Tillich has characterized history as *the* problem of our age."

To non-religious persons this problem may appear to be less serious. They may reject the distinction between historical and metahistorical truth as bordering too closely on the "double-truth theory," wherewith philosophers and theologians of many ages have tried to bridge the chasm between faith and reason. Nevertheless, even the most secularist of students of the history of religion cannot entirely evade this crucial issue.

The relation between faith and history has a special importance in the history of Judaism, the subject with which I am most familiar. Personally, I have long believed that the category of "history" is deeply imbedded in the core of Jewish religion. Deeply convinced as I have been of the constant interdependence of Jewish social and Jewish religious history, I have contended, along with many older students of Judaism, that the Jewish religion has been from the very beginning, and in the progress of time has increasingly become, an *historical* religion, in permanent contrast to all *natural* religions. The Jewish doctrines of the divine guidance of history, of a chosen people destined through manifold sufferings to carry the divine message to the nations of the world, and the ultimate realization of the divine purpose in the messianic era—all these are in-

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tegral parts of the Jewish faith as it unfolds itself in the historical process. To some extent the same holds true for Judaism's daughter religions of Christianity and Islam. Here we have, not a relation between two entirely separate factors of faith and history, but rather an association of two mutually complementary ingredients of the same outlook.

COURSES IN THE HISTORY of religion are taught in a wide variety of ways in American colleges. Most frequently, such courses are taught by instructors who are themselves religious and for whom the historic background is intended to serve mainly as a means for a better understanding of contemporary religious life and thought. Even courses in comparative religion are usually treated largely as a vehicle for underscoring the differences between one's own faith and those of others. While the approach of using the past to illuminate the present is one that is commonly used in teach-

ing art, literature, or philosophy to students who are interested chiefly in the contemporary pursuit of these disciplines, I believe that in teaching the history of religion, which carries with it much deeper commitments of an emotional kind, this way unavoidably results in a highly colored presentation.

A special presentation of the history of religion may be justified in some instances. For example, instructors in the theological seminaries, whose students are being trained to fulfill a particular religious mission and whose instruction therefore must focus on this practical goal, may legitimately place their main emphasis on their own accepted religious doctrines and practices, utilizing history merely in order to lend an additional dimension to the students' understanding of their faith. In such cases, history becomes what all reason was to the medieval scholastics, the handmaiden of theology. Starting with the assumption that their fundamental religious truths are derived from divine revelation—a source of unimpeachable certainty—they can confidently argue that historic findings, which are derived from fallible human understanding, can merely help interpret and perhaps modify in some minor detail, but never contradict, these basic doctrines.

In our liberal arts colleges, however, I think that scholars should not treat religion any differently from other subjects. It should be taught with the same objectivity, methods, and open-mindedness that are demanded of the investigation of other phases of civilization. Of course, every discipline has its own peculiarities, and a conscientious teacher will pay attention to the dissimilarities, as well as the similarities, between his subject and others. But a serious scholar of religion will not place the peculiarities of his discipline in an uniquely elevated position, fenced off from normal approaches to it by spiritual presuppositions.

Ideally, the reader of a book on the history of religion should not be able to sense immediately the religious preferences of the author. A Muslim historian should not, from the outset, approach his own faith in a way different from his interpretation of another creed. Similarly, it should make no difference whether a Christian teaches Islam or Buddhism or his own faith. Personally, I have often resented even such small

outward distinctions in some books by pious Jews or Muslims who refrain from using the generally accepted Christological abbreviation A.D. (Anno Domini) and replace it with the non-committal C.E. (Common Era). Sometimes such concessions are made to a non-Christian reading public. But these things symbolize certain basic assumptions which usually militate against dispassionate appraisals.

I REALIZE THAT, under the existing conditions, scholarly impartiality in the field of religion is not an easy demand to fulfill. And, it must be admitted, there are clear advantages in a teacher discussing the history of his own faith; his biases are known in advance and he can bring to the subject under review the intimacy of an insider's knowledge and feeling. But there are also obvious merits in the freshness of approach that comes from an outsider looking dispassionately on the tenets and rituals of a religion that is not his own.

Certainly, what was possible for the 11th century Jewish philosopher, Solomon ibn Gabirol, should not be impossible in our own more world-oriented times. Ibn Gabirol's *Fountain of Life* was an exposition of his philosophy of religion, written in Arabic. It became known to the Western world in a Latin translation attributed to an author whose name was misspelled Avicbreon or Avicbreol. The book greatly influenced many Christian scholastics, who debated for several centuries whether the author was a Muslim or a Christian. Only a lucky find of the mid-19th century revealed that the author was, in fact, the great Jewish religious poet-philosopher of Saragossa, Solomon ibn Gabirol, whose "Crown of Kingdom" had been recited by uncounted multitudes of pious Jews as part of their liturgy on the Day of Atonement.

What was possible on the more general philosophical level for this Spanish Jew should not prove to be beyond the capacity of modern teacher-scholars of the history of religion, even if they have to deal with the specifics of a variety of human faiths. For men can, without necessarily accepting or rejecting the metahistorical truths claimed by each faith, recount fully and accurately how portions of mankind have behaved on the basis of their acceptance of eternal religious truths.



THE BIG CHANGE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLING



A growing proportion of America's youth is being educated in parochial and private schools. A history professor reflects on the political and social consequences of this change and suggests some new ways of thinking about the role of the schools in modern society.

IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 1899-1900, 91 per cent of America's school age children went to public schools, and 1.2 million, or 9 per cent, went to non-public schools. A sizeable fraction of the 9 per cent attended "private," or independent, schools rather than "parochial," or religiously-sponsored schools. In 1962-63, 85 per cent of those attending primary and secondary schools went to the state schools, while 6.7 million, or 15 per cent, went to non-public schools. All but a tiny fraction of the 15 per cent were in parochial, especially Catholic-supervised, schools.

The number of Catholic schools continues to grow, and recently there has been a dramatic increase in the number of Jewish day schools. Within a few years, one out of six children in America will be attending private and parochial schools, and it is not inconceivable that 20 per cent of our school-going population will be educated outside the state school system in the near future. The American public has become more and more dissatisfied with its public schools, and has become increasingly attracted to private and parochial, especially parochial, schools.

This change in the American people's commitment to its common, tax-supported schools has resulted in a mounting anxiety and an increasingly loud discussion about the present and future

state of America's educational system. In many communities the "school issue" is the most prominent one.

In contemporary discussions of primary and secondary school education, reference is often made to a "traditional" or "American" way of educating children. The situation that existed in the schools in 1900 has been elevated to a normative, or ideal, one, and Jefferson's "wall of separation" between church and state has been invoked to support it. According to those who hold this view, America in 1900 had developed an almost perfect pattern of education for American democratic society, with children of all classes, creeds, nationalities, and colors (except in the South) learning together in community-supported common schools. Young people learned, in addition to academic subjects, loyalty to their country, and how to get along with each other regardless of family position, religion, or background. The public schools were a vital force in producing a relatively classless, unprejudiced, democratic form of life for America.

To the exponents of this view, any significant departure from this plan of education would represent a dangerous threat to the strength of our nation, because it would result in schools that are segregated along economic, religious, or color lines, jeopardizing American social cohesion. Indeed, some

militant liberals view the recent changes in the country's educational pattern with almost as much alarm as the National Association of Manufacturers has traditionally regarded the nation's departures from the turn-of-the-century system of "free enterprise."

AS MUCH AS I appreciate what the American public schools have done, and are still doing, I see no reason to agree that the school situation of 1900 is the true "American" one, or that it must be regarded as the normative one. The schools of every society are a response to the many intellectual, economic, political and social demands that the members of society make upon them. They necessarily reflect the requirements of the time and place, and, inasmuch as history does not stand still, the education of young people in any society changes as societal conditions change. No one educational situation can be regarded as normative for all places and all times.

Surprisingly, many people who are acutely aware that America has moved from a small-scale, laissez-faire economy into a large-scale, semi-public one and from towns and small cities to gigantic urban metropolises, are scarcely aware that the social and political conditions that demanded a completely dominant public school system in America have changed also.

It was the virtually unanimous conviction of Americans in 1900 that only universal elementary education in some form would enable their society to cope with the changes being wrought by urbanization, industrialization, and especially immigration. Frightened by the growing diversity of languages, customs, and backgrounds in the population, Americans demanded that the schools "Americanize" the children of the immigrants. By "Americanization," most people meant not just a knowledge of the English language and American history, but also a moral commitment to republican government, middle-class ideals, and the American way of life. The schools could accomplish this task of indoctrination only if all children were required to attend, so compulsory primary education was nationally accepted.

The religious denominations at the time made no important effort to retard the gathering of nearly all children into the state schools. The Protestant denominations, with the occasional exception of some Episcopalians and Lutherans, had come to believe that they shared common educational ideals, and that the state schools could be counted upon to inculcate most of them. (The rest could be handled in Sunday schools.) Not that the public schools were heavily Protestant in tone, for most of them were not; Protestants simply found themselves so in agreement with the main emphases of American culture of the time that they did not need to make special demands on the public schools.

For the Jews, the American common schools at the turn of the century seemed a remarkably close approximation of the religiously neutral schools they desired. They were such an improvement upon the overbearing Christian schools in Europe that the Jews were unwilling to attack them for the small quantum of Protestantism that they contained. Specifically Jewish education could be conveyed by the tight family and community structure and through afternoon and Sabbath schools.

The Roman Catholics could express no such acceptance of the "God-less" state schools. Each Catholic priest was enjoined to provide a Catholic school in his diocese. But the Church did not

have the means to provide enough schools, and it was too weak to demand state aid at that time. Besides, a fair proportion of Catholic parents preferred the public schools, which were so generously equipped and so thoroughly American.

SINCE 1900, the social circumstances that provided such strong support

of the public schools have altered considerably. For one thing, the "Americanizing" of the young has been largely accomplished, and immigration since the 1920's has slowed to a trickle. For another, the ethnic and religious balances of the American population have shifted substantially. Perhaps most important, our present-day rapidly changing, technical, complex society de-

David Ploewfen



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of New York and Springfield, Massachusetts, before attending Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated from Harvard in 1947, earning his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees there also, in 1951 and 1955. He taught at Harvard and Swarthmore before coming to Columbia in 1959. A resident of Morningside, he sends his two children to private, church-affiliated schools.

mands that more knowledge be given to pupils than some public school systems have been able or willing to provide.

An increasing number of middle-class parents have come to believe that "education" is not enough for their children; they must have a "really good education." Such parents are not inclined to accept the ukase of experts on "education and democracy" that it is "worthwhile to sacrifice academic advantages in order to experience coeducation with children of all backgrounds in the community. Many public school systems have recognized this change of social demand by dividing their classes into "fast" and "slow" sections, or, in large cities, by setting aside a few public schools for the most talented. Thus, many of the so-called common schools have already departed from a strictly common pattern.

Also, there has been a growing divergence of opinion over the kind of moral ethos that the public schools should engender. On the one hand, protests in the name of agnosticism, atheism, freedom of the child, and separation of church and state have mounted against the residue of religious and moral training left over from the past. On the other hand, some religious people have come to feel that the residue is too skimpy. As the Supreme Court in recent years has tended to eliminate from the public schools the symbols and ceremonies of any known religion, and as the public schools have groped for the lowest common denominator of the community's values, these religious parents have sought special schools in which the values to which they adhere may be inculcated.

THE FACT THAT EVEN MORE parents would send their children to parochial schools than now do, if more facilities and good teachers were available, has posed some new and serious problems for the organized religions. Should the churches devote a still larger proportion of their wealth and energy to developing more comprehensive school systems? The American churches have always performed certain "secular" functions, but to assume much greater responsibility for the huge and difficult job of modern education would threaten to turn the churches into institutions doing *primarily* secular jobs. For example, Catholic

leaders know that even at the present high levels of commitment and growth they are falling behind the steadily rising Catholic school population, and some of them doubt that the talents and dedication of churchmen are best used by teaching elementary arithmetic classes or coaching parochial school basketball teams.

Even if the religious organizations were to commit themselves to more extensive school systems they would still face two other serious problems—finance and control. In my opinion, the constitutional obstacle alleged to prevent the extension of federal aid to parochial schools is not especially serious, although it is currently receiving much attention. If the American people's preference for parochial schooling continues to grow, lawyers will find a way for money to pass over, through, or under the awesome "wall" separating church and state. And the Supreme Court will acquiesce, just as it has acquiesced in every deeply-felt national desire, whether to subsidize farmers, extend educational assistance to veterans, or support chapels and chaplains at military bases.

The more serious problem is that of state control of parochial schools. It seems unlikely in a democratic society such as ours, which is so committed to the formal education of its youth, that any substantial alternative to the public schools could long escape some measure of state supervision. The price of a much larger parochial school population would be the extension of government control. Two kinds of regulation seem to be almost inevitable. One is that religious groups would lose the absolute right they now enjoy to exclude whom they wish. It is inconceivable that the government would allow church schools to exclude applicants because of race, or perhaps even the niceties of religious behavior or belief, in schools that played an important role in American education and that were supported in part by government funds. The second is that religious groups would be expected to meet government-imposed standards of excellence. Many parochial schools today are making do with cheap buildings, under-trained teachers, and poor equipment, especially in science and language instruction. If parochial schools were to educate one-fifth of America's future citizens, almost

certainly the government would have to insist on limits of classroom size, the caliber of standards of teacher training, and better instruction in non-religious subjects.

There is some evidence that a considerable number of Catholic school authorities are by no means convinced that state financial aid is worth the degree of government regulation of their schools that they would surely involve. When the French Catholic schools were offered several aid programs in the late 1950's, they chose the one that imposed the fewest controls, and therefore gave the least aid.

THERE ARE MANY QUESTIONS that remain about the problem of American schooling. Would more private and parochial schools result in the proliferation of hostile stereotypes of other groups in American society? The answer is not yet clear. The few studies conducted on this subject so far have tended to show that private and parochial school students are *less* bigoted than public school children. (Whether this would continue to be true if non-public schools lost their ability to pick and choose their students, is questionable.) At least as unsubstantiated is the premise that the schools exercise an enormous influence on children. Few practicing teachers today would testify that schooling, however artful, can easily offset the ubiquitous and powerful influences of mass culture.

Indeed, the societal integration and Americanization which previous generations felt could only be inculcated through the public schools is now being done with great effect by such national means as television and motion pictures, and in such new community meeting places as supermarkets and department stores. Is it not plausible to regard our private and parochial schools as institutions able to impart some small measure of cultural distinctiveness to our industrialized American society, which is becoming an appallingly homogeneous one?

Some form of cultural distinctiveness is of immeasurable importance in the maintenance of a liberal, pluralist society in America. One way of achieving this may be by allowing the various groups to educate their children as far as possible in the direction that *they*, not the state, the majority, or the educational theorists, think best.



ROAR LION ROAR

Return of the Native

THE BIGGEST SPORTS STORY of this spring at Columbia is the return of rowing to vigorous contention for national honors. One of the earliest, and once one of the most feared, powers on the waters, the Columbia crews have not had any particularly distinguished seasons since World War II. But this year, for the first time since 1940, the Childs Cup is back at Columbia, signifying victory over Princeton and Pennsylvania in this oldest of American trophy regattas. In other intercollegiate races, Coach Carl Ullrich's vastly improved crew defeated Rollins, Navy, M.I.T., Rutgers, and Syracuse.

What prevented 1963 from being a great year was a three-fifths-of-a-second loss to Yale in the Blackwell Cup race at New Haven, and the inexplicable failure of the heavyweights to qualify for the finals in the Eastern sprints at Worcester or, despite the cheers of more than 200 alumni on the banks of Onondaga Lake, to place any higher than ninth out of a field of fifteen in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta at Syracuse.

Columbia's season began with a predictable sweep on the Harlem over Rollins College and Howard University. The first big race came on April 13, when the Lions met Navy on the Severn and won by nearly a length at

the mile and three-quarter distance. It was the first time since World War II that Columbia had beaten Navy, and the crew celebrated by tossing Coach Ullrich into the river, as well as giving coxswain Richard Eisenberg '63 the traditional dunking.

Two weeks later, after soundly defeating M.I.T. by two lengths the previous week, the Light Blue oarsmen travelled to Princeton's Lake Carnegie as serious contenders for the Childs Cup for the first time in years. Interest in the race was widespread because of Columbia's victories over Navy and M.I.T. and the fact that the world champion Ratzeburg Rowing Club of Germany had been invited to participate in the regatta. There were about 5,000 spectators gathered on the shores of the lake on a cool, cloudy Saturday afternoon. Auspiciously enough, both the Lion first and second freshmen boats won convincingly. The junior varsity trailed Princeton in the third race of the day, but this caused only minor chagrin.

In the varsity race, Columbia was out in front with a quarter-length lead over Ratzeburg with only a half-mile to go, but the German club increased its beat to 39 and 40 and pulled even with, then passed the Lions, crossing the finish line with a bit of open water between the shells.

The following week Columbia was

defeated by Yale in a dramatic finish for the Blackwell Cup, given by James Madison Blackwell '14 in honor of his father, George Engs Blackwell '80. The Elis took the lead soon after the start but Columbia came on with a late but surging final sprint that failed to catch the Yale shell by only two feet. It was one of the closest finishes in the history of the regatta, and a heart-breaking loss, especially for the great two-season stroke, Herbert Soroca '63.

The heavies won their last race of the regular season, stroking flawlessly against Rutgers and Syracuse on the Harlem. It was then that the freshmen heavyweights went down to their first defeat of the season, placing second to Rutgers by three-quarters of a length. The freshmen appear to have been weakened by the absence of Thomas Strausbaugh, the 6'5", 200 lb, number six oar from Cleveland, who was in the infirmary with a virus. The freshman shell was generally regarded as one of the best in the East this year.

After the surprisingly weak showing at Worcester, the College men travelled to Syracuse for the IRA national championship. The Central New York Alumni Club, under the direction of president Roland Natale '50, William Miller '23 and Donald Stevenson '47, did a remarkable job of making Columbia the best-represented institution at the week-end regatta in Syracuse. The



COLLEGE OARSMEN MEINERTZ, JOSEPHSON, MUENCH, MOLINEUX, AND SOROCA ON THE HARLEM
A great beginning, and next year the Olympics

Light Blue filled ten tables at the traditional Steward's Dinner the night before the race, more than any other college. Rudolph (Pop) von Bernuth '03 was introduced by the master of ceremonies as the oldest alumnus present at the dinner from any university, and Franklin Brodil '23 was introduced as the alumnus who travelled furthest to the regatta; Frank flew in from Tokyo.

The following day, in a steady downpour, more than 100 alumni, wives, undergraduates and prospective College men attended a pre-game buffet lunch at the suburban Randolph House, where a Columbia banner flew throughout the weekend. The skies cleared in time for the races, bringing out more than 200 Old Light Blues to Columbia's tent at the race course to enjoy cold beer and soft drinks throughout the three races.

The explanation for the disappointments at Worcester and Syracuse seems to be twofold, Columbia, whose intensive winter training paid off in the early races, may well have reached its peak by the middle of the season, or even at the Childs Cup race, and its opponents at the Sprints and the IRA

continued to improve throughout the season. A second explanation may be that although the Lions rowed several superb races, they were not powerful or experienced enough to be a really great crew. At the IRA the Columbia oarsmen averaged 176 lbs., compared, for example, to Navy's 192 lb. average. Also, there were only three seniors, beside coxwain Eisenberg, in the varsity boat, and experience is a major factor in crew. Having three sophomores and two juniors in the first boat augurs well for next year, however, as does the pleasing freshman record.

Because of the excitement caused by the heavyweight varsity and freshmen during most of the year the lightweights were sometimes overlooked, despite several impressive achievements, including a near-sweep on the Schuylkill against Penn and Yale, in which the 150's won four out of five races. Other victories were over Princeton and Rutgers. In regular competition the lightweights lost only to undefeated Harvard and to Cornell and M.I.T. in the Geiger Cup race but they qualified in the heats for varsity, junior varsity, and freshmen at Worcester, al-

though they were unable to win any of the finals.

Next year will be an Olympic year. Coach Ullrich and his College oarsmen will be practising overtime to make it a good one. Fortunately, five veterans from this year's boat will be back, and there are several outstanding freshmen to choose from. Many crew alumni, among the College's most loyal, are on tenterhooks.

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A Championship in Baseball

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1944 Columbia has won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship. The Lions shared in a three-way tie for first place with Navy and Dartmouth; all had 6-3 records. Columbia lost league games to the other co-holders of the title and to last place Cornell in the season's biggest upset. The Light Blue, a sophomore-studded squad, finished with an 11-7-1 overall record for the season.

Columbia dominated the All-E.I.L. team that was chosen by the League's 10 coaches. Infielder Gerald Erlebenbach '63, outfielder and captain Allison Butts



SHORTSTOP ARCHIE ROBERTS, THE TEAM'S LEADING HITTER, AT BAT
Despite an uneven year, a tie for the title

'64, pitcher Neil Farber '65, and infielder Archie Roberts '65 were selected for the 10-man first team.

It was a curiously uneven season for the Columbia nine, who played as well as any college team in the country one day, and almost like Little Leaguers the next. Opening their E.I.L. competition against Harvard, the Lions played tight, errorless ball, and behind the six-hit pitching of sophomore ace Neil Farber, took an impressive 4-1 contest. The following afternoon they lost to Dartmouth by the score of 23-9.

Columbia regained self-respect in their next game by trouncing Princeton 14-2, and then went on to defeat Army, Pennsylvania, and Brown before meeting Navy at Annapolis. The win over Brown, incidentally, marked the 100th victory in the career of Coach John Balquist '32 at Columbia.

The Navy game was a pitcher's duel between Farber and Bruce Terwilliger until the seventh inning, when Roger Staubach tagged his second triple of the day, driving in two runs and giving Navy a 5-2 lead. The midshipmen tallied one more run in the seventh and that was the end of the scoring. It was the first time since he came to Columbia that Farber had been beaten.

After defeating Yale 3-1, the squad travelled to Ithaca to meet Cornell, which had won only one game in League play. The game turned into a shambles as the Lions committed five

errors (three of them by the redoubtable shortstop Archie Roberts) and were held hitless until the seventh inning, when Columbia bunched three singles to score. The game ended with Cornell on top, 5-2.

Despite Neil Farber's losses to Navy and Cornell, he had an excellent season, winning eight out of his ten starts, pitching one shutout, and finishing with a 2.12 earned run average. The lanky right-hander also ran up a .328 batting average, second only to Roberts' .378.

The Columbia freshman nine beat only Pratt and Queens, and wound up with a weak 2-8 record. The major difficulty with the team, according to Coach George Furey '37, was that they could not "jell" as a unit. In games when the pitching was competent the fielding was casual, and when the team hit and fielded well, the pitchers had difficulty finding the strike zone.

There were, however, some encouraging individual performances, especially by second baseman Reginald Maton, Jr. of Waterbury, Connecticut, who batted .450, and shortstop Peter Quinn of New Milford, New Jersey, who also batted over .400 and showed great skill as a fielder.

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The Weight Man's Burden

A FEW FINE RUNNERS do not make a winning track team. So Colum-

bia learned this year when, despite the brilliant performances of three of its sprinters, the Light Blue failed to win a single dual or triangular meet, placed last in the Heptagonal games, and scored only two points in the IC4A competition. Splendid sophomore John O'Sullivan lost only once all season, to Yale's Wendell Motley, and he and junior John O'Grady finished 1-2 in both the 220 and 440 in every one of Columbia's dual and triangular meets. Junior dash man Allen Collins lost only once all season in the 100-yard event, and might have won a medal in the Heptagonal games had he not developed severe leg cramps after winning his qualifying heat.

It was weakness in the distance races and the field events that hurt the Lions this season. Occasionally, sophomore weight men Steve Danenberg and Roger Holloway showed promise in the shot-put and discus events, and small but lion-hearted Leonard De Fiore '64 did well in the javelin throw, but the Light Blue had too few qualified competitors in the mile and two mile run, the hurdle races, the broad and high jumps, and the pole vault. A team that hopes to beat the huge and skillful squads from Harvard, Yale, and Army needs depth and breadth.

Two causes for chin-lifting are Robert Conway, a freshman sensation at long distance races, and the recent ad-

dition of studious-appearing, burly Joseph Marchiony to the track team coaching staff. A former IC4A shot-put champion while at Manhattan College, he will work hard to improve the performances in the field events.

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Strong in the Back Court

COMPLETING ANOTHER SEASON in what Coach Joe Molder calls "the strongest league in the country," the Columbia tennis team again demonstrated that it has some distance to go before it can be considered a contender for Eastern League (the Ivies plus Army and Navy) honors. Columbia's only win in League play this spring was over Brown.

Outside the League the Lions fared better, posting wins over all their competition from the metropolitan area, including an impressive victory over Rutgers, which had won ten straight matches and was aiming for an undefeated season. Columbia's overall record was five wins against seven losses.

Number one man on the squad was sophomore Joel Braziller of Scarsdale, backed up by captain-elect Hank Kaplan '64. Number three man was captain Harley Frankel '63 of Richmond, Virginia, who will be returning next year to coach the Light Blue tennis freshmen, an appointment which will allow Coach Molder to spend more

time with his varsity.

The prospects for next year are for a considerably better squad, although Columbia will probably still not be in the class of Princeton or Harvard, consistent national tennis powers. Joining the varsity will be freshman George Fareed of Los Angeles, who played first singles on a team that won the Southern California championship in 1962. Fareed played admirably this season, his only loss coming at the hands of Princeton's top freshman. Fareed, who Coach Molder has called the best he has seen at Columbia in his two years as coach, will probably give Braziller tough competition for the number one spot on the varsity next season. Also up from the freshman ranks will be Mark Naison, who was ranked third in New York City last year. In addition, Ralph Greco '64, a transfer student from Rollins College in Florida, where he was sophomore captain of the tennis team, will be eligible to play for the Light Blue.

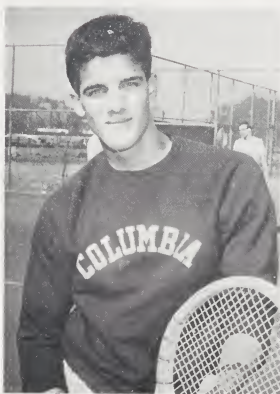
The team plans to step up its pre-season activity next season, both at two private indoor courts and at the ten new hardtop courts in Riverside Park. During spring vacation the players will again travel South for a series of invitational matches with southern colleges. The intensified practice and the development of Fareed and two or three other key men may enable Columbia to furnish some real surprises in Eastern tennis next year.

Jinx on the Links

IT WAS A DISAPPOINTING SEASON for the Columbia College golfers. Although they finished the season with a 6-7-1 record, they could do no better than twelfth place in the 25-team Metropolitan Golf Association match, and last place in the 12-team Eastern Intercollegiate play. Captain Ken Kuhn '63 of Pocatello, Idaho, and three other seniors travelled South during the Spring vacation to warm up with six matches against Florida colleges, but they were unable to turn this early season experience to winning use.

Coach John Toner fortunately has four freshmen itching to use their clubs for the varsity: Peter Grandginnis of Torrington, Connecticut, Charles Irish of Miami, Bob Klingensmith of Pittsburgh, and Francis Newell of Little Rock. Coach Toner will need them, because he is losing an all-Senior team this year.

Incidentally, the golf team has an alumni section that is among the College's most loyal, imaginative, and fun-providing. One of the leaders, William Terminello '50, has recently acquired the Baffey Spoon, a golf club made in 1884 by Tom Morris of famed St. Andrew's in Scotland, which was awarded each year to the winner of the Class of 1904 golf tournament. He got it from the late James Latimer Robinson of that class. The alumni are now seeking a way to use this venerable



FRESHMAN GEORGE FAREED



COACH MOLDER & SOPHOMORE JOEL BRAZILLER

A one-two punch for next year, and maybe some surprises

club as a trophy at some important golfing event or for some special undergraduate golfing ability.

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Bruises and Beer

COLUMBIA'S RUGBY CLUB has become one of the best in the nation. After losing only one game last season, the club was undefeated this spring. But the College ruggers are not chest-thumping, because, as one spectator said, after the Columbia-Notre Dame game, "Rugby is not a sport at all, but a game." Good fellowship in rugby is nearly as important as winning the match.

Rugby is unique among intercollegiate sports in its spirit of camaraderie. The teams applaud each other after the game is over. It is *de rigeur* for the host team to give a party after the game. A keg of beer is tapped, songs are sung, and training rules are joyfully ignored. (The visiting Army and Notre Dame teams both stayed in Columbia fraternity houses for two nights.) The kicks, bruises, and sprains of the afternoon's game are forgotten in the evening of stories and laughter. As one battered player from an Ivy team which had just lost to Columbia said, "We might lose some games, but

we've never lost a party."

Columbia started rugby in the late winter of 1960, after College graduates William Smith and John Wellington, both '57 and both members of the Westchester Rugby Club, met Patrick Moran '63 of County Mayo, Ireland on campus. With the help of William Campbell '62, then captain-elect of the football team, the first rugby squad was formed during the winter. The Light Blue's initial match was in January, 1961 at New York's Squadron "A" Armory against highly-touted Yale. The Columbia men, almost none of whom had seen a rugby game, won 3-0, the first in an amazing series of victories over rugby squads from colleges throughout the East and Midwest.

This spring the ruggers met and defeated Fordham, Manhattan, Virginia, Yale, Villanova, Dartmouth, Notre Dame, Army, and in a rough and bloody finale, Princeton. The Light Blue also crushed a visiting team from Montreal 32-0, and took first place in a tournament at Villanova in June at which most of the best rugby clubs in the East were represented.

The genuinely amateurish spirit of the game has attracted several outstanding freshman players to Columbia's Rugby Club; in addition, an

"Old Boys" team made up of College alumni is being formed. Next year Baker Field will again look like the playing fields of Eton, and after each game the sounds of good fellowship will carry on into the night.

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Speak Softly and Carry a Mean Stick

SPORTS CLUBS CONTINUE TO SPROUT at the College. The latest is lacrosse, which returned to Columbia this spring after a lapse of 53 years. The game, which is a varsity sport at every Ivy League college except Columbia, was played at the College from 1898 to 1910, when a lack of adequate facilities and dwindling student interest led to its abandonment. The new Lacrosse Club arranged five games for their first season, and won two of them.

The undergraduate responsible for the return of lacrosse to Morningside is Raymond Rizzuti, son of Dr. Benedict Rizzuti '30. Only a freshman, the energetic, stocky Rizzuti, using the slogan "Lacrosse Builds Men!" persuaded more than 25 College students to come out for the sport, many of them freshmen like himself. Columbia's Athletic Department recognized the interest of

COLUMBIA RUGBY PLAYERS IN A SCRUM AGAINST NOTRE DAME
Beer, songs, and an undefeated season



the students and allowed them official club status. Young Rizzuti secured approval to practice in adjacent Riverside Park, then began collecting equipment for the volunteers. Trinity College and the New York Lacrosse Club offered some of their older equipment to the fledgling club and Rizzuti dug into his own savings account to purchase \$240 worth of necessary helmets, gloves, and jerseys. An All-Interstate goalie in his junior year at Brooklyn's Poly Prep school and an All-Interstate attackman in his senior year, Rizzuti unblushingly admits he is a fanatic about the sport.

A lacrosse field is 110 yards long, and the object of the game is to get the hard rubber ball into the six-foot nets placed 80 yards apart on the field. The ball may be moved by kicking or by means of the "crosse," a racquet that varies in length from the three-foot stick of the attackman to the six-foot stick of the defenseman. There are ten players on each team, and the game is divided into four 15-minute quarters. The players wear special gloves, helmets with face masks, and cleated shoes.

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Supreme Diamond Judge

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED who decides whether a bobbled ground ball is a hit or an error, or when a pitcher should be charged with an earned run? We can tell you who one such person is: James L. Ogle '33, who is official scorer for the New York Yankees this season.

The job of official scorer in a major league game requires an exhaustive knowledge of the rule book, keen judgment, and quick decisions. The scorers, most of whom are baseball sports writers assigned to a particular team, are appointed by the leagues on a rotating basis. A condition of eligibility is that the sports writer have covered a minimum of 100 of the club's games. Official scorers' salaries are paid by the league, rather than the baseball team. With two exceptions, each park has its own scorer.

Jim Ogle was a sports reporter in Asbury Park, New Jersey, even before he came to Columbia College. After three years in the College, where he says he began *Spectator's* first regular sports column, he entered Columbia's Journalism School under professional



JAMES OGLE '34
No rhubarbs with the Yankees

option. Following graduation he began work with the *Newark Star-Ledger*, where he has been ever since. During the non-baseball season (he covers both home and away Yankee games and says he dotes on the travelling) Jim reports some college football and basketball games. He has also been a substitute, part-time high school teacher for the past three years.

Tall and huskily built, Jim gets along

well with the players, especially Roger Maris, with whom he collaborated on the book about Maris's sixty-one home run season, and says he has never been in any rhubarbs about his calls. Considering that the official scorer's decisions become part of the official records, this is as enviable as his season pass to Yankee Stadium.

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From College Hero to National Great

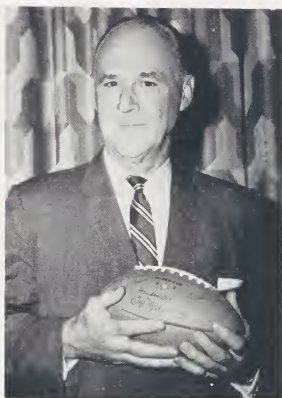
THIS SPRING, CLIFFORD EARL MONTGOMERY '34 was elected to the football Hall of Fame. The quarterback of the unforgettable Columbia team that upset Stanford in the Rose Bowl on January 1, 1934, "Cliff" Montgomery joins two other Columbia men, Sid Luckman '39 and former coach Lou Little in the hall of gridiron greats.

Montgomery was a starting back on the teams of '31, '32, and '33, which lost only three games in three seasons, and was captain of the '33 team. He was elected to play in the first All-Star game, against the Chicago Bears, in August 1934.

Cliff Montgomery is still active in the game of football as an official during the fall seasons. He has been head linesman at bowl games and at several Army-Navy games. He is a sales executive for McGraw-Hill International.



CLIFF MONTGOMERY IN 1933



CLIFF MONTGOMERY IN 1963

From the Rose Bowl to the Hall of Fame



The Intrepid Swan: The Sport of Sailing at Columbia

Each year since 1952, despite innumerable handicaps, a group of College men have scrambled to the docks to race for Columbia, and have occasionally come back to Morningside with a trophy

by GEORGE TERRIEN '63

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 14, four Columbia College undergraduates rose at dawn, had breakfast, piled into a 9-year old car owned by one of them, and drove to Atlantic Highlands, N.J., to compete in the first annual Steve Holland Memorial Trophy Regatta, sponsored by Monmouth College. By 10:00 they had the two dinghies assigned to them readied and had sized up the wind, water, and the course. At 11:00 the races started. The eight races continued until 5:00 and the College men had to skip lunch, but at the end the score indicated that they had nosed out Princeton, 44 points to 42, to become the first recipient of the cup.

On many other week-ends throughout the fall and spring, a small group of Columbia College students can be found on the shore at King's Point, Long Island, out on the Sound off New London, Connecticut, or at Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis. The students are members of the Columbia Sailing Club, possibly the most ill-equipped but undaunted sports organization on the Morningside campus.

Although the Columbia sailors own four boats, the dinghies are deteriorating rapidly, and the students have no funds to obtain a mooring for them.

This means that they have no opportunity to practice together as skipper and crew and have no way of holding the enthusiasm of the nearly 100 students who turn out each fall, eager to skim across the waves on behalf of Columbia. It also means that the Club must depend entirely upon the hospitality of other colleges that sponsor races. Fortunately for the sail-happy undergraduates, several other colleges with a large number of dinghies regularly host regattas during the academic year, enabling the College men to get on the water. Surprisingly, considering these handicaps, the College's sailors have frequently done well in the races they have entered and, as on April 14, have occasionally come back to Morningside with a trophy.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SAILING is a relatively new, but steadily growing sport among the colleges. There are now five sectional divisions in the U.S.: Columbia is a member of MAISA, or the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Sailing Association. (Joseph Ellis '64, Columbia's Commodore, was recently elected president for next year.) The member colleges of MAISA race against each other whenever they can during

the fall and early spring, then run a series of elimination races in April which culminate in the big race for the America Trophy, symbol of the MAISA championship. The MAISA champion and runner-up meet the top two college sailing clubs from the other four divisions for the ICYRA, or Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association title, in June. This year there was also an Ivy League Regatta for the first time, using Harvard's boats on the Charles River.

Many of the MAISA members are well-equipped. M.I.T. and the Naval Academy at Annapolis have long had excellent facilities and a large number of boats. At Brown, sailing is a university-supported student organization with 13 boats and 150 participants; at Cornell, the university provides \$3,000 for sailing, which is both a varsity sport and a club activity, and will buy 15 Penguin dinghies next fall to add to the 11 boats now on the water; at Dartmouth, the sailing club has 6 Jet 14's and 3 Tech dinghies, a large boathouse on Lake Mascoma, and 90 members, whose dues, supplemented by contributions from alumni (of whom Bus Mosbacher is most famous) and by money from summer rentals, keep the club afloat; at Harvard, sailing is both a 200-student club and a 38-man var-



Getting the poop on the course, wind, and tide



Rigging the boats at King's Point dock

Around the first mark



sity and freshman sport supported by dues and generous alumni contributions.

At Columbia, the College officials have been helpful in emergencies but are unable to strain their thin budget any further by giving full support to one of the most expensive intercollegiate sports. This year, for the first time, the Athletic Association provided \$250 for the club, but dues to MAISA alone are \$200 annually. The students have had to reach into their pockets repeatedly to cover expenses for materials, storage fees, travel expenses, repairs, and other items. A number of alumni have bailed them out of financial difficulties in the past but at the moment the club is \$350 in debt.

SAILING BEGAN at Columbia when Frederick Stevenson '53 of Philadelphia, Ian Brownlie '54 of Long Island and Brian Tansey '54 of Cincinnati called a meeting in the fall of 1951 in a Hartley Hall dormitory room for all College men interested in forming a sailing club. Stevenson was selected the first Commodore, Professor of Business Law George Thompson '42, a skilled sailor, was asked to be Faculty Adviser, the club joined MAISA, and the students started racing in the following spring. The club's racing efforts during the early years were infrequent, but the members worked hard to secure some funds to purchase a few boats in which to practice.

In 1957 several alumni became interested enough to form a committee to help the struggling undergraduate sailors. The committee—Ambrose Day '25, De Coursey Fales '14L, Robert Moore '24, Roderick Stevens '06, and George Thompson '42—raised enough funds for the club to purchase four Tech dinghies, or single-sailed 12-foot catboats. Sailing the new boats in Sheepshead Bay in lower Brooklyn, the College students improved their skills considerably. In 1958, the Columbia sailing team had such a good record that it qualified for the ICYRA national title. The College men shipped their dinghies to Newport, Rhode Island, where the races were held that year, and took fifth place in the nation.

Then, the club, in order to obtain much-needed funds, rented the dinghies to a local yacht club for the summer. To their dismay, the boats re-

*The object is to feel the wind and salt spray
between college classes and term papers*



turned badly banged up. To make matters worse, they found they could not rent the Sheepshead Bay berth again. During the winter of 1958 they were forced to leave their boats in storage on City Island, a sailors' haunt not far from Morningside Heights, where the dinghies remained because of the penury of the club until 1961. In the winter of 1961-62 the club transported the four boats to the Gould

Boathouse at Baker Field, the home of the Columbia crews, and sanded, caulked, painted, and repaired rigging all winter. They located a barely satisfactory berth on City Island in the spring, but lost it at the last minute and had to endure another boatless season, relying upon the hospitality of other college sailing clubs for racing opportunities. Currently, the Columbia men are negotiating to use the Stuyvesant

Yacht Club on City Island, possibly sharing facilities with Cooper Union and Fordham.

What are the prospects for the Columbia Sailing Club? It is hard to say. There is little indication that the University is currently in a position to support the sport to the extent that most other leading colleges in the East do. But there is no reason to suppose that this situation could not change, especially since there are a number of alumni who would like to see the College sailors get under way on a regular basis. As for the students, they will continue to scramble to get out on the water and to invite distinguished designers, sailmakers, and skilled yachtsmen to talk to the club. And the dozen or so capable skippers in the College will irresistibly travel to regattas in the East between classes and term papers, paying expenses from their own pockets, to represent Columbia and to feel the wind and salt spray on them.



GEORGE TERRIEN, a native of New York City, came to the College from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, where he was active in the Sailing Club. At the College he was a member of the freshman crew, the fencing team, and the campus radio station WKCR, where he was the general manager this year. He majored in government but hopes to become an architect and will continue to study at Columbia at its School of Architecture. This summer he has returned to Cape Cod for his third consecutive year as a sailing instructor. He is the son of Samuel Terrien, Auburn Professor of Old Testament at Union Theological Seminary.

TALK OF THE ALUMNI



Men Who Came to Dinner

THE ATMOSPHERE WAS ELEGANT, the conversation lively, the food excellent, and the students delighted. On the evening of April 30, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Buttenwieser '19 had invited six Columbia College students, six Barnard girls, and Professor and Mrs. Hadas to dinner. It was part of the College Alumni Association's "Alumni Supper Program." During each academic year, several College alumni in New York host an evening of food, drink, and good talk for those students who are far away from home. Young College men thus get to meet prominent alumni, leading professors, and Barnard girls in the comfortable surrounding of someone's home instead of at a reunion, office, or drugstore.

We learned about this particular dinner because Gouverneur Templeton Fish, the seemingly ubiquitous alumnus who wrote "The College and the Civil War" in the Fall 1961 issue, offered us some notes about the event. Here is his account:

"The Buttenwiesers live in a spacious duplex apartment on 52nd Street, on the site of the old New York Yacht Club. Splendid view of the East River, which is close enough to the building to drop olive pits in, of the U.N., and on clear days, of three major bridges. It was raining when I showed up at seven o'clock. No bridges in sight. The maid took my raincoat when I got out of the elevator. 'I hope you'll all know which one is yours,' she said, hanging it in a closet with six other similar coats. 'I haven't any checks.'

"I introduced myself to Mrs. Buttenwieser, who is short, effervescent, and

very gracious. She introduced me to Mr. Buttenwieser, who had somehow turned the difficult trick of putting all the students who had already arrived immediately at ease. I was handed a drink by a young man who introduced himself as Donald Mintz '63 of New Orleans, and went down two steps into the living room. Conversation was general, with the Barnard girls trying to look fascinated by the story of the Columbia crew's early successes. Two of the College's All-Ivy soccer players, Nigerians Samson Jemie '63 and Donatus Anyanwu '64, both sipping Dubonnet, were in a group at one end of the room, and Barnard freshman from Nigeria Ada Otue, wearing a floor-length dress decorated with the motto 'Welcome 1960—Nigerian Independence,' was talking to Mrs. Buttenwieser about Africa at the other end. (The Buttenwieser's son, Peter '58, is currently serving in Uganda with the Peace Corps.)

"Moses Hadas, Jay Professor of Greek, and his wife arrived. Professor Hadas shook the rain off his beret and headed for the bar. Introductions all around. Jay Woodworth '65 of Omaha and Tod Hawks '66 of Topeka, Kansas, left one of the picture windows and came over to meet the professor and his wife. Mr. Buttenwieser, immensely pleased, showed off to Mr. and Mrs. Hadas a Columbia ashtray the College men had brought, in addition to a lavish bouquet of flowers.

"Don't get too comfortable in here," he said, 'dinner's ready.' Mrs. Buttenwieser led the way into the dining room, which was decorated in an al-

most-Columbia blue. The napkins were light blue and white. The baked chicken was golden, and very good. 'The chairs inside are more comfortable,' said Mrs. Buttenwieser after dessert. 'Bring your coffee with you.'

"More conversation: the new gymnasium, fund raising, laws in Africa: 'In many civil cases, complaints are still decided by traditional tribal laws,' one of the Nigerian students said. 'People submit to the decisions of a council of older men. In Africa we have more respect for older people than you do here. We believe they are wiser. In such civil cases we do not attempt to impose a formal or standard legal framework on the situation. Both parties agree to abide by the decision.' Mrs. Buttenwieser, a practicing lawyer, was fascinated. So was everyone else.

"Frank W. Snepp III of Charlotte, North Carolina, son of Frank W. Snepp '40, said there was a legend that Jacques Barzun '27 was the individual who placed the 'Y' between the appropriate letters on Barnard Hall. Did Mr. Buttenwieser know if there was any truth in it? 'What makes you think I should know?' Mr. Buttenwieser asked cautiously. 'I recall Dr. Barzun as a fine base runner,' Professor Hadas said unexpectedly. 'He always used to run the bases for Dean Hawkes, who was a powerful hitter, but not much of a runner, at the faculty-student softball games.'

"Raincoat distribution began shortly after 10:30. No mistakes. 'Thank you very much,' everyone said to the Buttenwiesers.

"Thank you," said the Buttenwiesers."

Maltese Falcons

ONE OF THE MOST elite orders of the Roman Catholic Church to which a layman may belong is the Knights of Malta, probably the oldest order of knighthood in the world. Traditionally, membership has been restricted to gentlemen who can prove noble ancestry on their father's side for at least 200 years.

Well, both the current president of the Class of 1919, Thomas A. Keogh, and his predecessor, John Condon, are members of the Order. Among other College graduates in the Knighthood are Carlton J. H. Hayes '04, Charles R. Carroll Jr. '09, Victor F. Ridder '13, Otto E. Dohrenwend '17, Joseph Brennan '23, Louis Rousselot '23, Walter Higgins, Charles Mylod, and Bernard Shanley, all '25, Hugh J. Kelly '26, Joseph Nugent '26, and James O'Connell '30. These Columbia men are not all descended from medieval nobility though. The United States chapter of the Order, founded in 1927 by Pope Pius XI and restricted to 500 members, elects its members on the basis of "distinguished merit."

The Knighthood was founded in the 11th century as the Order of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem with the purpose of maintaining a hospital in

Jerusalem. The Order gradually acquired a military character, conquered the island of Rhodes and became a bulwark in Europe's defense against the Moslem invasions. The Order declined as a military group after the Knights surrendered their island territory of Malta to Napoleon in 1798. Slowly, it returned to its original purpose, and today maintains a widespread group of hospitals, clinics, schools, sanatoriums, and leprosy colonies. Under the terms of the Geneva convention, the Maltese Cross, the Order's badge, is accorded the same recognition in time of war as the Red Cross.

The title "Sovereign Military Order of Malta" suggests to us the Crusades, Saracens and the Battle of Lepanto, but also brings to mind Dashiell Hammett's *Maltese Falcon* and actors Humphrey Bogart, Peter Lorre, and Sidney Greenstreet, so we asked Mr. Keogh '19 if there really is a Maltese Falcon. "I'm sure there is," he said, "at least in someone's mind."

The Lady Named Minnie

A widow whose only connection with Columbia College was a succession of fraternity men who worked for her as part-time chauffeurs has left a trust fund that provides more than

\$13,000 a year for College scholarships.

Sometime about 1936 Mrs. Minnie Parker, the widow of John Parker, a former executive of the Merck Company, applied to the Columbia Placement Bureau for a College man who could work as a part-time chauffeur. The job was given to a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. It was the beginning of what came to be a tradition. Each year, after the current chauffeur left Columbia, the job was passed down to another member of the fraternity. Eventually, Edward S. Rimer '49 became Mrs. Parker's part-time chauffeur. He continued the job during college and through Columbia Law School as well. When he began practicing law, Mrs. Parker sought his advice on a number of problems and he eventually became her lawyer.

For a number of years before her death in 1959 Mrs. Parker, who was born Marianne Morrison, (she legally changed her name because her husband had always called her Minnie) had discussed the idea of leaving part of her estate to Columbia with lawyer Rimer. Her will designated Mr. Rimer, who now practices in Wilton, Connecticut, as co-trustee of her estate, together with the Chase Manhattan Bank. By the authority given to him under the terms of the will, Mr. Rimer designated the College as beneficiary of the trust, with the stipulation the money be used to establish the John and Minnie Parker Scholarship Fund for National Scholars. Last November, 11 College men from all over America were sharing in the scholarship award.

After the death of Mrs. Parker's other major beneficiary, a niece, the remainder of the estate will revert to the College, providing an annual income in excess of \$26,000. Minnie Parker will continue to help young men finance their studies at Columbia College.

Music From Seattle to Borneo

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of two alumni and the generosity of a third make music prominent in the news this issue. Milton Katims '30, conductor and musical director of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, received the Alice M. Ditson award from Columbia last April. The \$1000 award, which is given annually by the University to an American conductor who has encouraged contemporary American music,



MALTA IN THE 16TH CENTURY
The oldest order of Knights



CONDUCTOR MILTON KATIMS '30
For encouraging American music

was presented in Seattle by Douglas Moore, MacDowell Professor Emeritus of Music, who was both a teacher and friend of Mr. Katims during his four years at the College. From 1943 until 1954, when he was appointed conductor of the Seattle Symphony, Mr. Katims was first violist and assistant conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra under Arturo Toscanini. A classmate of Mr. Katim's, Richard Franco Goldman, who is director of New York's Goldman Band, received the award in 1961.

At the opposite end of the country, Thomas Scherman '34, who is the founder and director of the Little Orchestra Society, will be director of the Goodspeed Opera House in East Haddam, Connecticut this summer. The Opera House, which opened for the first time in June, is presenting a varied summer program of Mozart, Jerome Kern, Rimsky-Korsakov, vaudeville, and "The Fantasticks."

The generous alumnus is Julian Clarence Levi '96, whose gift of \$150,000 from his wife's estate has enabled the University to purchase what is probably the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of ethnic music.

The collection consists of more than 15,000 pieces on discs and tape which were recorded by Mrs. Laura Boulton, an ethno-musicologist, during 25 expeditions throughout the world. Included are such esoterica as the songs of Eskimos on the Arctic tundra, the music of Haitian voodoo rituals, the chanting of

monks in Tibetan lamaseries, and music by Borneo headhunters.

Philadelphia Story

COLUMBIA'S "INTELLECTUAL Road Show" played another city this spring, its ninth since 1958. On May 10, President Crayson Kirk, Barnard President Rosemary Park, Dean of the College David Truman, and a distinguished group of other Columbia officials and scholars spent a day in Philadelphia talking about some educational trends and necessities in the United States. The theme was "The Role of Our Universities in International Affairs."

At a College-Engineering-Barnard luncheon to which headmasters, principals, and counselors from 70 schools were invited, as well as an equal number of Columbia alumni who are active in secondary school recruiting, Dean Truman, Associate Dean Lawrence O'Neill '43 of the Engineering School, and Barnard Professor of English David Robertson spoke about the basic attitudes and components of a liberal arts education. Professor Robertson, especially, was enchantingly droll. At the evening dinner and discussion, about 450 alumni from the Philadelphia and Wilmington areas were present at the Sheraton's ballroom.

The consensus of the alumni was that the visit was a success, even

though they themselves did much to make it so. George Blewett '16, Mark Lyons '49, Frederick De Vries '49, and David Stevens '55 donated many hours of preparatory work under the direction of Harold Emerson '50, Columbia's skillful Director of the National Alumni Program.

A Letter from Hong Kong

AT THE PRESENT time I am situated in a poor section of town; it is all Chinese. The white man here is an oddity, to be feared or hated, or laughed at because of his big nose. Most of the people in this area are refugees from across the border, which is just a few miles away. They have fled here searching for the freedom they know exists on this side of the steel fence on the border. Once here, they build someplace on a barren hill a wood or a paper shack. It is home."

This glimpse of Hong Kong today is from a letter we received this spring from Clyde Heiner '60, a native of Logan, Utah, who is a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, better known as the Mormons. He will finish a two-and-a-half year mission in Hong Kong in March 1964. The Mormons send more than 10,000 young persons each year on missions throughout the world.

There are major problems involved in living in Hong Kong, Clyde writes.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, DEAN O'NEILL '43, MR. COLEMAN '46, & DEAN TRUMAN
What exactly is a liberal arts education?





REIDY '29



GARFIELD '24



KING '48



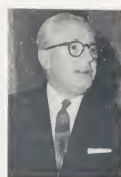
SCULLY '32



BARNES '37



FALISE '54



KAHAN '20



SHENTON '49

For the College Alumni Association, experienced officers and new directors

The city's water supply is dangerously low (use of water is currently rationed to three hours every other day); there is severe overcrowding (the population of the small city is nearly 4,000,000); and hospital facilities and schools, which run five sessions a day, are completely inadequate. The black market is thriving, and much of what is sold comes from American CARE packages, Clyde says. "May I state, though," he writes, "these are the shortest two-and-a-half years a person could spend. Because of the work I am doing I am so busy that there is no time to comprehend the passage of time itself. I hope you can understand the feelings one acquires living in Hong Kong, especially if it is possible to live with the ordinary type of person here, to be able to go into their homes, to talk to them, to try to understand them—their habits, their customs, and their ways. It is a thrill and an experience that will be cherished and remembered."

New Faces and Old

FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS the president of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College has traditionally been reelected at the close of his one-year term in office. The tradition began with Wayne Van Orman '28, who was president from 1954 to 1956, and was continued this year when Daniel J. Reidy '29 was reelected for a second term at the Association's annual meeting held on Class Day, June 3, in Ferris Booth Hall. The other officers of the Association—vice-president Theodore Garfield '24, secretary Henry King '48, and treasurer Leonard Scully '32—were also reelected for another year.

Also, four new directors of the Association were elected at the meeting, which was attended by more than 100

alumni. They are Robert G. Barnes '37, director of personnel for Doubleday and Company, vice-president of his class from graduation until 1962, and alumni chairman of the 1963 Dean's Day; Robert A. Falise '54, lawyer, chairman of the Association's Midtown Luncheon Committee, and member of the crew section of the Varsity "C" club; Theodore Kahan '20, president of the Boys' Outfitter Co., a trade magazine publishing house, and a member of the College's Secondary Schools Committee; and James P. Shenton '49, associate professor of history at Columbia. They will each serve for a three-year term.

A Cause for Pride

SINCE 1933 the Columbia University Alumni Federation has awarded a gold medal, its highest honor, to outstanding members of the University's eleven alumni associations. A maximum of ten persons are chosen annually to receive the award.

This year, eight College men were among the ten alumni who received the medals on June 4 at the Federation's traditional commencement day luncheon, held in Ferris Booth Hall. Honored for "conspicuous alumni service" were Armand Erpf '17, Jerome Newman '17, Eustace Taylor '20, Dr. Abram Abeloff '22, Lawrence Wien '25, Robert Rowen '26, George Hammond '28, and Horace Davenport '29. The medals were presented by Federation president Robert S. Curtiss '27 and President Grayson Kirk.

Between them the College alumni belong to nearly every committee or association that is devoted to maintaining the position of Columbia College among the country's great liberal arts colleges. Included in this group are the

John Jay Associates, the Committee for the College Fund, the Advance Gifts Committee for the new gymnasium, the Columbia College Council, and the Columbia Associates.

We find it difficult to contain our chauvinism.

A New Old Grad

THIS YEAR, probably for the first time in the history of Columbia College, a father and son matriculated and attended class together. Nearly thirty years ago, at the depth of the depression, Arnold Beichman left the Columbia Journalism School, which he had entered after three years at the College, and began searching for a job. Because he had failed to finish two courses, Mr. Beichman, who was *Spectator* editor in 1933, never received his A.B. degree. Last year, after his son had entered the College, he applied to Associate Dean John Alexander '39 for permission to make up the two courses, and after conferring with the Committee on Instruction, Dean Alexander gave his consent.

One of Mr. Beichman's courses was Masterpieces of French Literature, in which his son Anthony '65 was also registered. This June Mr. Beichman, now a free-lance writer and labor editor, was awarded his degree.

Mr. Beichman wrote in response to a congratulatory note from Dean Truman, "I've been brooding mildly over your farewell comment that it took courage to go back to the College for my degree. It is not in the Gaston-Alphonse spirit to say that it took a lot more courage for the College to allow an old boy to return, and I shall be eternally grateful to Associate Dean Alexander for letting it happen; now I can say I'm a real graduate of Columbia. Roar, Lion, Roar."

IN 1964, NINETEEN YEARS after the end of World War II, the first real effects of the great rise in births that occurred after the hostilities were over are expected to be felt in college admission offices across the land. Several hundred thousand more students than in previous years will be seeking entry into American institutions of higher learning. Competition for places, already intense at the best colleges, will be more intense. The anxieties of both parents and children of college age can be expected to increase.

To relieve at least a portion of the strain, Columbia College's director of admissions, Henry Simmons Coleman '46, has devised an interesting plan to allow the College's alumni and their sons to forestall some of their apprehensions. Called "The Alumni Early Decision Program," the idea was approved by the Faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid and endorsed by Dean David B. Truman, and will go into effect this fall.

The Alumni Early Decision Program will encourage the College's alumni sons to apply earlier than the other applicants to the College and permit them to receive an earlier decision about admission, with special consid-

A New Admissions Plan For Alumni Sons

eration given. Columbia and other Ivy colleges currently have a deadline date of January 1 for applications and a decision date of April 1 for notifying all applicants about admission. Under the College's new plan, alumni sons, by sending in their applications with an accompanying letter by November 15, instead of January 1, of their senior year, will receive notification about admission by December 15. Those students who are accepted at Columbia will be required to withhold applications to any other college. Those who are not accepted will have available, if they wish it, special guidance and counseling from the Columbia College admissions staff about other possible choices for college. In a very few cases the early decision may be withheld until the applicant's fall semester grades arrive at the end of January.

Of course, alumni sons need not avail themselves of this early decision plan, but those who do not will have to face consideration along with the more than 3000 applicants expected for the College's 675 freshman places next year.

Says Admissions Director Coleman, "We hope that this will eliminate the pressure and suspense for those quali-

fied applicants who have selected their father's Alma Mater as their first choice among colleges."

The Faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid will use as a basis for its decision in the new plan the junior high school and secondary school grades through the junior year, the junior year or fall SAT's and Achievement tests, school and teachers' recommendations, and a personal interview. Director "Harry" Coleman hopes that many alumni sons will continue to visit the College Admissions Office in 105 Low Library for summer interviews, especially during the month of August.

The Alumni Early Decision Plan will be unique at Columbia, although such schools as Amherst, Cornell, and Dartmouth, as well as most of the leading women's colleges, have had an early decision plan for some time for *all* applicants who have those colleges as their first choice. Says Mr. Coleman, "The high quality of so many of our applicants does not permit us to extend this plan to those outside the Columbia College family, although we deeply wish we could relieve the admissions pressures for many more young men and their parents."



ADMISSIONS DIRECTOR COLEMAN '46
To eliminate some pressure

THE HUGUENOT MIGRATION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA, ITS CAUSES AND EFFECT by *C. Malcolm B. Gilman* '22 deals with the causes and effects of the Reformation, the kind of people the Huguenots were, their effect on subsequent French history, their influence in America. (Arlington Laboratory for Clinical and Historical Research, \$2.00)

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA edited by *Herbert Mattheus* '22 deals with recent political, economic and social developments in the swiftly changing countries of Latin America, and the United States' relation with them (Prentice-Hall, \$1.95)

SOCIAL ASTONISHMENTS by *David Cort* '24 describes vivid reactions to many social and political issues and problems of the day. (Macmillan, \$4.95)

INTRODUCING THE DRAMA by *John Gassner* '24 and *Morris Sweetkind* is a collection of fourteen plays from *Antigone* (a television adaptation by Gassner) through various types of drama from ancient to modern times. (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, \$4.00)

ENTER, CONVERSING by *Clifton Fadi-man* '25 is a collection of the author's essays, both scholarly and light, on various points which have appeared in some cases as magazine articles or prefaces to books. (World Publishing Company, \$5.00)

SCIENCE AND HISTORY by *Ernest Cuneo* '27 is a far-ranging work in which the author approaches history with the scientific method and identifies a basic pattern of states, nations, and empires, to formulate a single, simple theory which explains phenomena common to all. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3.95)

PROPHETS OF THE REVOLUTION: PROFILES OF LATIN-AMERICAN LEADERS by *Robert Alexander* '39 is a biographical approach to fierce politics south of the border. (Macmillan, \$4.95)

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL IDEAS OF SAINT AUGUSTINE by *Herbert Deane* '42 is the only study in English which shows how Augustine's political and social doctrines stand or fall when placed within the general context of his thought. (Columbia University Press, \$7.50)

THE PESIKTA DE RAV KAHANA is a fifth-century work of biblical commentary which has been reconstructed from original manuscripts by *Bernard Mandelbaum* '42. This definitive edition contains a comparison of all manuscript versions of the commentary and an introductory essay in English. (Jewish Theological Seminary of America; 2 vols., \$12.00)



ALUMNI AUTHORS

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY by *John E. Smith* '42 analyzes the work of five outstanding American philosophers—Peirce, James, Royce, Dewey and Whitehead—to present proof that, far from being rooted in European thinking, American philosophy exhibits an original spirit of its own. (Oxford University Press, \$5.00)

SALT by *Herbert Gold* '46 is a caustic appraisal of two anti-heroes in New York's Greenwich Village. (Dial, \$4.95)

MAN, ECONOMY, AND STATE: A TREATISE ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES by *Murray Rothbard* '46 is a two-volume economic study. (Van Nostrand, \$20.00)

C. P. SNOW: THE POLITICS OF CONSCIENCE by *Frederick Karl* '48 is the first book devoted to a full consideration of the novels of C. P. Snow and treats them as works of a major writer demonstrating what it is like to be a "good" man in the 20th century. (Southern University Press, \$4.50)

GREEK OAK translated by *Randall Jarrell*, *Robert Payne*, *George Reavy*, *Ted Melnechuk* '48, and others, is the first anthology of Lithuanian poems in English. (Voyage Press, \$5.00)

INDUSTRIAL ADVERTISING: PLANNING, CREATING, EVALUATING AND MERCHANDISING IT MORE EFFECTIVELY by *Frederick Messner* '48 is a comprehensive, practical guide which can be used by the experienced and new advertiser alike who wants to sell industrial products convincingly. (McGraw-Hill, \$8.75)

THE FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY REAPPRAISED, 1951-1959 by *Daniel Ahearn* '49, which won Columbia's Ansley Award, is a comprehensive study of government monetary policies from 1951 to 1959 and their effect on the economy. (Columbia University Press, \$10.00)

NICKEL MISERIES by *Ivan Gold* '49 is his first book, a collection of short stories which are powerful reading, described as "bold" and "muscle-sweated." (Viking Press, \$3.95)

SLAVERY DEFENDED: THE VIEWS OF THE OLD SOUTH edited by *Eric McKittrick* '49 is an unusual collection of writings which recaptures the odd combination of intellectual agility and arrogance of the Old South's leading minds—Calhoun, Fitzhugh, Cartwright, and Stringfellow, among others. (Prentice-Hall \$1.95)

LAW IN A BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT by *Gerald Brady* '51 and *George Thompson* '42 is designed as a textbook to provide a philosophical understanding of the law as it relates to business procedures. (Wadsworth, \$10.00)

PHTHALOCYANINE COMPOUNDS by *Arthur Thomas* '51 and *F. H. Moser* is a concise but exhaustive review of the world literature on the phthalocyanine class of organic compounds. (Reinhold, \$18.00)

SUNKEN HISTORY: THE STORY OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY by *Robert Silverberg* '56 is a book for young adults which tells of the Antikythera expedition, the first systematic attempt to discover ancient relics beneath oceans and inland seas. (Chilton, \$3.95)



Wall Street in the Eighteenth Century

When John Jay was Jack

A young lawyer-historian draws a revealing portrait of alumnus John Jay and the College in the 1760's, using the recently gathered documents of the Columbia Library's John Jay Papers

by HERBERT JOHNSON '55

IN THE LATE SUMMER of 1760 a quiet and solemn 14-year-old boy left his sprawling one-story wooden house in Rye, N.Y., overlooking Long Island Sound and sailed for college aboard a sloop bound for New York City. The college was 6-year-old King's College, the first in the province of New York. The boy was John Jay.

His parents had seen to it that John was well prepared for college. John's mother, the former Mary Van Cortlandt, from a prominent New York family, was an intelligent woman who had taught him the basics of good English and the rudiments of Latin gram-

mar before he was seven. At the age of seven, John's parents had sent him to a school in New Rochelle conducted by the Reverend Peter Stoupe, pastor of the combined Episcopal and Huguenot churches there. (The Jays were descended from Huguenot refugees from France.) Stoupe was absent-minded and sloppy, but was pious, interested in mathematics, and spoke French fluently. Young John learned devotion, arithmetic, and a basic knowledge of French, but little else. After three years' study with Stoupe, the youngster was brought home and given four years of instruction by a local tutor, Mr.

George Murray. The careful drills of Murray made young John proficient in Latin and introduced him to the intricacies of Greek. Thus, when John Jay arrived at King's College on August 29, 1760, the Reverend Dr. Samuel Johnson, the learned president of the College who frequently complained about the poor preparation of his entering students, warmly welcomed his well-versed new charge.

John Jay would probably have been warmly welcomed by President Johnson even if he had not been so well-grounded because John's father, Peter Jay, and Dr. Johnson had been close

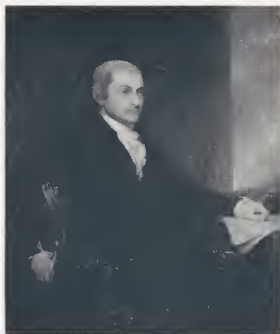
friends for some time. Almost 20 years earlier the Reverend Dr. Johnson, then rector of the Anglican church at Stratford, Connecticut, had done his utmost to interest Peter Jay's eldest son, Augustus, in academic work. After three years of patient and persistent tutoring, Dr. Johnson (Yale, Class of 1714) was forced to give up trying to teach "Gus-tay" to read, and reluctantly informed his friend Peter Jay that his eldest son was "bird-whittled."

NEW YORK CITY IN 1760 was already a busy commercial port, receiving and dispatching cargoes from all parts of the British Empire and serving as the supply center for the British armies in the American colonies. The city was congested even then. More than 14,000 persons lived and worked in 2600 buildings, nearly all located at the southernmost tip of Manhattan Island, now the financial district. The remainder of the island was farmland and woods.

For two generations the Jay family's considerable wealth had come from an active participation in the port's mercantile activities, and by 1760 the family's position in New York's small society was secure. John's father, Peter, had succeeded John's grandfather, Augustus Jay, as a vestryman in Trinity Church, the most influential and fashionable church in the province and the institution that provided space for the classes of King's College in its English Charity Schoolhouse from the College's beginning in 1754 until the completion of College Hall in 1760. The 14-year-old freshman was expected to attend services at Trinity and to sit in the same pew that had been held by the Jay family for over 30 years.

Actually, John Jay had been born in New York City on December 12, 1745, the eighth child and sixth son of the Jays. (Only five of the nine Jay children survived infancy.) However, after his parents had seen small-pox blind one of their sons and kill one of their daughters, the Jay family moved to the rural sea-edge site in Rye several months after John was born. Now John was back in the city for his college education.

THE KING'S COLLEGE building, which had been finished only two months before John Jay arrived in New York,



JOHN JAY IN 1783
Always a sober-minded boy

was situated at the northwestern edge of the city, 150 yards from the bank of the North, or Hudson, River. Built on top of a low slope at what is today the corner of Church Street and Park Place, College Hall, as it was called, afforded a spectacular view of the river and the surrounding countryside. One English visitor, the Reverend Andrew Burnaby, thought it "the most beautifully situated of any college, I believe, in the world." Despite the fact that there were 24 rooms for students, as well as classrooms, a library, a dining room, and a science laboratory in the new College Hall, there were not enough accommodations for all the students. So, during his first two years at King's College, John Jay resided in a house belonging to a Lawrence Roome at the

corner of Broadway and Verlettenburgh Hill (now Exchange Place), about five blocks from the College.

Adjustment to college life was no easier in 1760 than it is today. Freshman John Jay read aloud too rapidly and his diction was faulty; he frequently mispronounced the letter "T." Since lessons were conducted by oral recitation, Jay's haste and errors were immediately noted by the other students, and formed the basis for extracurricular taunts. Gradually, however, John corrected his shortcomings in elocution by a careful study of John Holmes' *The Art of Rhetoric Made Easy*.

Student life was carefully regulated at King's College, so Jay's schedule was a long and full one. All students had to rise at six each morning to attend morning prayers. During the day there were recitations and sessions with tutors, periods for study, and evening prayer. Only from evening prayer until bedtime—nine o'clock in Winter, ten in Summer—did the students have any leisure time. Absence from recitations or prayers was punishable by fines payable to the College. The regulations of King's College also forbade "Drunkenness, Fornication, Lying, Theft, Swearing, Cursing, or any other scandalous immorality," and prohibited attendance at cock-fights, frequenting whore houses, and gambling.

Vacations from College included one month after Commencement and two weeks at Michaelmas (September 29)

KING'S COLLEGE (COLUMBIA) IN 1760, FROM THE HUDSON
The most beautifully situated in the world



BILL OF FARE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 1760

BREAKFAST: *Tea and Coffee, Bread and Butter and Biscuits*

DINNER:

Sunday	<i>Roast beef and pudding</i>
Monday	<i>Leg of mutton and roast veal</i>
Tuesday	<i>Corned beef and mutton chops</i>
Wednesday	<i>Peas, porridge and beef steaks</i>
Thursday	<i>Corned beef and mutton pie</i>
Friday	<i>Leg of mutton and soup</i>
Saturday	<i>Fish, fresh and salt in season</i>

SUPPER: *Bread and Cheese, and the remains of dinner*

(From an original manuscript in the Special Collections Library, Columbia University)

and Christmas. Easter week was a respite from classes, but because of the nearness of Commencement, students were required to remain at the College.

Although all students were expected to take meals together in the College dining hall, where the same food was presented week after week, John Jay usually ate elsewhere. On March 1, 1763, during Jay's junior year, the College Steward and the Trustees, caught in a bind between rising food costs and low student board rates, instituted the colonial equivalent of the compulsory meal ticket for all students, and John promptly ate in from then on.

NEAR THE END of John Jay's sophomore year, the Roomes advised him that they would have to raise his rent. John wrote to his father, who mailed back the instructions: "I have received your letter acquainting me with Mrs. Roome's raising your lodging. Shew her no displeasure at it, and only tell her that I've ordered you to provide yourself with another lodging." John found that a room in College Hall had become available and moved in on May 5, 1762.

John's new room was actually a suite of three rooms. We know from a letter to his mother by George Washington's stepson, John Parke Custis, who was

a King's College undergraduate a decade after Jay, that each student's "apartment" consisted of "a large parlour with two study or closets, each large enough to contain a bed, trunk, and couple of chairs." The parlor had six chairs, two tables, and some pictures on the walls. The walls were "paper'd with a cheap tho very pretty Paper." Some of the students used the second "study" as a room for their servant, as Custis did; others converted it for different uses.

Not all was quiet scholarship in the College Hall rooms. Shortly after the Reverend Dr. Myles Cooper, a pious 26-year-old bachelor from Oxford, succeeded Dr. Johnson as the College's president in March 1763, he issued a statement that "no Women on any pretense whatever (except a Cook) be allowed to reside within the College for the Future, and those who are now there be removed as conveniently as may be." He also asked all parents to post a bond to insure payment for any damages by a student "to his or any other Apartments of the College." While sober-minded John Jay probably never contemplated such breaches of discipline, the promulgation of these rules is testimony about the extra-curricular activities of some of his associates.

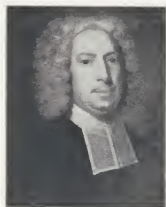
John Jay was a serious student with a strict code of conduct and, unlike most of his fellow undergraduates, did not enter into the gay social life of New York City. He was, in the opinion of his friends, the very antithesis of the "ladies man." One of them wrote about Jay that in relations with the opposite sex, "Every One who has the Happiness of his Acquaintance must know him to be more ignorant than in any other Art whatsoever."

Young John preferred to spend his spare time reading, planting sycamore trees in the College Yard, or engaging in good conversation with a few close friends. Invitations from "Jack," as he was known to intimates, to visit his room were highly prized. One of the College students he attracted into his company was Robert R. Livingston, Jr. of the Class of 1765. Jay may have had a stabilizing influence on the high-spirited Livingston, who was to become an important colonial leader, because a letter written by a mutual friend at the time says, "What Wonder working is this! The variable and ever changing Bob Livingston, a very Proteus in Love, and as inconstant in everything Else, has commenced methodical." Livingston and Jay became close friends and, later, law partners.

JAY'S FATHER hoped that his son John would become an Anglican minis-



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL IN 1764
Full of social figures



PRESIDENT JOHNSON



PRESIDENT COOPER

Discipline was a problem

ter, but as the end of his College days approached, "Jack" decided to become a lawyer. His father acquiesced, and advised John: "As it's your inclination to be of that Profession, I hope you'll closely attend to it with a firm resolution that no difficulties in prosecuting that Study shall discourage you from applying very close to it, and if possible, from taking a delight in it." As a 16-year-old junior, John Jay had been required to read John Locke's works and Plutarch's *Lives* for his courses; in his senior year he began to study Hugo Grotius' *Law of War and Peace*, Giles Jacobs' *New Law Dictionary*, and other legal treatises on his own.

Jay's decision to study law met a barrier. New York lawyers, anxious to maintain their position and prosperity, had agreed in 1756 to restrict the number of lawyers in the province by not admitting any new clerks to their offices for 14 years. Jay's father was forced to write to England to see if his son could obtain legal training there. (John's older brother James had spent eight years at Edinburgh studying to become a physician.) Then, in the middle of Jay's senior year, on January 5, 1764, the New York lawyers modified their agreement, keeping restrictions, which, as Peter Jay observed, "will greatly impede the lower class of people from creeping in." Two weeks later, John Jay arranged with Benjamin Kissam, a noted lawyer, to enter his office as a clerk. Peter Jay had to pay Kissam 200 pounds for the privilege.

Following that, John began preparing for the final examination which the College gave to candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree. He passed the examination, which was held in early April, but later that month was sus-

pended from the College for refusing to reveal the name of a boy who had broken a table in College Hall. Only his past record of exemplary behavior persuaded President Myles Cooper to allow him to graduate with his class.

Commencement Day on Tuesday, May 22, 1764, was a cool day with an overcast sky, and the members of the academic procession that walked from College Hall across the island to St. George's Chapel were fearful of a disrespectful drenching. Still, enthusiasm was high, for the King's College graduation was one of the outstanding social activities of the province, attracting General Thomas Gage, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, members of the Governor's Council, and other important guests. John Jay's family did not make the long trip from Rye to attend the Commencement even though their son was one of the only two graduates in the Class of 1764, the smallest in the College's history. As part of the ceremony, John delivered a well-received address "On the Happiness and Advantages arising from a State of Peace," and engaged in a formal dispute with

his classmate Richard Harrison, who had the higher rank in class.

TWO DAYS AFTER graduation, John sailed home on Captain Barker's sloop for a week's vacation, bringing with him some limes, as his father had requested in his last letter. The 18-year-old College graduate must have also brought considerable pleasure to his parents. In the four years at King's College the shy lad with faulty diction had developed into an accomplished speaker and scholar.

By the first week in June, John Jay was back in New York City, hard at work copying legal forms in the law office of Benjamin Kissam. Beyond the drudgery though lay a brilliant career at the bar, the Presidency of the Continental Congress, diplomatic assignments in Europe, the post of first Chief Justice of the United States, and the governorship of New York. When he died in 1829, the College he attended still stood on the slope near the Hudson, only it had been renamed Columbia College in 1784. Like its distinguished alumnus, John Jay, it too had earned an honored place in American history.

David Flaxden



HERBERT ALAN JOHNSON is currently a research assistant on Columbia's John Jay Papers project, which is seeking to gather all existing documents and letters about the distinguished College alumnus. Mr. Johnson has had a varied career. A native of New Jersey, he graduated from the College in 1955. After serving as a lieutenant in the Air Force, he went into banking, attending law school at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1960, and returned to

Columbia to begin graduate work the same year. In 1961 he received an M.A. degree and was asked to assist in the Jay Project. This year he lectured in history at City College and completed a book on commercial law in colonial New York, just published by Loyola University Press. He has just been awarded the Schiff Fellowship at Columbia to complete his doctoral work, which includes a dissertation on the legal career of John Jay.

FRANCIS JOSEPH RYAN '37, chairman of the department of zoology at Columbia, died on July 14 of a heart attack. He was 47 years old.

After graduation from the College Dr. Ryan remained at Columbia to earn his M.A. in 1939 and Ph.D. in 1941. He was awarded a National Research Council Fellowship at Stanford, where he worked with geneticists George Beadle and Edward Tatum, who later shared a Nobel Prize. He returned to Columbia in 1942 as an instructor, and was made a full professor in 1953. He was a Guggenheim Fellow at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1950-51, a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Tokyo in 1955-56, and visiting professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1960-61.

Professor Ryan was both a distinguished scholar and a capable administrator. He had an amazing ability, rare among scientists, for understanding the human forces that affect the behavior of even the finest scholars. He and his colleagues designed a course in introductory zoology for the College that was among the most popular science courses for non-science majors, and his own lectures were known for their precision, thoroughness, and wit. A skilled handball and tennis player, he generally played on the Columbia courts three or four times a week.

Professor Ryan was the author of numerous articles for scientific journals, and a book, *Cell Heredity*, written with Dr. Ruth Sager. His article, "About Modern Gen-

DEATHS

etics," appeared in the Fall 1962 issue of *Columbia College Today*.

JAMES C. MACKENZIE '09, died after an illness of several years, at Charleston, South Carolina, on February 10.

After graduation from Columbia, where he was Chairman of the Student Board and rowed for the varsity crew, Mr. Mackenzie continued his studies at Columbia's School of Architecture. After a year of study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and foreign travel he returned to New York and worked in the office of McKim, Mead and White, before opening his own office.

Mr. Mackenzie was an architect whose career was active and varied. Although he

did much ecclesiastical work, and several handsome large residences, he was especially interested in low-cost housing, and among his designs were the large Sheepshead Bay Houses in Brooklyn. In World War II, he was the architect for many projects for the Army and Navy such as the U.S. Base at San Antonio de Los Banos in Cuba and the Norfolk Naval Hospital in Virginia. One of his most colossal projects was the design for the large Naval Air Base at Port Lyauty in French Morocco. Serving as president of the Fine Arts Federation from 1940 to 1943, he was instrumental in preserving Fort Clinton and Battery Park. As vice-president of the National Sculptor Society and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects he continued his efforts to preserve historical landmarks in and around New York City.



J. C. MACKENZIE '09 P. M. WOOD '17

DR. PAUL MEYER WOOD '17, died on May 29 in Highland Falls, New York. He was 68 years old.

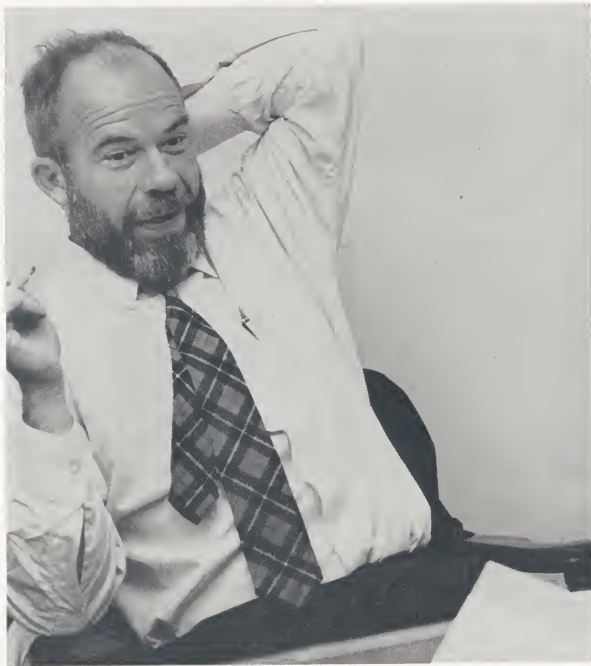
Dr. Wood, a leader in anesthesiology, recruited an ambulance corps at Columbia and was awarded the *Croce de Guerra* for distinguished service as first lieutenant with the U.S. ambulance service in Italy during World War I. After the war he returned to Columbia to receive his medical degree in 1922, and set off immediately again to serve with the Grenfell Medical Mission in Labrador. He entered medical practice as an anesthesiologist in 1925.

Dr. Wood, who was credited with helping to develop techniques and equipment now of important use in his field, taught anesthesiology at New York College of Medicine, and was associated with more than forty other hospitals. Since he moved out of the city in 1956 he continued as consultant to many institutions in the Hudson River Valley.

MEYER JACOBSTEIN '04, died on April 18 in Rochester at the age of 83.

Dr. Jacobstein had been known for many accomplishments in the public service. After receiving his A.B. from the College he went on to receive a Ph.D. in economics, also from Columbia. He taught, first at the University of North Dakota, then at the University of Rochester, and while at the latter began making a name for himself as a mediator and arbitrator in labor-management disputes within the clothing industry.

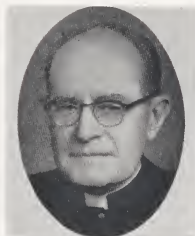
In 1932 he was elected to Congress from a district which had elected only one Dem-



FRANCIS J. RYAN '37

ocrat since the Civil War. Back from Washington in 1928, he organized the First National Bank and Trust Company and continued as bank president until 1934 when he became publisher of the *Rochester Journal-American*, a Hearst newspaper.

His last public job, taken after he had officially retired, was chairman of a group appointed by Governor Harriman to study employment opportunities in the Rochester area. "Service to other people is the thing that has sparked my life," Dr. Jacobstein said at his eightieth birthday.



FR. JOHN L. BAZINET '22

FR. JOHN L. BAZINET, S.S., '22, died on January 31st in Baltimore after a long illness. He was 62.

Fr. Bazinet was known for his work in breaking down prejudices against inter-faith understanding. He worked a great deal with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, giving talks in many places with Rabbi Abraham Schusterman. He was also the spiritual director of the Maryland Action Guild.

A professor of Fundamental Theology and Apologetics at St. Mary's Seminary for the past 30 years, Fr. Bazinet has instructed at least 2,000 priests now serving in over 100 dioceses throughout the world. They knew him as a teacher deeply interested in helping his students and others dealing with the major problems of the day.

GEORGE J. GOULD '17, died on June 7th after an operation in Paris at the age of 67.

Mr. Gould was a grandson of the famous 19th century financier and railroad executive. He was a noted violin student and recently became the owner of a fine Stradivarius. His training, after graduation from Columbia College where he was Phi Beta Kappa, was in the law; however he never found it necessary to practice. After his marriage at 21 to Miss Laura Carter, a dancer, of which his father did not approve, he worked for a Pennsylvania oil firm and then in the bond business, but after he and his wife had a son his father readmitted him to his share in the family fortune.

For most of his life, Mr. Gould divided his residence between Europe and the United States. He was divorced from Miss Carter in Nice in 1923. Four years later, he was married in Cannes to Miss Marie Louise Vial, a representative for a dress designing house in Paris. In France, Mr. Gould lived at a home in Paris and a chateau in the Loire Valley. He also owned a home in San Remo, Italy.

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| 1896 | NORMAN GILDERLEEVE JOHNSON
January 7, 1963 | 1918 | THOMAS L. FOWLER
February 16, 1963
HART E. LEHMAN
August 31, 1962 |
| 1898 | MORTON K. AVERILL
March, 1962 | 1919 | REGINALD AWAD
EVERETT D. RUSSELL
CHARLES D. SWAYZE
March 7, 1963
BERTRAM WOLFF |
| 1899 | GEORGE MATTHEW
CHARLES MORAN
December 24, 1962 | 1920 | MAX G. BIRNBAUM
November, 1962
AARON L. BURGER
April 6, 1963
PAUL B. STEPHAN |
| 1900 | EDWARD S. HEWITT | 1921 | JOHN F. KIENIGER
WILLIAM P. MACNAMARA
EDWARD T. STELLE |
| 1903 | LOUIS CASAMAJOR
December 14, 1962 | 1922 | JOHN L. BAZINET
January 31, 1963
HORACE M. HAIR
December 4, 1962
PHILIP WOLFSON |
| 1904 | MEYER JACOBSTEIN
April 18, 1963
JAMES L. ROBINSON
May 10, 1963 | 1923 | MEYER BODENSTEIN
February 12, 1963
ABEL GORDON
January 15, 1963 |
| 1905 | WINFRED C. DECKER
March, 1963 | 1924 | HYMAN ASHKIN
MICHAEL M. MAROLLA
PATRICK S. NAGLE
SVENSON WOODWORTH |
| 1906 | FLETCHER G. DOWNS
July 10, 1962
JOHN N. THURLOW
March, 1963 | 1925 | COLERIDGE H. LIPP
September 2, 1962
VALENTINE G. O'CONNELL
June 13, 1962
HAROLD R. TOPKEN
1962
HERMAN F. WAHLIG |
| 1908 | BENJAMIN A. LICHTER
March 8, 1963
GEORGE B. SHIRAS
March 27, 1963 | 1926 | JOHN J. JENKINS |
| 1909 | LEWIS EPSTEIN
March 9, 1963
HAROLD GUTERAS
WILLIAM M. HALLEY
December 27, 1962
HARRY O. HOYT
SIGMUND LANDSMAN
JAMES C. MACKENZIE
February 10, 1963
HERBERT W. O'DONNELL
ROBERT SCHWARTZ
GEORGE E. STREHAN
HAROLD VEESLAGE | 1928 | HAROLD R. GORENBERG
July, 1962
LEWIS H. JONES |
| 1910 | DANIEL M. FISK
December 5, 1962 | 1930 | AUGUST J. HOVORKA, JR.
May 19, 1963 |
| 1912 | DJEVAD EYOUB | 1931 | VINCENT L. POWERS, JR.
November 30, 1962
EDWARD B. SCHAEFFER
GLENN E. STAYER
January 17, 1963 |
| 1913 | W. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL
January 14, 1963 | 1932 | LEO R. HIGGINS |
| 1914 | WILLIAM SIEBENMORGEN | 1934 | BARNEY GOLD
December 19, 1962
GEORGE W. LANGMUS
November 20, 1962 |
| 1915 | J. DONALD DUNCAN
May 28, 1963
JACOB MECHANIC
WILLIAM T. O'REILLY
JOHN A. RADELOFF
CLARENCE STEVENS | 1935 | FRANK J. TARCZA
July 22, 1962 |
| 1916 | DAVID L. MEYER
August 18, 1962 | 1936 | ABBOTT B. RHODES
July 3, 1963 |
| 1917 | SELBY J. DAY
January 4, 1963
GEORGE J. GOULD
June 7, 1963
KENNETH M. LEWIS
December 14, 1962
HENRY C. MONROE, SR.
December 20, 1962
PAUL MEYER WOOD
May 30, 1963 | 1938 | ALFRED A. WOOD
August 29, 1962 |
| | | 1945 | MAXWELL HAMAN |
| | | 1956 | JEROME GOLDENBERG
August 4, 1962 |



CLASS NOTES

95

Samuel Joseph Bloomingdale, long associated with the department store (which began with his father and brothers) will celebrate his 90th birthday shortly. Samuel explained why he did not go on to use the architecture degree he earned at Columbia: "I asked Professor Ware, then dean of the school, what he considered my chances were. He told me that success in the field could be won if you possessed all the great qualities of mind and heart, architectural proficiency, as well as personal charm. So I went to work at the store."



SAMUEL J.
BLOOMINGDALE '95
 took the Dean's advice

01

Harold Korn
Allegiance Realty Corp.
955 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

The New York alumni of '01 recently gathered at the home of Lucian Smith for a cocktail party. Harold Korn had a chance to say good-bye to some of his classmates before leaving on May 29th for his annual trip abroad to lecture for the State Department's Division of Education and Culture and for the Speaker Services of the United Nations, principally in England and Switzerland.

02

Henry Field Haviland
80 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

'02's distinguished playwright, George Middleton, has written an interesting article,

recently reprinted in booklet form, on the "Rights and Royalties of Foreign Authors In War Time." George is an expert on foreign copyrights and worked during World War II as a "technical specialist" for the Office of Alien Property. His article deals with the complicated problems facing the OAP in returning royalties to foreign writers and musicians during wartime.

03

Rudolph Schroeder
64 Hudson Place
Weehawken, N. J.

1903 was the 60th Anniversary class at this year's commencement. A total of sixteen oregonians participated in the academic procession and other commencement activities as guests of the Society of Older Graduates. Among those who attended were Martin Ansoerg, Dr. Harrison Steeves, Leonard Wallstein, George Warren, Robert Wyld. All felt their reunion a most warm occasion. Your class secretary, representing Marcy Dodge, class president, reported to President Kirk that gifts from '03 class members over the past five years have amounted to \$141,423.

04

New York industrialist and art collector Edwin Vogel has gathered an interesting group of Cezanne watercolors as co-chairman of the benefit exhibit for scholarships for Columbia's Department of Art History and Archaeology.

05

Robert F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, N. J.

June 4th was a hectic day as members of '05 joined for Class Day ceremonies, luncheon, and dinner. Your correspondent reports he saw Manuel De La Torre, Fred Brushall, Drolet, Hass, Harrison, Heyman, Kaye, and Trompen.

06

Roderick Stephens
8 Peter Cooper Road
New York 10, New York

Recently we held our annual dinner at the Men's Faculty Club (these are becoming quite a family affair). Rod Stephens presided and called on Frank Fackenthal to introduce the current recipient of the "Frank D. Fackenthal 1906 Scholarship" and the Class Fund Scholarship student, who were Jonathan M. Harris and Branton Page Daniel, both College '65, while Rod presented Alan Rice, an engineering student. Each student spoke and expressed appreciation for the scholarship aid and referred enthusiastically to the wide range of opportunities offered by Columbia. Our guests of honor were Dr. and Mrs. John R. Dunning. Dean Dunning spoke earnestly of the need for a greater sense of adventure among the college students of these days who seem to lack the zest and spirit that was part of their make-up in former days.

08

Ernest Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, New York

The Class of 1908 celebrated its 55th Anniversary with a dinner at the Columbia University Club. The following members were present: Grover Bode, Walter Brandley, William Breck, Lee Burton, Carlo Cella, Ernest Griffin, George Jaques, Robert Marshall, John Rockwood, Anthony Romagna, Alvin Sapinsky.

09

William Fondiller
262 Central Park West
New York 24, New York

The annual class dinner was held at Ferris Booth Hall on May 23rd. Seventeen members of the class were present, among them: Carroll, Lippmann, Lodes, Rothschild, Sanders and Schaul. Twenty-six other members of the class sent greetings. As the five-year term of president T. C. Morgan and his fellow officers had expired, elections were in order: Ward Melville was elected to the office of Honorary President for life. This office was created by the class to show their great appreciation for his leadership. Other officers elected were: William Fondiller, President; George E. Loder, Vice-President; Harry Brainard, Secretary; and Justin Shore, Treasurer. One member of the class who had to cast an absentee ballot was D. D. Streeter, who is doing research in northern Alaska.

10

V. V. Zipris
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

We learn that Robert Slusser, lecturer and authority on Russian history at Johns Hopkins, has been made an associate professor of history there.

Albert Epstein of Hyannis, a frequent contributor of poetry to the *Cape Cod Standard-Times* has a sheaf of letters commending him on his poetry from such notables as Eisenhower, Stevenson, the late Pope John, Frank Hogan, '25, Leonard Bernstein, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

12

Roscoe C. Ingalls
100 Broadway
New York 5, New York

Alfred Knopf has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Brandeis University. Alfred has five other honorary degrees from universities including Yale and Columbia.

13

Walter R. Mohr
R.F.D. #1
Sanbornville, N. H.

Forty-one members of the class, many with their wives, attended the Arden House reunion on May 31, June 1 and June 2. Some thirty-one attended the Alumni Federation luncheon, and took part in the graduation procession. On Saturday night, we had our dinner session, under the chairmanship of Fred Miller, our class president. We were honored by the presence of Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia, Dean John R. Dunning of Engineering, and Dean David Truman of College. Milton Weill reported that the class raised \$200,177.87 during the five years of our campaign effort. It was the largest sum of money any 50th anniversary class had ever raised. An unnamed, anonymous nominating committee nominated for office the following, all of whom were elected: President, Rexford Crewe; Vice-President, Milton Weill, Treasurer, Dallas Haines.



CLASS OF 1913 AT ARDEN HOUSE
The largest 50th gift ever

14

Frank W. Demuth
2340 Henry Hudson Parkway
New York 63, New York

The annual cocktail party was held again at the Wurster's apartment in Gracie Towers on February 14th, followed by a chop suey dinner cooked by Alice Wurster in her

incomparable style. Among those present were: the Stanley Smiths, the Hirschs and the Watkins.

15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York

The Class of 1915 seems to be going places these days. J. Earle Brown sent a card from Mt. Kenya on the Equator. Al Esser and his wife Ruth are touring Spain. Lou Mouquin and his wife whistle-stopped at Mexico, Bermuda, and California on recent trips. Emil Muesser and his wife Else just returned from a trip that included visiting Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii.

We hear from a few settlers now and then. Harry Bunke has retired from the Oxford Paper Co. in Maine to move to 45 Sutton Place, New York City. And crossing routes with him, Dr. Harry Naumer has retired to Port Clyde, Maine. Townsend Cannon, President of the Columbia University Club, is making his move for re-election after one and a half years in office.

We have quite a California contingent among our classmates. K. Kenneth Smith is now a resident of Laguna Beach, Duke Olmstead is at the Los Angeles Club, and Edward Byrghard is in Palm Springs.

16

Arthur C. Goerlich
150 William Street
New York 38, New York

The Class of 1916 has terminated its very successful monthly luncheons at the Columbia Club for the duration of the summer and will resume these meetings in October.

Our president, Felix Wormser, who is supposed to be a retired gentleman of leisure, has become Chairman of the Board of the American Hydrofoil Line, Inc. which expects to have five boats in operation in the metropolitan area this year and twenty-five by the time the World's Fair opens.

17

Colonel Edward Towns
293 Central Park West
New York, New York

Twenty-six members of the class were able to attend our annual dinner meeting. They chose our new class officers from among those present. The officers are the following: President: Charles Hammarstrom

Vice-Presidents: Harry Coleman
George Levin
Porter Murphy
Charles Proffitt
Edward Towns
Armand Erjy

Secretary:
Treasurer:

18

Carlos B. Smith
136 Liberty Street
New York 6, New York

Charles Wrightsman of Palm Beach and Houston, was elected a trustee of New York University. Charles is also a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum and a noted art collector. He was president of Standard Oil for many years and is a friend of President Kennedy.

19

John F. Condon
51 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

On May 18th Abraham Sakier celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening

of his pioneer enterprise, the American Palestine Securities Company, (now known as Sakier and Co., Inc.) the first Wall Street firm dealing in investments in Israel. Another report from the business world is that Albert Parker, senior member of the law firm of Parker, Chapin & Flateau, and director of several companies, was recently elected a director of The Belding Hemingway Co., Inc. E. P. Hamilton, president of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., was elected chairman and chief executive officer, newly created offices of his firm, which manufactures home appliances, specialty furniture and other products.

The Lane Bryant Award, given annually to an individual for encouraging voluntary participation in beneficial efforts to the American home and community life, may go to Benjamin Buttenwieser. He is a semi-finalist in the competition for the award and has been honored with a citation in recognition of outstanding community service in New York last year.

20

Hastings L. Dietrich
41-40 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing 55, L.I., New York

The University of Chicago has appointed Richard McKeon as its distinguished Carus lecturer. Richard is renowned for his thorough scholarship. He was Dean of the University of Chicago's Division of Humanities from 1935 until 1947, when he resigned his administrative duties to devote full time to research and writing and to his teaching of philosophy and Greek. He has edited *The Basic Works of Aristotle* and *Introduction to Aristotle*.

21

Honorable Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, New York

A dinner meeting was held on April 19th at the Columbia University Club. About forty members of the class were present. The annual class award for distinguished service to the class was given to Alfred Bachrach. An interesting and amusing talk on the activities of the Family Court of New York was delivered by Judge Nathaniel Kaplan. Joseph Hogan has been elected a director of the Federal Paint Co., Inc. in Newark. Joseph, who lives in Peppan Manor, New York, is a senior partner in the New York law firm of Hogan and Kelleher.

22

Lewis Spence
26 Broadway
New York 4, New York

Reporting a departure: Robert Wise, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, University of Oregon Medical School, has been assigned to the Faculty of Medicine, Chingmai Hospital, Chiangmai, Thailand, for two years. On the other hand, Charles Brinckerhoff, president of the Anaconda Co., is renewing his associations with Morningside Heights. He has been named a new member of The Council of the School of General Studies. Charles is also a director of the First National City Bank of New York and of ACF Industries, Inc.

Maier Triest, chairman of the County Board of Education in Charleston, South Carolina, doesn't lose touch with the College either.

Your new correspondent is Lewis Spence, who was already on the job at the class dinner held at the Columbia University Club

in April. The dinner was held in the President's Room with a capacity crowd on hand. Many greetings from those not present were read to the class and among them was one from *Mal Levi* and *Bert Hassinger* who are strongly urging that a week-end reunion be held in Texas in the Spring of 1964. There is a great deal of interest in this project and the details are being worked out so that they can be submitted to the class members in the fairly near future. *Joe Teiger*, our Class Fund representative, gave a most encouraging report on the progress made with regard to the Fund in general and the participation in it by our class in particular. Our thanks for an enjoyable evening should go to *Bill Chamberlain* and his committee.

Your editor received a lovely book of poems and reproductions from *William Rice*. The poems are William's work and the reproductions are of landscapes done by his wife, *Jeanne Elsa Rice*, who is a lifetime member of the Art Students League of New York.

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

Life does begin at forty — that is at a fortieth reunion — judging by the zest that the '23 classmen put into their week-end reunion on May 24th at the Columbia University Club and Arden House, with *Bill Farrell* coming from Los Angeles, *Frank Brodli* from Tokyo, and *Frank Devlin* and *Elbert Olney* from Washington, D. C.

Our first meeting was a formal cocktail-dinner-dance in the Van Am lounge and the Butler Room. Continuing a class tradition, a Certificate of Appreciation was presented to *Max Lobell* who is now counsel for an important trade association and was instrumental in providing a half million dollars worth of uniforms for the U.S. Olympic teams. An active member of the Varsity "C" Club, he is the class chairman of the Committee on Wills and Chairman of the newly formed Columbia Gymnasium Fund. Another fund-raiser is *Paul Lockwood*, always a close friend of the College, who has been elected general chairman of the 12th Annual Columbia College Fund. *George de Sola*, who returned after many years of activity among the Latins in South America, also merited the Certificate. *Carlos Villalobos* had been making substantial contributions as an agricultural engineer to the development of his country, Cuba. Now a refugee, he too was presented a certificate.

A meeting in the Oak Room at Arden House approved the recommendations of the Nominating Committee and the following officers were selected for a term of two years: President, *Gerard Tonachel*; First Vice-President, *Ira Cobleigh*; Vice-Presidents, *Paul Lockwood*, *Richard Mannheim* and *Joseph DeMarrais*; Treasurer, *James Bernson*; Secretary, *Aaron Fishman* and Assistant Secretary, *George deSola*.

The Class of 1923 takes pride in citing the generosity of its distinguished classmate *Richard Rodgers*, who through the *Rodgers-Hammerstein* Foundation has established the *Rodgers-Hammerstein* Theater on campus, and the *Rodgers-Hammerstein* Institute for Cancer Research in Israel. Just recently *Richard* has given \$50,000 to aid drama students at Columbia College. The money will be used to endow two scholarships in the dramatic arts in the planned Graduate School of Arts.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America has conferred upon *Rabbi Joshua Kohn* the degree of Doctor of Divinity,

Honoris Causa "in recognition of his services to Judaism and the embodiment in his own life of its highest ideals."



JOHN GASSNER '24
A gold medal



HARRY JOHNSON '24
Keeping fit

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406
Municipal Building
Brooklyn 1, New York

Sidney Davidson is a man with two talents. He has a current exhibit of oil paintings in Plainville, L. I., the town where he helped found the Central General Hospital and remains as Surgeon-in-Chief. A full-time student of the Humanities, *John Gassner*, is much in the news. *John* is Sterling Professor of Playwriting and Dramatic Literature at Yale University. He was recently awarded a Centennial gold medal for his work in the theatre at the 100th Anniversary celebration of Boston College. On June 8th he received an honorary Doctor of Humanities from Eastern Michigan College. But he gave up another important office on the Pulitzer Prize Drama Jury because what he felt to be a highly justified recommendation of *Edward Albee's* play, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* was not approved by the Advisory Board.

We heard from three travelers recently. *George Geiger* is soon to leave for a three months trip to the Orient before spending his sabbatical year at the University of California. *Sidney Jarcho* has come back from a trip to Palestine, Greece and the Islands of the Aegean. *Aaron Berg* spent a wonderful vacation in the Southwest, Mexico and Texas.

Your correspondent reports that "Contact," the house organ of American International Underwriters Corp., whose vice-president is *Arthur Henderson*, is one of the most interesting such publications he has seen.

An article in the *World-Telegram* of May 7th entitled "New Shapes in Executive Suites" told of the efforts of business and industry to keep their top level executives in the pink. Among the doctors engaged in this praiseworthy endeavor is *Harry Johnson*, president of the Life Extension Foundation and Medical Director of Life Extension Examiners. The executives among us might also be interested to know of his highly readable and reassuring book entitled *Keeping Fit in Your Executive Job*. *John Cahill* is of that number. A partner of *Cahill*, *Reindel* and *Ohl*, he has been named as one of the five new directors of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

The class held its 39th Annual Dinner on June 6th in new and different surroundings. We went aboard the yacht "Sea Cub II," anchored on the Hudson.

25

Henry Curtis
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Included in the fifteen new directors who

were elected by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York was *Lawrence Wien*. *Lawrence* is a senior member of the law firm of *Wein, Lane & Klein*.

We have caught up with *Elliot Bell*, who is editor and publisher of *Business Week* and chairman of the executive committee, *McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Inc.* *Elliot* is a director of the *Carrier Corporation*, the *Chase Manhattan Bank*, *Montgomery Ward* and the *New York Telephone Co.*, among others. He is a trustee of many organizations, including the *John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation* and the *Committee for Economic Development*.

26

Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York 5, New York

This has been a busy year for *Francis Levien*. In addition to being elected Chairman of the Board of *Glickman Corp.*, he was recently presented with the *Star of Italian Solidarity*, bestowed by the President of Italy at the Italian Consulate General in New York. *Francis*, who is president of *Universal American Corp.*, also became president of *Theater Arts* publication this year. *Cario Zarilli* was elected president of the *Richmond County Bar Association* at its annual meeting in February. *Cario* practices law in Staten Island. He also lectures in sociology at *Brooklyn College*.

27

Lester S. Rounds
One Brick Oven Road
Fort Chester, New York

The highest honor the city of Paris can pay — the *Grande Medaille de Vermeil* — was presented to *R. C. Kopf*, Chairman of the Board of *Kobrand Corp.* of New York. The *Golden Medallion* was presented to *Rudolph* in recognition of his efforts over the past twenty-eight years in building appreciation in the United States for the great wines of France and for helping to foster cooperation between the two nations. *Rudolph* is a director of the *National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers* and a recognized gourmet.



R. C. KOPF '27
Honored in Paris



ROBERT CURTISS '27
After 10 years

After having served the last ten years as President of the *YMCA of Greater New York*, *Robert Curtiss* has been appointed to serve as chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. *Robert* is president and director of *Horace S. Ely* and *Co.*

Clifford Nobes has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology by the *General Theological Seminary* of the Episcopal church of the United States. *Reverend Nobes*, now rector of *St. Paul's Episcopal church* in *Kansas City*, was awarded the degree on the basis of "faithful and effective ministry" in such diverse places as the *Philippine Islands* and *New York*.

28

Frank H. Bowles
113 Anderson Avenue
Demarest, New Jersey

Another man has fallen for the charms of the glamorous Hungarian movie star Zsa Zsa Gabor and this time it is wealthy and handsome Herbert Hutner, industrialist, clubman and sportsman from Harrison, New York. Herbert is chairman of the board of Struthers Wells Corp., a firm which specializes in engineering and manufacturing equipment. With this added fame perhaps Herbert will have to seek the services of George Hammond, president of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., who will serve on the Editorial Advisory Board of Public Relations News.



HERBERT HUTNER '28 & BRIDE
A marriage with glamor

29

Berton J. Delmhorst
115 Broadway
New York 6, New York

On June 22nd the Newark College of Engineering announced the appointment of Dr. Joseph Joffe to head the college's department of chemical engineering. Joseph began his teaching career at NCE and before his promotion to chairman acted as NCE's director of research.

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York

On April 23rd, members of the Class of '30 held their Spring Dinner at Ferris Booth Hall. We were happy to see among the group: Jim O'Connell, Jerry Alexander, Joe Lichterman, Bill Matheus, and Harold Johnson. Al Smyth spoke eloquently on the importance of raising funds for the new gymnasium, and Lou Pettit showed slides of the '30 and '32 reunions taken at Arden House.

The chairman of the Board of Trustees of the African-American Institute announced in May the election of Arthur Krim as one of the trustees. Arthur is a director of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association, the Henry Street Settlement, the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the United States Committee for the UN.

31

Bernard Ireland
83 Park Terrace West
New York 34, New York

George Gregory, Jr., New York City Civil Service Commissioner, a Negro and a former All-American basketball player at Columbia, in a paper submitted in Washington to the Public Personnel Association, discussed the problem of equality in public employment, pointing out that the population drift to big cities has brought "a whole new set of problems inexorably working against equal opportunities for minorities."

John H. Mathis, president of the Lone Star Cement Corp., has been elected a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Bernard Ireland has accepted the job of Class Correspondent—he hopes his mailbox will be filled.

32

John W. Balquist
120 Havemeyer
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Lawrence Walsh, a member of Thomas E. Dewey's old racket-busting team, will direct an investigation of the state's liquor laws ordered by Governor Rockefeller. Perhaps he can cooperate for coverage with Peter Kihse, who has won the annual Mike Berger award for distinguished local reporting. Peter has been with *The New York Times* since 1952 as a general assignment and city staff reporter. Another reporting award has gone to Claude Witze, senior editor of *Air Force/Space Digest* magazine. He has been named to receive the nation's highest honor in the field of aviation reporting, the James J. Streb Memorial Award of the Aviation Space Writers Association. Claude won the award with an article, "Private Enterprises and the Public Interest," a study of the role of private business in designing and producing U.S. military weapon systems.

In the business world, Gavin MacBain, Chairman and President of Gristede Bros., was elected to the board of Ruberoid.



PETER KIHSE '32



CLAUDE WITZE '32

Awards for distinguished journalism

33

Richard Ferguson
18 Frances Lane
Massapequa, New York

Don Kirkham recently received Belgium's highest academic degree, "Doctor Honoris Causa," at the Royal Agricultural University in Ghent on May 7th during a convocation sponsored by the King. He was the only American to be so honored; seven others honored were Europeans. Don spoke at the convocation in Flemish, a language he had learned in '50-'51 and '57-'58 on Fulbright-Guggenheim professorships in Holland and Belgium, and gave two lectures on soil physics. He is Curtiss Distinguished Professor of Agriculture and Professor of Soils and Physics at Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.

Robert Lilley, vice-president of the Western Electric Company's new service division, was elected a director at the company's annual meeting of stockholders. The Markite Corp., of which Myron Coler is president, played an important part in the success of Mariner II's mission to scan Venus. Myron's company supplied the potentiometer that helped in correcting Mariner II's flight angle when it was more than 1,400,000 miles from earth. A potentiometer is a precision electromechanical device that converts changes in mechanical position (such as

in Mariner II's case, the rotation of a shaft) into corresponding changes in electrical voltage. This "second launching" in space enabled Mariner II to complete its rendezvous with Venus, 36 million miles from earth. Myron was also the subject of an article in the *New Yorker* recently. The article described his long-term, successful efforts in developing conferences that deal with creativity in the sciences.



DON KIRKHAM '33
Soils expert



ALFRED DREWES '34
Lead man

34

John T. Grady
19 Lee Avenue
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Hickman Price, Jr. was featured in an article in the March issue of *Fortune*. Alfred Drewes was elected executive vice-president of the National Lead Company. Alfred is a director of the American Re-insurance Co., National Starch and Chemical Corp., Titanium Metals Corp. of America and the Baker Castor Oil Co., among others.

David Mullins is the plant superintendent at Mechanics Laundry, Brighton, N.Y. But after hours he is responsible for the swimming instruction and competitive achievement of some seventy youngsters who swim in nearby Mapewood for the Western New York YMCA Swimming League.

35

Gerald R. Ferguson
200 East 16th Street
New York 16, New York

Among the eight artists who won prizes in the 66th annual exhibition of American Painting and Sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago was Ad Reinhardt, who won the Norman Wait Harris silver medal and prize for an oil, "Abstract Painting."

The New Mexico Medical Society chose Omar Legand, M.D., of Albuquerque, as their president-elect.

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

The National Academy of Sciences elected thirty-four leaders in research and teaching as members of the Academy. Among these honored men was John Moore, professor of Zoology, at Columbia and Barnard College. John is also a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History.

Adolph Surtshin is currently Associate Dean of the California College of Medicine in Los Angeles.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

The first of the Class's annual reunion dinners was held on May 23rd, at the new

Field House at Baker Field. Harry Friedman, class chairman of the '62-'63 Columbia College Fund Drive, received the Lion Award from the College for achieving the greatest improvement in the percentage of class donations and obtaining the largest amount of contributions to the fund of any class graduating in the years 1935-45.

News came that Leonard Hopkins was promoted to the position of General Credit Manager of Parke, Davis and Co.

Immodest self-reporting by class correspondent: Murray Bloom was one of the alumni honored by the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary. He was one of the sixty alumni who received Honors Medals.

Dr. George James is the new Health Commissioner for New York and takes a practical course. "In our public health field", he says, "the unexpected has to be expected and the impossible frequently happens."

38 Dick Colligan
Freeport Sulphur
161 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

The Class Directory which we were able to send out this year was quite a group enterprise. Dick Colligan spent many hours preparing questionnaires, having them sent out, and editing them. Don Schenk had it printed for us, and Herbert Rosenthal's company assisted by designing it.

On June 7-9 the Class held our 25th Anniversary Reunion at Arden House. A number of '38ers and their wives came from all over the country. Dick Davis came from Los Angeles, Ham Barry from Denver, Sy Aronson from St. Louis, and a big contingent from Florida, led by George Gage and Jesse Mehrhast. Among those who came from nearer home were: Bill Black, Alloway, N. J.; Lee Gillette, New York; Over Mahadeen, North Caldwell, N. J.; John O'Brien, Windsor, Conn.; Bill Thurston, Washington, D. C. Friday's low hanging clouds and rain made ascending Arden House's narrow road to the summit a test of auto driving skill. But the gloom was quickly dissipated by a cocktail party in front of a roaring fireplace. In the venerable tradition of the Bull Session, discussion went on until long past midnight. Sunny weather on Saturday inspired '38ers to outdoor activities. By mid-afternoon, a second contingent had begun to arrive, to join us for the Saturday night dinner and dance. After dinner we were privileged to hear Dean Carman speak and following him, '38ers showed that they too had not lost the ability to speak on their feet. Each man gave a two or three minute talk about his present activities and interests—enlivened by many flashes of humor and vivid expression. The week-end's success was due to the six-month preparation by Anniversary Chairman, Ed Schleizer. Your new alumni class president is Ed Kloth and the new class correspondent is Dick Colligan, to whom you should continue to send any bits of interesting gossip. Other notes: Bill Hance, Columbia professor of economic geography, is back in the U.S. after a 19,000 mile African auto trip. Bill and his wife drove from the Union of South Africa to Dakar. A book, of course, is now in preparation.

Armour Martin has become a member of the Wall Street law firm of Emmet, Marvin & Martin. Armour was back in army uniform during the Berlin crisis, serving on Defense Secretary MacNamara's Planning Staff.

We had an announcement that Robert Friou was elected as vice-president of The Hoover Co., internationally known manufacturers of vacuum cleaners and other electrical appliances. Robert has been with the company for a year, assisting with corporate and financial planning.



LEVINE '38, ROSENTHAL '38 & WIVES
The 25th was a success

39 Clifford Ramsdell II
535 Longview Road
South Orange, New Jersey

It was delightful to hear about the fortunes of so many classmates this time. William Taliaferro reported from the farthest point. He is now living in Kula, Maui, high up on the slopes of Haleakala, Hawaii, and is working for the Weather Bureau at the Kahului Airport.

Another classmate abroad is Roy Glickenhau in Panama. Roy is manager of the Levelev Co. He continues to do some acting with the Panama Canal Zone Theater Guild, and has performed in such plays as *Two for the Seesaw* and *A Majority of One*. Bill and Roy's nearest neighbor is Dave Perlman, Science Editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Several '39ers have been moving. Harold Zaret advises that he left government service after twenty years in September, 1961 and is with the Atlantic Division of the Aerojet General Corp. in Maryland, where he is Manager of the Administration Dept. Charles Brinkmann has moved to Chicago and is now vice-president of Automatic Retailers of America, Inc. William Whittemore, Jr. as of July '61 left advertising to become assistant to the president of Thomas B. Sutton Associates (Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance). George Hakim moved from Los Angeles to New Jersey. George is vice-president in charge of sales for the Dumont Division of Emerson Radio, Inc. in New York. Thomas Finnerty retired from the New York City Police Department after twenty-one years. George Matheus is now professor of history and associate dean for Humanities at Michigan State University.

For reports of some others: Edwin Kaufman is a partner in the prominent law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz, and Mendelsohn. Bertram Girdany, M.D., is professor of radiology at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh also is Charles Freusch, manager, Technical Development, Crucible Steel Co. of America.

We want to thank Robert Senkier, dean of Seton Hall University's school of business administration, for sending us a copy of the school's new journal, *The Journal of Business*, which he helped launch.

Seen most recently at our class luncheon in a beautiful glass-enclosed room overlooking the campus on the second floor of Ferris Booth Hall: Everett Deane, Tony

Domino, Dave Hertz, Anthony Leuzzi, Frank Robinson, Victor Wouk, Gordon Rothstein, Victor Futter.

40 Julius Impellizzeri
Essexville Corporation
630 Third Avenue
New York 17, New York

Newsweek magazine welcomed Lester Berstein to its staff as National Affairs editor. Lester was a *New York Times* correspondent at seventeen (while still on the College campus) and put in ten years on the *Times*, another ten as correspondent and editor at *Time* and also served as vice-president at NBC.

Dr. John Mundy, professor of history at Columbia, has received a Guggenheim grant to study theories of war and society in 15th-century France.

Gilbert Glaser has been promoted from associate to full professor of neurology at Yale University. His special interests in this field include epilepsy, muscle diseases, and the effects of hormones on the nervous system.

42 Victor J. Zaro
563 Walker Road
Wayne, Pennsylvania

Dr. Charles West joined the faculty of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1961 as associate professor of Christian Ethics after five years as associate director of the World Council of Churches' Ecumenical Institute. A former fraternal worker and missionary in China and Germany, Dr. West is the author of books on the Christian-Communist conflict and the mission of the church in the world. In addition to teaching at the Princeton Seminary, Charles remains an active participant in the World-wide Ecumenical Movement.

Keep Thursday, August 22nd, from 10 to 11 p.m., free to watch a show Gerald Green has filmed for the National Broadcasting Co., in Tucson, Arizona. The film is based on the writings of Joseph Wood Krutch, who narrates it, reading excerpts from his own books. Professor Krutch is well known at Columbia and Gerald is one of his old students.

Among the men who received honorary degrees at Colgate University this June was William Cole, president of Lake Forest College.

43 Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Connecticut

Elliot Sanger, Jr. has been appointed director of news programs for station WQXR in addition to his duties on the promotion staff of *The New York Times*. Walter Hokek was appointed principal of the Mary G. Clarkson Elementary School in Bayshore, Long Island.

Richard Machcinski was made a partner

Dr. Kirk & R. McCullen '43
Lion for lion



in the law firm of Zelenki & Elkland in Manhattan.

Robert McCullen of Englewood, New Jersey, the president of the Columbia Alumni of Bergen County, received the 1963 Lion Award on March 23rd at the White Birch Country Club.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York 25, New York

Joseph deCellis has recently returned from a four-and-a-half year stint in Argentina for Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., where he was general production manager and general sales manager for Pfizer Argentina. Now back in the states, he has been appointed director of operations for Knickerbocker Biologicals, a division of Pfizer which is involved in the new field of blood diagnosis products. Joseph's new address is 29 Irvine Road, Old Greenwich, Connecticut.



DICK FREUND '47
High quality man

47

Frank Iaquina
30 West 60th Street
New York 23, New York

Daniel Hoffman spent last year in England, Ireland, and France on a Research Fellowship in modern poetry from the American Council of Learned Societies. He was Visiting Poet at the University of Pennsylvania this winter and was Phi Beta Kappa at Tufts on May 8. His book, *American Poetry and Poetics*, was published last June.

Richard Freund, member of the Management Systems Development Department, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, has been selected by the American Society for Quality Control as winner of the 1963 Brumbaugh Award. This is the second time in the past three years that Richard has won the award. Richard is a member of the council of the chemical division of the American Society for Quality Control and is chairman of the division's educational committee. He has recently been named editor of the "Problems Department" of the ASQC's journal "Industrial Quality Control," and associate editor of "Technometrics," a joint publication of the ASQC and the American Statistical Association.

The new director of research for the International Business Machines Corp. is Dr. Gardiner Tucker. He will be responsible for the corporation's research activities at its Yorktown, N.Y., San Jose, Calif., and Zurich, Switzerland, laboratories. Gardner joined IBM in 1952 as a research physicist at the Watson Laboratory at Columbia University.

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

More informed about our old surroundings than we ever were, Edward Jaborski has been appointed director of Columbia University's Office of New Construction. Edward will be responsible for directing all



STEEVES '48, PROF. CASEY & LEVY '48
Class award for a great teacher

activities relating to the construction of new Columbia buildings.

Lloyd DeLamater, Dean of the American College in Paris, announced that CBS television has made a thirty-minute documentary film devoted to the college which was shown on March 21st on the CBS network. The American College was established by leaders of the American community in Europe. Students attend small discussion groups conducted by professors from leading universities and take part in a unique cultural program integrated with the academic curriculum.

Our annual class award was presented to Professor William Casey at a recent ceremony in Butler Hall by class officials Sheldon Levy, President, and John Steeves, Past President. The 15th reunion dinner, held in mid-May in midtown Manhattan, saw the largest turnout of '48ers at any reunion in class history. The committee was especially delighted to see many new faces added to the list of reunion "regulars." The dinner—first stag affair for the class in many years—included on its program the presentation of new class officers: George McKay, President; Bob Clayton, First Vice-President (Bob also served as chairman and M.C. for the reunion dinner); Ted Melnychuk, Second Vice-President; Dave Schraffenberger, Secretary; and George Vogel, Treasurer. Retiring class president Sheldon Levy delivered an encouraging report of class progress. In recognition of his extraordinary services of the past five years, Sheldon was presented with a handsome, bound photo album. Guest speakers for the evening were Al Barabas, executive director of the College Fund, Henry Coleman, director of admissions for the College, and Gene Rossides, whose credentials are well known to every member of the class. The next class get-together is scheduled for early fall—and '48ers are advised that they will find details of the affair in the next class Newsletter. Class members are also reminded that a class directory will be published late in the year. Names and addresses for all class members will automatically be included, and the directory will be distributed without charge to the entire class. To be fully represented in the directory, however, class members are urged to supply wife's name, names of children and their ages, occupation, and any other pertinent information to directory chairman John Steeves, 205 West End Avenue, New York 23, N.Y.

It was recently announced that Professor Andrew Streitwieser, Jr. has been awarded a research grant of \$50,000 from the Petroleum Research Fund administered by the American Chemical Society. Andrew is currently Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the University of California; he was selected for outstanding basic research in the petroleum field. He is also internationally known for his investigations in theoretical organic chemistry.

49

James Yiannou, M.D.
228 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

Arthur Okun, associate professor of economics at Yale University, has been appointed to a full professorship. He is an expert on short-term forecasting of general business fluctuations, and in recent years has been a staff economist with the Council of Economic Advisors (U. S. Government) and a consultant to the President's advisory committee on labor-management policy. He must have been fairly busy lately.

Edward Murray, Ph.D., has just finished writing a book entitled *Sleep and Motivation* and is doing research on family relationships and mental health. Rabbi Mordecai Halpern reports on his "family." He writes us that he is that "rare clergyman" who is "quite happy with his congregation as well as with his wife and three children." Rabbi Halpern was also quite pleased to tell us that the architect of his new sanctuary is none other than Percival Goodman, professor of architecture here at Columbia, the foremost architect of synagogues in America.

We have heard from several other authors: Robert Butler, M.D., is the co-author of a book in geriatric psychiatry called *Human Aging*. Another of Robert's new positions is member of the board of the National Ballet Co. Warren Cox, associate editor for Crowell-Collier Educational Corp. is working on a new 24-volume young people's encyclopedia. Robert Nelson, associate professor of Romance Languages at the University of Pennsylvania and the author of *The Play Within a Play: The Dramatist's Conception of His Art—Shakespeare to Anouilh* and co-editor of *Aspects of French Literature*, has a new book coming out this year entitled *Corbelle: His Heroes and Their World*. Charles Wright, associate professor of sociology, is the author of *Mass Communication and Co-author of Public Leadership and Applications of Methods of Evaluation*. James Clarke is the author of a forty-page handbook published by the International City Manager's Association, "A Suggested Code of Ethics for Municipal Officials and Employees." James is an occasional speaker and often discusses the ramifications of ethical problems for public officials. Keep up the good work! One of our most prolific authors is Albert Elsen, associate professor of art history, who published in 1960, "Rodin's Gates of Hell," in 1962, "Purposes of Art," and in 1963, "Auguste Rodin," all published by the Museum of Modern Art.

Tibor Farkas received his M.D. at Western Reserve University in 1960 and his Ph.D. in anatomy from that same institution in 1962. Presently he is an N.I.H. Post-Doctoral Fellow in Ophthalmology. Calvin Kunin, M.D. associate professor of Preventive Medicine and Medicine at the University of Virginia tells us that he was most pleased to meet a bearded Dr. Francis Ryan with his lovely wife at the VIII International Congress of Microbiology in Montreal last summer. Joseph Karas, M.D. is director of the Poison Control Center for the state of Rhode Island. Dr. Joseph Cutri has been promoted to assistant professor at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. His research efforts include the clinical evaluation of psychic drugs.

Other news, after all those medical men: Alex Janulis has recently moved from Johnson City, Tennessee to Punta Gorda to enter in private business. His next move, he says, will be to the Far West. Robert

Coykendall was appointed a New York State Workmen's Compensation Referee in October, 1961. Campbell Dewey is a member of the Executive Committee for the Metropolitan Chapter, American Society of Safety Engineers and a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Safety Council's 33rd Annual Convention and Exposition. John Kunkel has resigned from Blair and Co., Inc. where he was a personnel specialist for them and has joined Anthony Kane as a Placement Manager. He handles accounting, commercial and management positions. Dr. Ralph Perhac is a research geochemist with Humble Oil. Ralph is an alumni interviewer for the Houston area for, and I quote, "perspective freshmen." He is also quite active as Red Cross Water Safety Instructor. Major Donald Crutchley is presently finishing a tour as assistant C-3 XIII U. S. Army Corps prior to reporting to the University of Pittsburgh to commence work for a masters degree in international relations.

Last but not least, Jim Yiannou is the new class correspondent for '49. He hopes the "Forty-Niners" will send him all news that the rest of the class is always interested in knowing. A short note will be welcome if it cannot be longer. Let's hear from everyone with something!

50

Ricardo Yarwood
511 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Among the record attendees at Dean's Day on Campus were Dr. James Garofalo, Ashbel Green III, Leonard Kliegman, Mario Palmieri, and Ricardo Yarwood.

Ash has long been among that growing number of class members in the editing and publishing field. He is a general editor of fiction and non-fiction at Prentice-Hall and holds a master's in history from Columbia. Stephen Dunn, a frequent contributor to the *Columbia Forum*, serves as editor of *Soviet Anthropology and Archaeology*, a journal of translations from the Russian, and still resides near the campus with his wife, Ethel, a prolific writer in her own right. Daniel O'Keefe is an associate editor in the Educational Division of *The Reader's Digest*, was Phi Beta Kappa on campus, and studied at Oxford University on a Rotary International Fellowship.

Norman Dorsen and Norman Podhoretz were much in the public eye during past weeks. Lawyer Norm appeared as a panelist on *Open Mind* discussing the Supreme Court Prayer Decision and was engaged by the Civil Liberties Union, vainly seeking a stay in the execution of a convicted murderer who scathingly declined assistance. Norm still teaches at New York University Law School and heads its Civil Rights Unit. Editor Norm appeared on *Open End* in connection with a program devoted to exploring the effect of increased postal rates on magazine subscriptions. He is editor of *Commentary*, authored several articles that were widely reported in the press, and resides near the Columbia campus. William Giles, as editor of the *National Observer*, came up from Silver Spring, Md. to receive one of the 50th Anniversary Honors Medals struck in celebration of a completed half century by the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

Attorney Ben Brown has his office in Lindenhurst, Long Island and strove mightily as chairman of the cocktail party last November 3rd when the fine victory over Cornell, in the slop, was not matched by an equally fine turnout in the Gould Boat-

house. The weather was absolutely beastly and, no doubt, affected the attendance. Jim Garofalo has gone into the private practice of medicine in West Caldwell, N. J. but still has scheduled some of his precious time to serve as class chairman of the 12th Columbia College Fund. At the Long Island Columbia alumni party, the class was represented by Jack and Mary Dimmick, Andrew Esposito and Dr. Frank Miller. Jack recently returned from a round trip assignment aboard the liner United States, visiting Southampton, Le Havre, and Bremerhaven as he completed a survey in connection with his duties at Economics Labs, Inc.

Andy Esposito is registrar of C. W. Post College and lives in Plainville, L. I. Frank is practically a neighbor over in Syosset and is chief of Urology at Central General Hospital in Plainville and chief attending Urologist at the New York Veteran's Hospital.

At the other end of the medical spectrum, there is a great concentration of men of '50. F. Theodore Reid is chief of the Michael Reese Psychiatric Service of the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute. Ted is also an instructor at the Northwestern University Medical School. Earl Patterson is assistant superintendent of Undercliff Hospital in Meriden, Conn., and also engages in private psychiatric practice, half-time. Herbert Bocklan, J. Alfred Cannon, and Roger Ducolain are also laboring in the psychiatric vineyard. Herb lives in Hermitage, Tenn. and is a psychiatric resident in charge of the adult ward at Vanderbilt Hospital. Al, out in Los Angeles, is head of the Emergency Admissions Department of UCLA Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, and teaches in the School of Medicine. Roger has settled down as a research associate and is attending neurologist at P&S after service as a captain and Chief of the Neurology Service at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

The International Business Machines Corporation has announced the promotion of Albert Babbitt, Sr. to Senior Mathematician, Telecommunications Systems Department, Communications Systems.

The class meetings, of late, have been productive and response to the recent newsletter is anxiously awaited for a result of the balloting on the proposed constitution. Also, if a goodly number of class directory questionnaires are returned, a class directory will be authorized.

Jim Garofalo and Len Kliegman as chairman and vice-chairman respectively, of the Class's 12th Columbia College Fund Committee have set a goal of \$10,000 from 300 donors. They met with some members of the committee at two organizational meetings to make assignments and plot strategy for this recurring, worthwhile activity. As of April 30th, the class had twenty-eight donors for \$1,310 and obviously your cooperation is needed to reach their goal.

Al Schmitt as chairman, reports that his class committee for the Gymnasium Building Fund is in the process of being formed and so far includes Walt Laske, Bob Lorenz, Mario Palmieri, Bob Socias, Walt Smith, Honest John Uhler, Jim Ward, Ray Annino, Al Cannon, Jack Noonan, Mike Loeb, and Ric Yarwood. Completion of the expected twenty-man committee for this capital fund campaign is hoped for in the near future.

The next newsletter will be mailed right after Labor Day with detailed information about the constitution, plans for Homecoming on October 5th, and the cocktail party on November 16th at the Gould Boathouse after the Penn game. Until further notice, the class meetings will continue to be held

on the second Wednesday of each month at the Columbia University Club. The 15th Reunion in 1965 is receiving increasing attention and, hopefully, advantage can be taken of the fortuitous presence of the second year of the New York World's Fair. We are especially hopeful of attracting some out-of-towners who may be planning to visit New York in connection with the Fair and could celebrate their fifteenth year away from the campus at the same time.

A. SULZBERGER '51
New president



George C. Keller
309 West 103rd Street
New York 25, New York

We received a long and welcome letter from the Reverend Florent Dumont. He included an invitation to attend his ordination in Litchfield, Connecticut. George Whipple, usually an amiable and sometimes a sassy young man, used to do public relations for *Ladies Home Journal*. He is handling a similar job, but now as a vice-president at Benton & Bowles. Bill Foster crawled out of the woodwork to appear at the '51 Class Holiday Party. Bill is with Reynolds Aluminum and lives with his wife, Connie, in Huntington, Long Island. Sam Haines has been transferred by National Biscuit to Paris, France, in order to direct marketing for the company's European operations. Bob Flynn has left school teaching to join the Value Line Organization. He will be predicting the course of the stock. Ed Purcell is a partner in Shields & Company. Arthur Thomas is presently a chemical engineer in Research and Development at the Standard Ultramarine and Color Company in Huntington, West Virginia. Arthur has recently published a book entitled *Phthalocyanine Compounds*. Gene Corliss writes us that after twelve years of wandering with the Army and internships he's finally settling down permanently. He will be practicing plastic and reconstructive surgery in Wellesley, Mass., combining teaching with a private practice. He would love to hear from any classmates in the New England area. Bill Grote is now Manager of Federated Electronics, Inc., a division of Federated Purchaser, Inc. Bill is living in Washington. James Blundell, Jr. has been appointed buyer of lamps and shades and pictures and mirrors at J. C. Penney Co. James has in his time served as assistant buyer of piece goods, underwear and women's sweaters. Victor Barnouw is taking a year's sabbatical from the University of Wisconsin to go abroad. Arthur Sulzberger was elected president and publisher of *The New York Times* at the death of its former publisher. He is a grandson of the man who originally purchased the *Times*, and since his graduation from the College and service in the Marine Corps has been working as a journalist. Thomas Powers has been transferred by the Polymer Corp. to California. Tom is helping both the College Fund Drive and Gym Drive Committees. James McNallen of American Petroleum Institute was elected Treasurer of the New York University Graduate School of Business Alumni. Jim

has been a director of the Association for the past three years. Frank Smith received his M.B.A. from New York University this June. Lester Tanzer is busy on another book entitled *Men of Science*.

Don Holden is in Europe now and will be there with his family for several months completing writing assignments. Don just left *Fortune* magazine as an art consultant. Jerome Botkin, M.D. is with Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco. He would be happy to hear from classmates passing through the Golden Gate City. We heard that Peter DeBlasio has formed a new law partnership in New York City named Kramer, Dellof, Duran and DeBlasio.

We have lost a number of souls. Has anyone heard from Klaus Bron, formerly of Menlo Park, California, or our Marine, Ollie van der Berg?

Scott Bonds and Jim McAllen as co-chairmen for the next class fund drive have been going hot and heavy in setting up a regional organization for our class. Jim toured the Pacific Coast states in early June and spoke to a number of '51ers who enthusiastically agreed to help. Among those Jim contacted were: attorney Tom Withcombe, Tom Powers, obstetrician Ernest Petruho, Warren Dugert, sales representative with National Can Corp., and William Mortland.

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Theodore Yopalian has been promoted to territorial head underwriter at Mutual of New York's home office in New York City. He will be in charge of underwriting in the life and health insurance company's Western region.

Ted Diamond has been appointed director of the Coney Island Area Services Project of the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board. This program, administered by the Bureau of Neighborhood Conservation, attempts to stabilize and then improve communities by closely coordinating the work of the City's inspection and social service agencies at the local level. Another civil servant, Dr. Robert Howard, is doing theoretical studies of diffusion kinetics in crystals for the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

The class's annual dinner meeting was held on June 13th at Luchow's. The prominent item on the agenda was a discussion of what the class should do by way of participation in next fall's homecoming reunion.

53

David A. Nass
305 Ashland Avenue
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

Ken Heyman, Magnum photographer, is currently in a photographic show at the Museum of Modern Art entitled "Five Unrelated Photographers." Albert Arking is a physicist with NASA's Institute for space studies. He was in Europe for five weeks last summer to give some lectures, but mostly for vacation. Elliot Brebner is an assistant mathematician for Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology in computer sciences. He is interested in other '53ers in the Chicago area. Dick Conington was elected assistant vice-president of both the Citizens Trust Company and Citizens Savings Bank. Providence, R.I. Charles Goldman will be farther afield. He is an attorney for the Agency for International Development (State De-

partment) as a Regional Legal Advisor. He reported that he is leaving for New Delhi for two years as legal advisor to the AID mission in India, Nepal and Ceylon. If you are going to Rochester, Ronald Kuasman, D.D.S. will be glad to see you. Julius Ross is now at NBC in Financial Analysis. Richard O'Neil, M.D. and his wife have found that the Far West has grown on them and they are now in Oceanside, California instead of New York. Julian Sheddowsky is an assistant professor of Chemistry at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh. Julian spent last summer at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Marius Valsamis will also spend some time in government labs. He is an M.D. with a National Institute of Health fellowship.

54

Lawrence A. Korbin
365 West End Avenue
New York 24, New York

Captain John Garrison, of Patterson, N. Y. is returning to Westover Air Force Base following his graduation from the USAF instrument pilot instructor course here. John received eight weeks of advance training covering navigational aids, flight instruments and fundamentals of instrument instruction. He is now qualified for duty as a flight examiner of supervisors of instrument flight training programs. James Hays of Belmont, Mass., was elected a Junior Fellow of Harvard University's Society of Fellows. James received his to study geology. He is now a graduate student at Harvard. Richard Moose, a U.S. Foreign Service Officer from Arkansas, recently returned from Cameroon, a newly independent nation situated on the West Coast of tropical Africa. While in Cameroon, Richard served as an administrative officer whose principal task was to prepare working and living arrangements for additional personnel who would be arriving to complement the staff of the newly opened American Embassy. Richard recalls with good humor the frustrations of trying to carry out his assignment. Michael Brinizer has resigned from the house counsel of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and taken a job with Cullen and Dykman, Esquires, attorneys in that borough. David Williams is now teaching at Windham College where he is conductor of the Windham College Orchestra and Director of the College's Community Chorus. Avrom Fleishman of Hempstead, N. Y. has just received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins. His thesis dealt with Joseph Conrad's politics.



RICHARD MOOSE '54
Back from Africa

55

Calvin B. T. Lee
206 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Stanley B. Lubman has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for a three-year training program for specialization in Communist Chinese Law. Stan, who is assistant director of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund at the Columbia Law School, studied comparative law in Paris for a year, and is now busy learning Russian. He ex-

pects to begin his studies of modern written Chinese, modern written traditional Chinese, and spoken Mandarin in September.

The welcome mat is out to our classmates in Karachi. Richard Benedick, as Planning Advisor with the U.S. economic mission, and his wife Hildegard have become residents of Karachi. Any Columbia friends who are passing through are invited to stop in for a visit. After receiving his doctorate in international finance from Harvard, Richard is now working in Karachi on a wide range of economic development issues and problems, looking at industries and analyzing industrial development policies. His work has taken him from Iran to Pakistan, visiting Lahore, the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Peshawar and Khyber Pass), and up to the Hindu Kush and Himalayas. Richard's address is USAID, APO 271, New York, New York. Paul Jensen, after spending time serving in the Presbyterian ministry in New York and then working at various jobs in California, has decided to attend UCLA. He hopes to be teaching English by the fall of 1964. Along with his studies, he will continue his short story writing and his work with *Coastlines*, a Los Angeles literary magazine.

56

Lee Seidler
54 West 16th Street
New York 11, New York

Two class members received advanced degrees from Johns Hopkins this June. One was Kenneth Keller, who earned a Master of Science in Engineering, the other was George Hidy, now a Doctor of Engineering. Charles Grace is a Captain in the Air Force, on duty at Tan Son Nhut Airfield as part of the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group aiding the Armed Forces of Viet Nam.

As members of the class will soon learn from the next newsletter, new officers who live in the New York City area have volunteered to assume leadership of the class. They are Lee Seidler, John Garnjost, Steve Easton, Socrates Nichols and Len Wolfe. Lee, President of the class, reports that several activities have been planned which the newsletter will say more about. President Emeritus Newton Frolich, now president of the Columbia College Club of Washington, sends his best wishes.

57

Donald E. Clarick
922 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, New Jersey

George Reisman is now teaching economics at Windham College. George is the author of numerous articles in economic journals in addition to his translations of Ludwig Von Mises' *Grundprobleme der Nationalökonomie* and Heinrich Richert's *Kulturwissenschaften und Naturwissenschaften*. Ivan Gold has won a Guggenheim award for the purpose of continuing his fiction writing.

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John F. Mahoney II
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

The class has a new slate of officers for the next five years. Our new president is Frank Safran, who has been doing an extremely skillful job as Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association. Marshall Front, indefatigable Fund Chairman, is vice-president. Secretary is Ron Szczapkowski and Treasurer is Ralph Lowenbach, and historian is Jack

Mahoney. Item: Jack Mahoney (who, in case you missed the master of this magazine, is assistant editor of *Columbia College Today*) is the new class correspondent, and your news notes should now be sent to him at the above address. We owe Howie Orlin a vote of thanks for his genuinely dedicated work in the past.

The class picnic was held at the Nevins Estate on June 9th, and the twenty-five or so members of the class who attended had a thoroughly pleasant time. We anticipate a vast throng at our fifth alumni homecoming on October 5th, the Princeton game, when we will fly our class flag for the first time. Further information about the reunion and the traditional bacchanal after the game will be sent to you in August or September.

The number of lawyers, doctors, medical interns, and Ph.D.'s in the class is truly staggering, both statistically and in terms of the effort involved to list them all. Rather than string together 300 names, which would be about as interesting to read as a telephone book, we propose two solutions, one of which is definite; the other will depend on the class's reaction. In early fall we will send out an ingratiating, readable newsletter describing the private lives of all members of the class. The second proposal is to publish a class directory. Each member of the class will be listed with his address, telephone number, marital status, offspring, occupation, and other interesting, informative and edifying facts. If the class questionnaire is buried somewhere on your desk, please resurrect it and fill it in. It should be mailed to Jack Mahoney. The fall newsletter will include a questionnaire for those who have not sent one in. If a questionnaire is not received from you we will simply list your name and last address on record in the directory.

Leaving such mundane matters, we want to share a charming letter and a gracious invitation from George (Jorge) *Campabadal* who has returned to his native Costa Rica and is general manager of the *Agencia Pan Americana de Viajes*, a travel agency in San Jose. "If any classmates by any miracle end up in, or merely stop by, Costa Rica, they will be treated to VIP service, which can include a sightseeing tour of an active volcano, the city and its tourist attractions, and also lunch and drinks from your truly . . . I do hope there will be some takers." Jorge's address is P.O. Box 4016, San Jose, Costa Rica. (Surface mail can take up to three months to arrive.) South of the border, anyone?

There are a number of classmates who have wandered out of the groves of Academe. Joe *Fandino* is a third secretary and Vice Consul for the Foreign Service, and expects to be assigned to Guyaquil, Ecuador in the near future. Two Pauls—*Freireich* and *Lecine*—are newspaper reporters, the former for the *Newark News*, the latter for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Walt *Romanchek* is now in Naples with the Navy doing staff duty for NATO. Fred *Ehrman*, a member of the firm of Shufro, Rose, and Meyer, writes that he visited Morris *Amity* in Naples, where Morris is with the Foreign Service. The latest stir is out for any '58ers passing through Italy. Morris writes: his address is 71 Via Manzoni, Bldg. B., Apt. 20. Gene *Walner* and his wife live in Fort Lee, N.J. Gene is an Industrial Engineer working for Prentice-Hall as Senior Methods Supervisor. Ted *Trainer* is a copywriter for Smith and Gordon. Ralph *Stephens* is living in London. He is a stockbroker with Hayden, Stone & Co. and has done some extensive travelling through Europe. Frank *Shorlik* and his wife Donna Lee are living in

Denver, where Frank is executive secretary for the Voice of Youth, a youth leadership training organization. Al *Ruocchio* is an associate engineer with IBM. Ed *Loisides* and wife Carol live in Poughkeepsie where Ed also is an associate engineer with IBM. George *Pappas* is another member of the IBM staff—back in George's home town of Hammond, Indiana, however. Barry *Owen* is District Manager for Continental Casualty Company in Syracuse. Denny *Mitchell* lives in Mobile, Alabama. Denny is a sales representative for a wholesale metals warehouse. Rudy *Milkey*, coincidentally enough, is with Milkey Company in Ridgewood, N.Y.

59

Louis Kushnick
1 Sylvan Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

William *Deely* of New York is a member of the graduating class at Cornell and has received his internship appointment. He will serve his internship at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va. Robert *Giambelli* received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Albany Medical College of Union University. Robert will also begin an internship appointment and will be at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.

Two publications have been taken over by members of '59. Richard *Merrill* was recently elected editor-in-chief of the *Columbia Law Review*. Don *Brown* is editing and publishing the *7th Street Notebook* and operating a Greenwich Village shop specializing in African works of art. A fellow entrepreneur is Steve *Pepper*, of *Cue Magazine* fame, who is the owner of the Friendly Art Store.

RICHARD MERRILL '59
Law Review Editor



Louis *Kushnick* is an assistant instructor at Yale in the Political Science Department and a dissertation away from a Ph.D. Les *Jones* plunged into practice after graduating from Harvard Law School by forming a partnership of his own, Ruyman, Hilbrecht and Jones. Dudley *Ferrari* has received a Doctor of Medicine degree from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. He will intern at Pratt Clinic, New England Medical Center, in Boston. Richard *Felder* was graduated from the Financial Management Development Program of Raytheon Company. The program consists of four on-the-job development assignments which trains skilled future financial managers for Raytheon.

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Rene Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York 24, New York

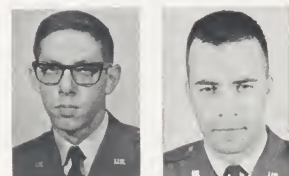
Karl *Donfried* has stayed in the City. He will be the Associate Pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Advent. Jack *Rosenthal*, now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a six-month reservist, is undergoing training as a member of a 105 mm. Howitzer gun crew. Uncle Sam also trained Private *Orlen Fox*, a squad leader with Company P, Fourth Training

Regiment, who received the Infantry Trainee of the Week Award at Fort Dix.

Ed *Blake* is working for Realités in America, in circulation promotion and sales. Norm *Lane* will be clerking for Thurgood Marshall next year. Joe *Romanelli* is working for the United States Consulate General in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. Unlike some other diplomats he finds working conditions extremely congenial. Bill *Molloy* has a new job with Physicians Products Co., Inc., of Petersburg, Va. After undergoing a short training program in Virginia, Bill is back selling in the Big City. From Buffalo, Steve *Scheiber* wrote the following: "I was recently awarded a summer fellowship from the cardiovascular training grant to do clinical research in chronic kidney disease with Dr. John Boylan at the Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo." It looks like a busy and interesting summer for him. Bob *Abrams* and Marty *Pincus* graduated this June from New York University Law School. Both had the distinction of having their senior law notes published in the N.Y.U. Intra-mural Law Review. Also graduating from N.Y.U. Law is Av *Weisberger*, who will be an assistant D.A. in District Attorney Hogan's office, following a stint in the Army. Nathan *Gross* received his Ph.D. in French from Johns Hopkins. It is believed that he is the youngest person in the school's history to receive this degree. Nathan also was honored this year by having a paper published ("Racine in Socks") in *Modern Language Arts*. He will be an instructor in French at Columbia this fall.

Our class is the leader so far in the 12th Annual College Fund Drive. Under the aggressive chairmanship of Dick *Friedlander*, and with a solid corps of committeemen working diligently, 1961 is battling to stay ahead of the pack in numbers giving. A new innovation is the "Class Donor" idea, by which any classmate who donates \$25 or more becomes a "Class Donor" and receives a special card of recognition. The idea has been very successful, with thirty men already in the fold.

The class picnic, held in June, was another pleasant get-together of classmates and wives or dates. This year we joined up with the Class of '58, '59, '61, and '62 for a thoroughly enjoyable day at the Nevins Estate. Despite the pressures of year-end exams, lawboards, etc., fun was the order of the day.



M. JOZOFF '61 V. CHIARELLO '61
Lieutenants with honors

Have you moved?

Notify the College Alumni Association
Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University
of your new address

61

Robert Juceam
810 New Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

The Air Force has claimed two of our classmates. Vincent *Chiarello* of Brooklyn has been commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from Officer Training School in Texas. Vincent was selected for the training course through competitive examinations with other college graduates. He is being re-assigned to a unit of the USAF in Europe as a missile launch officer. John *Harvey* has joined the Air National Guard. John hopes to be back in the East by the end of the year for a visit.

Several of our classmates have gotten a good start toward careers in law. Michael *King*, now at Columbia Law School, just completed a year working under a grant from the Barney Jaffin Foundation for work in socio-legal research. Allen *Breslow*, also at Columbia, following in his fine "Spectator" tradition, has recently been elected Editor-in-Chief of the *Law School News*, the nation's oldest Law School newspaper. Two Columbia '61ers at the Columbia Law School have been elected to the *Law Review*. They are Arnie *Chase* and Richard *Horowitz*. Richard *Hall* recently had his brief selected as the best brief in the Harland Fisk Stone Moot Court Competition. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black presided over the oral argument at the finals of the Stone competition at the Columbia Law School. Martin *Kaplan*, finishing his second year at Harvard Law, has proven that the law student's life CAN be fun. Last summer Martin ventured out in the world of Fuller Brush salesmen. This summer the Kaplans will reap the profits by touring Europe. Franklin *Bonem*, Root Tilden Scholar at New York University School of Law, has been working weekly with the Queens District Attorney's Office. During the summer, he will be on the staff of the Attorney General in New York's Southern District of the Second Circuit. Frank has just recently been awarded a fellowship to do work in the area of Civil Rights.

We heard from one lone banker, Nevins *Baxter*. He received a Harold Stonier Fellowship from the American Bankers Association to continue his doctoral work in banking and finance.

The most famed class member, J. Roger *Davis*, under contract with Warner Brothers, has been acting in *The Gallant Men*, a situation war drama aired weekly in New York over ABC on Saturday nights at 7:30 p.m. In his latest starring role (the various members of his platoon rotate leading roles) he managed to capture an enemy general. When will Rog be promoted? Three class members are happily at home with their Alma Mater. The *Zamoff* brothers, Barry and Richard, are both completing a year of teaching as instructors in statistics at Columbia College. Bob *Juceam* has been selected as Head Resident for New Hall next year and has recently completed a year as a reader in history in the College. Malcolm *Jozoff* was honored as a distinguished graduate when he received his commission as a second lieutenant at the U.S. Air Force Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base in June. He will be assigned to a permanent base for duty as an intelligence officer. Among eight young men who won 1963 Student Composers Awards from Broadcast Music, Inc. was Charles *Wuorinen*.

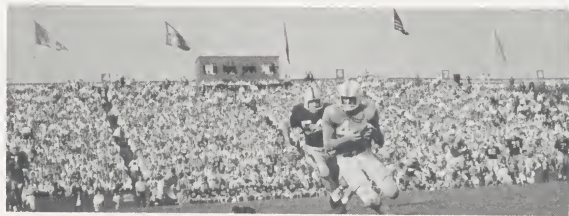
David *Blitcker*, the former Student Board president, is working in a Negro law office in Montgomery, Alabama, this summer, and has been in the thick of the racial dispute.



HOMECOMING

Saturday, October 5

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON





WITHIN THE NEXT DECADE a man will probably travel 240,000 miles to explore the moon, and perhaps before the turn of the century other men will visit and study planets many millions of miles distant. Ironically, what men are not likely to do at any time in the foreseeable future is explore in person a region that is only a few miles from where you sit as you read this article. That region, which probably has a greater effect upon the human race

than all of the solar system except the sun, is the deep portion of the earth's interior.

At present, we have no way at all of exploring our planet directly more than a few miles below our feet. The deepest hole that men have drilled so far is the West Texas well, which went down 25,340 feet, or almost five miles. Since the center of the earth is 4000 miles down, we literally are not certain about most of the contents of the earth we stand on. We know frustrat-

ingly little about the structure, composition, and history of the earth.

Although we are not likely, without a major breakthrough, to drill into the earth to a depth of more than 20 miles in the next century, geophysicists have been able to devise instruments and techniques that enable us to infer a limited yet highly valuable amount of information about the interior of the planet we live on. Among these are the study of seismic, or earthquake, waves, the measurement of heat flow

About the Earth Under Our Feet

by JACK OLIVER '47

and gravity with special emphasis on the variations of these quantities from place to place, the observations of the magnetic field and its variations, the study of solid earth tides (the earth swells and contracts six inches about every 12 hours), and the use of certain astronomical data.

The most fruitful of these approaches has been the study of seismic waves, as detected by seismographs, the use of which was developed by Englishmen Sir James Ewing and John

Milne in the 1890's. Seismic waves, generated by natural earthquakes or man-made nuclear explosions, travel from the surface of the earth to its deepest portions and then return to the surface, bearing information, via a study of their velocity, about the density and elastic properties of the materials through which they have travelled. Since there are about 500 seismograph stations at various points on the surface of the earth and nearly 1,000,000 earthquakes of widely di-

verse magnitude each year, we have been able to make increasingly educated guesses about the structure and composition of our planet.

AS A RESULT of these seismological investigations, what do we know today about the earth's interior? We know that the planet is composed of three major zones of materials. The uppermost zone—the one with which we are most familiar—varies in thickness from 6 to 40 miles and is called

the earth's *crust*. Undereath the crust, extending down 1800 miles, and comprising 84 per cent of the total volume of the planet, is the middle zone, called the *mantle*. Below the mantle, at the heart of the planet, is the third zone, called the *core*, which has a radius of 2160 miles.

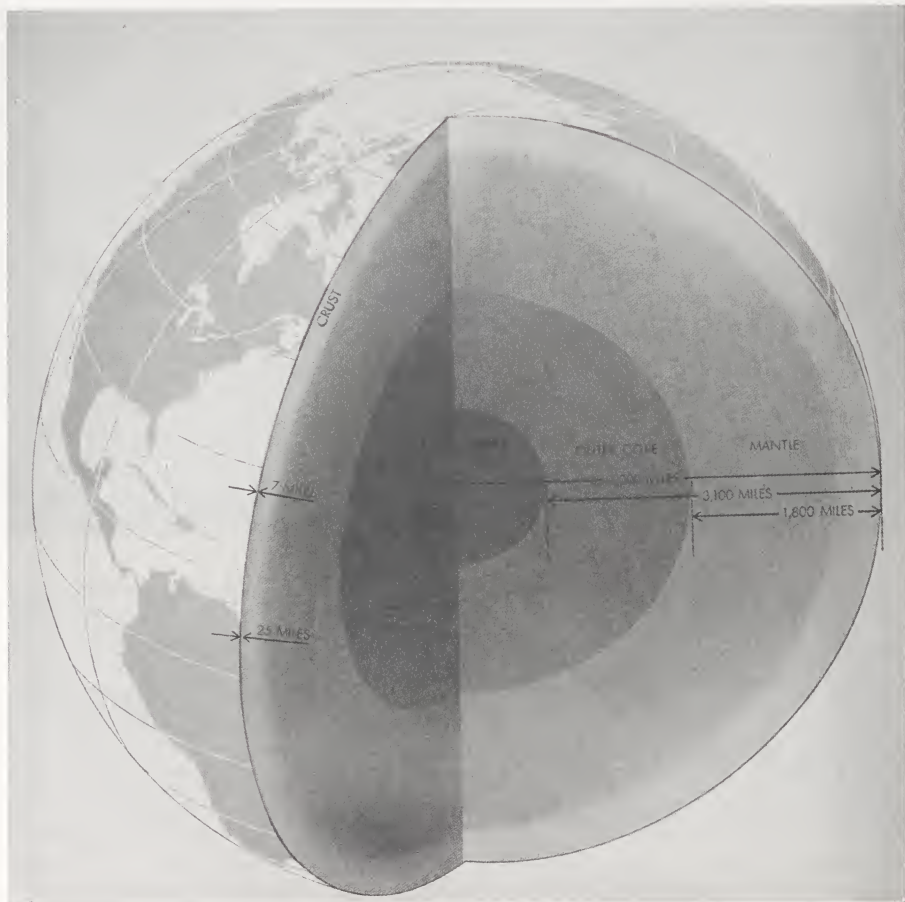
Both the mantle and the core can be divided for convenience into two sub-zones. Thus, the 1800-mile-thick mantle may be split into an *upper mantle* which is about 400 miles thick, and a *lower mantle* which is 1400 miles thick; and the core may be divided into an *outer core* about 1360 miles thick

and an *inner core* of 800 miles.

I must point out that our knowledge of both the mantle and the core is far from complete, and our suppositions about the structure and composition of the earth's interior are constantly being modified by new geophysical information. An example is our knowledge of the earth's core. We did not even know there was a core until Emil Wiechert of Germany suggested it, partly on the basis of some seismic evidence, at the turn of the century. His suggestion was confirmed by other seismic wave data, which also hinted that a large part of the core may be liquid. A certain type

of seismic wave which requires a solid medium in which to propagate was never observed to travel through this portion of the earth. The dimensions of the core were determined in Germany in 1914 by the late Beno Gutenberg, who was to become the dean of American seismologists. Then, in 1936, Miss Inge Lehmann of Denmark, who is presently at Columbia's Lamont Geological Observatory, pointed out that certain seismic waves could only be explained if there were a small core within the main core. Miss Lehmann's contention is now firmly established, but whether the inner core is liquid

A GEOLOGIST'S DRAWING OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR
Straight through to China



like the outer core or solid has not been definitely determined. This is a major problem which seismologists are most anxious to solve.

Another example of the tentativeness of our knowledge about the earth is illustrated by the new findings about the mantle. For years geophysicists believed that seismic velocities increased regularly with depth in the upper mantle, although at a rate different from that of the lower mantle. Now, new evidence, some of it initiated by the scientists and graduate students at Columbia's Lamont Geological Observatory, indicates that this is not the case. A new "low velocity zone," where the velocities are lower than those directly above the zone seems to have been discovered through a range of depths centered at about 150 miles below the top of the upper mantle. The significance of this anomaly is not yet well understood.

There are, in fact, many observations about the earth's interior which are not well understood. Presently, geology is in the adventurous state of uncovering many new facts, like some other branches of science—particle physics for example. While geologists keep hoping to uncover clues which will lead to theories that can unite all the facts, they have not yet been able to construct a grand conception which explains many pieces of experimental data. The geological situation contrasts with the biochemical one described by Columbia zoologist Francis Ryan in the Fall 1962 issue of *Columbia College Today*, where a new hypothesis about the structure of the DNA molecule suddenly explained a plethora of accumulated observational data.

WE KNOW OTHER THINGS about the earth's interior. Between each of the three zones there are *discontinuities*, where the physical properties of the materials undergo marked change. We know about these because the seismic velocities, which increase gradually with the depth within the earth, show abrupt transitions at these boundaries where the zones meet. The discontinuity between the upper mantle and the crust has a name, the Mohorovicic discontinuity, or "Moho," after Andrija Mohorovicic, the Croatian seismologist who discovered it in 1910.

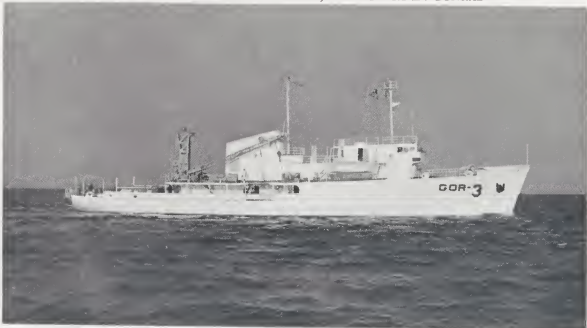
We also know that beyond the depth of a few feet the earth gets hotter



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Drawing the Earth's profile

VEMA'S 1963-MODEL COMPANION, THE ROBERT D. CONRAD



with distance from the surface. Readings from inside deep holes and mines tell us that, for the crust, the temperature increases at an average rate of about 16 degrees Fahrenheit per 1000 feet. Lava temperatures taken inside volcano craters usually measure over 2000 degrees Fahrenheit, the pre-

sumed temperature of the earth 25 miles down.

This raises the long-contested, and still unanswered question of the exact composition of the materials in the fiercely hot interior. Many earth scientists think that the core is made up primarily of metallic iron, possibly in

In 1949 a 43-year-old Columbia geology professor, Dr. Maurice Ewing, set out with six graduate students to convert a 125-acre estate in Palisades, N.Y. into headquarters for the University's Geology Department. The property had just been given to Columbia by Mrs. Thomas Lamont. It was an ideal site for operating sensitive recording instruments which could not be used on the Morningside Heights campus because of urban interferences. Working tirelessly, Ewing and his small group of assistants turned the main residence into laboratories, the greenhouses into instrument shops, and the garages into storage houses for sea-bottom samples. Today, Columbia's Lamont Geological Observatory is a complex of over 20 buildings—with four large new laboratories planned—and is the world's leading center for geological research. Its 300 scientists, students and technicians have extended their work into such fields as marine biology, geochemistry, and geophysics. The Observatory also monitors a network of seismograph stations cooperatively with local scientists in 16 countries.

In addition to his leadership at the Observatory, Dr. Ewing, now Higgins Professor of Geology, still heads an annual oceanographic expedition of scientists to gather data. He is internationally known as the first scientist to take seismic measurements in the open sea, work which is the basis of Project Mohole. A graduate of Rice Institute, he received the Vetlesen Prize, "the Nobel Prize of the earth sciences," in 1960.



both liquid and solid forms, but of a sort different from liquid and solid forms on the surface. And they suppose that most of the mantle is made up of an iron-magnesium silicate rock similar to surface rocks such as dunite or peridotite. Some other scientists have different ideas. Each scientist, however, is willing to admit that his hypothesis is subject to question and in need of greater substantiation.

IN 1960, ENCOURAGED by the results of the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, with Soviet scientist Vladimir Belousov as its president, proposed a large-scale international attempt to reduce our ignorance about at least part of the earth's interior, the more accessible upper mantle. In 1962 the Union approved of plans to inaugurate such a project, and now earth scientists in various nations are intensifying their researches.

The United States already has a number of projects underway, the most well-known of which is the so-called Moho or Mohole Project. This enterprise plans to bore into the earth at a place where the crust is very thin to reach the Mohorovicic discontinuity. The boring will probably be done in a few years at some point beneath the ocean, because it is under ocean floors that the crust is thinnest. (One favored site is a spot 100 miles north of Puerto Rico where the crust is only six miles thick.) Project Mohole will require a number of engineering advances because the boring must be made into the sea bed from a floating ship, using a longer drill stem than ever before, and going through both three miles of water and three miles of tough, hot rock below. (The crust includes the earth's waters.)

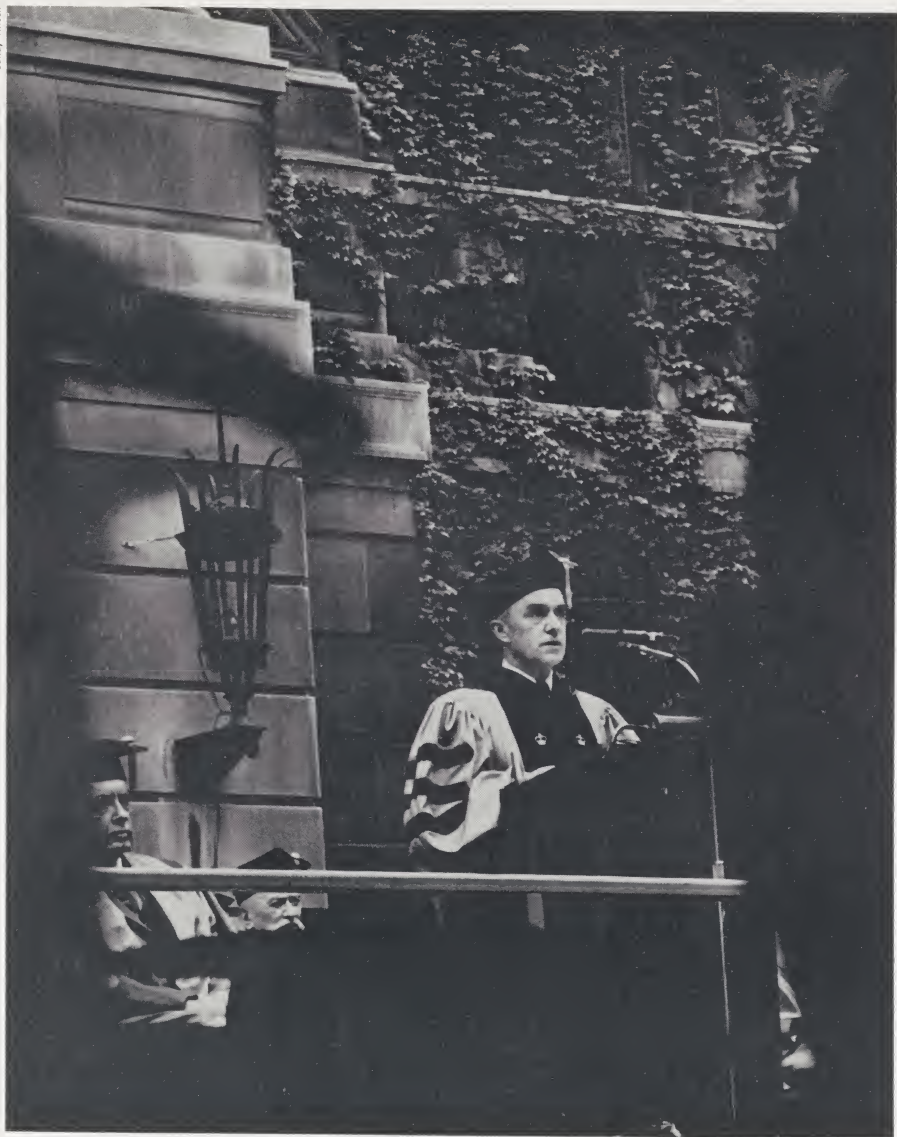
The Mohole Project could produce immensely valuable geophysical, geochemical, biological, and paleontological results, as well as being the most dramatic and large-scale geological venture ever carried out. If it yielded more information about the upper mantle it would help all mankind, for it is the upper mantle where the processes originate that build our mountains, shape our continents and ocean basins, cause volcanos and destructive earthquakes, and produce and concei-

trate our mineral resources. The project may not only satisfy some of our intellectual curiosity, but also furnish a key to greater prosperity and safety for all men.

But the Mohole Project will drill only six miles into the earth. Six miles! The radius of the earth is 4000 miles. The science of geology, the exploration of the earth under our feet, still has a long way to go.



JACK ERTL OLIVER is one of the nation's leading seismologists. A native of Massillon, Ohio, he came to the College as a pre-engineering student in 1941, only to be drafted into military service from 1943 to 1946. At Columbia, where he has been a crack football tackle, he became interested in pure physics, and after graduation from the College in 1947 he stayed at Columbia to do graduate work in that subject. In the summers he began working with Dr. Maurice Ewing, the director of Columbia's Lamont Geological Laboratory, doing atmospheric research in balloons in New Mexico and polar explorations in the Arctic. He switched to geophysics, earning a Ph.D. in that field in 1953, became a regular research associate for Dr. Ewing, and joined Columbia's Geology Department, where he is now a full professor. The author of more than 30 articles on geophysical subjects, Dr. Oliver is a consultant to several government agencies and was a member of the U.S. delegation for nuclear test ban negotiations in Geneva. A bachelor, he lives in Palisades, N.Y., near the Observatory.



"Civilized life often is no more than a small piece of land that is barely visible above a stormy and irrational sea. If in these four years you have taken what was here, you belong to that land."

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